

THE BLUE GUIDES

ENGLAND

Edited by
L. RUSSELL MUIRHEAD

74 Maps and Plans



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PREFACE

THE BLUE GUIDE TO ENGLAND, now in its sixth edition, describes the country in a sequence of carefully planned routes showing the ready means of access to the chief points of interest and suggesting what points may be conveniently grouped together. The ultimate test of a guide-book must, of course, be its usefulness on the spot rather than its interest in the study, but in the present volume, as in all the volumes of the Blue Guides Series, an effort has been made to unite accuracy in practical detail and fullness of description with a due recognition of the historical and literary associations that add so much to the interest of travel, and nowhere more than in England.

The present edition follows a plan similar to that of other recent volumes of the Blue Guides Series. Almost all the routes are based on the road-system, for the better guidance of the independent traveller by road, but the requirements of the railway traveller have not been forgotten; and due attention has been given to the widespread network of motor-bus services that have made almost every town in England the centre of a wider circle of interest than ever before.

England is a country so rich in historical, literary, and scenic interest, that in the compass of one small volume it is impossible to include all without danger of prolixity or unwieldiness. A special effort has therefore been made to select for description items of varying interest, bearing especially in mind their accessibility to the ordinary traveller. Another important consideration has been to keep the price of the volume as low as is consistent with the requisite standards of accuracy and good production; with this end in view the equipment of maps has been modified, special attention having been paid to the plans of towns and important buildings, which are not always easy to obtain otherwise; and two new plans of cathedral cities have been added in this edition. For the same reason, maps of the Channel Islands are included, but the section maps of detached parts of the country, which appeared in previous editions, have been eliminated. These had been fairly criticised as being too small in scale for the walker or cyclist and too small in area for the motorist; they increase the bulk and the cost of the book disproportionately; and admirable maps of England, on any desired scale to satisfy the detailed requirements of every sort of traveller, are easily obtainable (as indicated on p. xlvii).

HOTEL CHARGES are stated in accordance with tariffs authorised by the hotels themselves, supplemented by the personal experience of the Editor and his Staff and by hotel bills kindly submitted by travellers. They can be regarded as a fair indication of the average charges, and may be safely taken as a guide to the *relative* expense of the various hotels; but the incidence of the Catering Wages Act has had an unsettling effect on hotel prices and a small increase must here and there be expected. The omission of charges must not be

taken as an indication that the hotels concerned are unwilling to provide meals and accommodation.

The cordial and generous assistance from many quarters, which the Editor received in the preparation of the earlier editions of this volume, has in many instances been repeated. For the present edition, special acknowledgement is due to Mr. F. R. Banks for a revision of the North of England; to Miss Joan Hitchcox for similar work in Devon and Cornwall, the Isle of Wight, Liverpool and Manchester, and elsewhere; to Mr. Stuart Rossiter for his attention to the Midlands, East Anglia, etc. The Editor also owes a debt of gratitude to the Deans of the English Cathedrals; to the Staffs of many local libraries, museums, and information bureaux, for ready assistance in various directions; and to the officials of the Ministry of Works and the National Trust, into whose admirable care so many of England's treasures have now been given. Special thanks are due also to Dr. Mary Woodall (Birmingham), Mr. Levi Fox (Stratford-on-Avon), Mr. John Harvey (Winchester), and the Staff of the Travel Association; likewise to the increasing number of correspondents who offered valuable and constructive criticism and to the helpers who gave assistance in the improvement of earlier editions. The bibliography is a revision of that which was recast by Miss Louie B. Russ for the fifth edition.

No one is better aware than the Editor and his Staff of the difficulty of avoiding errors, whether of omission or commission, and suggestions for the correction or improvement of the Guide will be most gratefully welcomed.

Advertisements of every kind are rigorously excluded from this and every other volume of the Blue Guides Series.

ADDENDA

Thoresby Park (p. 372) is open 2.30-6 on Wed. & Thurs., 11-6 on Sat., Sun., & BH. from April 6th to Oct. 6th (adm. 2/6; rfmsts.).

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH MONUMENTS

By Professor G. Baldwin Brown

THIS Introduction aims at placing the traveller in a position to study with pleasure and profit the older monuments in which is enshrined a large part of English history. There are so many classes of these, and in most of the classes so many examples of outstanding interest, that no detailed analysis or descriptive catalogue can be attempted. It will be enough if the reader obtain some guidance of what to look for in his wanderings, how to place in thought the monuments in their relation to the national life, and what qualities to note in characteristic specimens of each class. The term 'monument' includes not only objects like prehistoric earthworks or sculptured churchyard crosses, but also buildings such as churches, town halls, manor-houses, and castles.

The Introduction falls into two parts. In the first the monuments are noticed from the general point of view of religious and social history, while in the second they are briefly analysed from the stand-points of style and of technique, and an estimate is offered of their æsthetic value. In both cases a question may arise as to originality. Many of our older writers on antiquities overestimated foreign influence on our permanent monuments, and ascribed a Continental origin to any ancient portable objects of special interest and beauty. This tendency has now been corrected, and the old English craftsman is recognised as capable of artistic work of the same character as the best that is found on the Continent, so that in almost every kind we can show one or more examples of native origin equal to anything abroad, while if the successive styles in our monuments have been to some extent of foreign derivation, yet in every case the exotic elements were worked into English forms, and the resultant product bears a thoroughly national stamp.

I. ENGLISH MONUMENTS IN THEIR HISTORICAL SETTING

The continuous history of English monuments begins in early Anglo-Saxon times, though of prior date there are considerable Roman, British, and also prehistoric remains. From the limited outward apparatus of civilisation as it existed in this island in the time of Bede or of Alfred there has been evolved the extensive medieval display of imposing and ornate structures, corresponding to an elaborate ecclesiastical, military, ceremonial, and domestic life; while, though there is a gap between medieval and modern, there is no real break of continuity through the later periods of our history. On the other side the relations between Anglo-Saxon and Romano-British social arrangements and monuments are by no means close, and with the relics of prehistoric times historical continuity is slight. It will be convenient accordingly to start at the point where continuous history begins, and to look from there both forwards and backwards, on the one side to medieval and modern

developments, and on the other to the interesting but isolated phenomena of the earlier epochs.

THE COUNTRY VILLAGE. The English country village is an early Anglo-Saxon creation, and it has remained throughout our history a characteristically national institution. If therefore the reader's attention be directed first to the country rather than to ports and cities, he will find there the kernel of English social development, for the village not only preserves in essentials its original form but it has expanded into the town, so that, not of course all, but a large number of our present great urban centres began as rural hamlets. The villages in question, best represented in the Midlands and Eastern Counties, were isolated foundations, formed quite independently of the then existing land routes of communication, the Roman roads, on which they are scarcely ever found, but linked to each other by local lanes out of which at a much later date the present system of main and by-roads was evolved. The principal features of the settlements have remained practically the same throughout history. There are two classes of domicile, the Cottages of the peasantry, and the great houses of which the Hall or Manor House of the local squire or lord is the most important. The hall stands apart, but the cottages may cluster about the village green, the place of meeting and recreation of the original settlers. Villagers and lord together gave to the place its appellation, for a name like 'Cottingham' means the home of the kinsmen or retainers of Cotta, the original leader of the particular band of immigrants. Somewhat later came the Church, built as a rule originally by the lord but for the common use. This church, altered, added to, rebuilt from age to age, is the dominant feature in the settlement, and often in its size and richness seems now out of all proportion with its homely surroundings. In all Europe there is no class of monuments more full of varied interest than English country churches, for, belonging as they have done on the one hand to the great and on the other hand to the simple, they enshrine a large part of the social history of the land, while in their fabric and fittings they represent all the artistic styles that have prevailed since Anglo-Saxon times. The hall and the cottage, both prior to the church, have like it changed from age to age, the former assuming for a time a military character to become once more the open mansion it has since remained, and displaying architectural and decorative forms which are an epitome of the national art; the latter retaining its humble proportions but exhibiting on the small scale a use of stone and brick and tiling and thatch, of timber and of plaster, that is an ever fresh delight to the artistic eye.

PRE-SAXON MONUMENTS. The Teutonic immigrants did not settle either on the Roman roads or in the Roman cities, nor did they take over from the Romanised Britons their *oppida* (forts and places of refuge) or their hamlets. It is true that in the West of England, on the borders of the still Celtic parts of the country, the earlier British centres of the rural population may have influenced the situation and form of the Teutonic ones; and here, at *Glastonbury*, *Woodcutts*, and *Rotherley*, such centres have left visible traces. Portable objects found on these sites are to be seen in the museums at Taunton and Farnham. The villages were built of wood, sometimes, as at Glastonbury, on piles among marshes. As regards the country in general, however, Romano-British villages are little in

evidence, and do not seem to have affected Teutonic modes of settlement. The one point of connection is the cemetery, for in funeral arrangements, if there be not actual continuity, a certain affiliation is to be traced. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery was generally at a little distance from the settlement, and, where it has been discovered, the site of it will be locally known though the excavations have almost always been filled in. Portable objects of interest found in these cemeteries are preserved in the British Museum and in numerous local museums, such as those at Liverpool (the best of all), Oxford (Ashmolean), Cambridge (Archæological Museum), Maidstone, Lewes, Reading, Devizes, Norwich, Leicester, Northampton, Hull, and York. Traces of earlier burials are often detected among those of the Saxons, and the form in which the Saxon graves were sometimes marked above ground, by a round tumulus, was perhaps adopted from the earlier inhabitants. Above *Barham* village in Kent is a good group of round tumuli in which Anglo-Saxon or rather Jutish burials were found, while similar tumuli of earlier date are common on the downs in the South of England, in Wiltshire, especially near *Stonehenge*, in Derbyshire, and on the Yorkshire Wolds. These belong sometimes to the Early Iron but in most cases to the Bronze Age, and may date from near the Christian era to as far back as about 1800 B.C. They are found in conjunction with the 'long barrows' (p. xviii) that belong to the previous Age of Stone. To the Stone Age appertain the large and interesting class of ancient remains known as Rude Stone Monuments, and these, which are of unknown date and ethnic origin, are in this way brought into some sort of connection with the historical period from which we have journeyed back to them.

ROMAN AND PRE-ROMAN ROADS AND TRACKS. With regard to the Roman roads in England, it is enough for the present purpose to know that there exist long stretches where the general line of the thoroughfare is unquestionably Roman. The longest of these is the so-called *Fosse Way* that can be traced, with almost complete continuity, from Lincoln through Newark and Leicester to the S.W. by Cirencester, Bath, and Exeter. Next comes the *Watling Street*—the name has never been satisfactorily explained — from London by St. Albans to Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and on to Chester, the road often running parallel to the main line of railway, and still in use in almost all its length as a thoroughfare. The road best marked of all is that part of the *Ermine Street* connecting London with the North, that runs from near Stamford to the Humber, and in an almost straight course of some 60 miles passes through only two inhabited places, Ancaster and Lincoln, both of which are Roman.

The Roman roads lie in part along the lines of earlier British or pre-British trackways, and such trackways, utilised or not utilised by the Romans, can be traced sometimes for long distances. The so-called *Icknield Street* is such an old route, probably prehistoric, along the Berkshire downs and the Chilterns. The *Peddar's Road* through Norfolk is another, and of prehistoric date also must be the route along the North Downs from Farnham to Canterbury and the Kentish seaports, that is known as the *Pilgrims' Way* from its later use by travellers to the shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury. The study of these ancient thoroughfares is in more than one aspect of fascinating interest, and the following of them, as of the

Roman roads, takes the explorer away from the centres of population into regions that have their own special charm, and that furnish a surprise to those who have been told that England is a thickly peopled land.

ROMAN TOWNS IN ENGLAND. The Roman roads connect the Roman towns. In most cases these are now inhabited places, but the sites of some very important towns are desolate and offer a rich field to the modern explorer. Some held official rank as colonies or municipalities—*Verulamium* (St. Albans), *Lincoln*, *York*, *Colchester*, and *Gloucester*—and the largest of the rest were cantonal capitals, called 'civitates' (whence our word 'city'), the Romanised centres of the local British tribes. One, *Calleva Atrebatum*, now Silchester, a deserted site, has been completely uncovered and explored, and it is one of the few Roman towns in the whole empire of which this can be averred. Another, *Uricontium*, now Wroxeter, which was in a like condition, has also undergone the same process. There were many other smaller centres of urban life and two exceptional places, *Londinium* (London) and *Aquæ Sulis* (Bath), the former the commercial centre of Roman Britain and the point from which the main roads radiated, and the latter a resort for hot baths and recreation. Besides these towns there was a large number of military stations and forts, mostly of course on the sea-coast and along the N. and W. frontiers of the Britannic provinces.

Excavations made on these Roman sites are generally filled in afterwards, and movable objects, architectural members, inscribed slabs, mosaic pavements, fragments of statuary, etc., have been placed in museums, of which those in London (London Museum and Royal Exchange), York, Newcastle, Leicester, Cirencester, Colchester, Chester, Dorchester, Reading (for Silchester), Aldborough (Yorks), and Carlisle may be mentioned. Roman architectural monuments above ground and still in situ may be seen at *Bath* (greatly restored), *Dover*, *Wroxeter*, *Corbridge*, *Chesters*, etc., but the class of structure chiefly represented is the wall with its towers and gateways. The Multangular Tower at *York* with the curtain wall adjacent to it; the massive stone Newport Arch in the wall of *Lincoln*; the W. wall with its Balkerne Gate at *Colchester*, are noteworthy, but many of the forts and stations possess fairly well-preserved enceintes; the Jewry Wall at *Leicester* is probably part of the basilica of the town *Ratae*. *Portchester*, *Pevensey*, *Richborough*, and *Burgh Castle* are examples in the South, but nothing here approaches in magnitude and interest the great monument of the North, the *Roman Wall* between the Tyne and the Solway, with the numerous stations and forts along its course. It should be noted that there are no Roman bridges in Great Britain, but the lower part of the stone piers that supported one over the North Tyne are to be seen at *Chesters*, an important station on the Wall near Hexham. The bridge was probably not arched, but the roadway was carried over on wooden planking.

Remains of Roman Villas have been found in many parts. Those at *Bignor*, *Brading*, *Chedworth*, *Lullingstone*, and *Woodchester* are the best known. Many of them combined the country house with the farm after a fashion that still survives. They seem to have been laid out on a plan common in Gaul and Britain in town and country alike, with rooms opening on a corridor arranged on the three sides of a square with an open court in the middle. There were

hypocausts, and the rooms had handsome mosaic pavements, fine examples of which may be seen at *Aldborough* and other places, as well as in the museums.

BRITISH AND PRE-BRITISH VILLAGES AND FORTS.* Traces of early habitations of the Bronze and also of the Neolithic Stone Age exist in the form of 'pit dwellings' and 'hut circles,' well represented on *Hayes Common* in Kent. Here are circular depressions in the ground from 6 to 30 ft. in diameter and 2 to 6 ft. deep, each surrounded by a bank formed of the excavated earth with a gap in it for admission to the interior. On this bank was a structure of boughs covered with thatching or skins and drawn together to a point at the top where a hole might be left for the egress of smoke. A cluster of the huts thus formed was sometimes within an enclosure, as at *Grim's Pound* on Dartmoor, so that the site might be regarded as a fort, but a simple kind of defence round a dwelling or a group of these may only be a protection against wild beasts, and the word 'fort' is best retained for works of a more distinctly military order. These take the form of earthworks of various kinds, some of which are among the most imposing monuments of the sort in existence. They occur all over the country but are specially well represented in the S.W. counties. It is notoriously difficult to tell their dates, and a leading authority has stated that "of all the many thousands of earthworks of various kinds to be found in England, those about which anything is known are very few." Shape and character are doubtful indications. It may be said, however, that forts on positions of great strength or elaborately defended are not Roman. A Roman fortified station will probably be of a rectilinear shape with rounded corners and will be on a valley site, chosen of course by a military eye, either between two converging streams or with one side parallel to a watercourse. Hill forts and Cyclopean defences are not Roman but are generally of much earlier date, though some may be of later origin. They may be divided into (1) Summit Forts, of which an example is *Hod Hill*, in Dorset, with a double line of earthworks round the hill-top enclosing some 50 acres; (2) Promontory Forts, as for instance the lines of entrenchment cutting off on the land side the headland of *Flamborough*, ascribed popularly to the Danes but much older; and (3) Hill Forts, not on summits but on well-chosen defensible positions made stronger by art. The stupendous earthworks in complicated and multiplied lines at *Maiden Castle*, in Dorset, with their outworks like demi-lunes to protect the entrances, take easily in this kind the place of honour. *Clissbury Hill*, in Sussex, is a fort evidently intended to command access to the interior of the country through Shoreham Gap. *Chanctonbury Ring*, in the same district, is a landmark for all that part of England. *Anstiebury Camp*, on Leith Hill, is well marked. These have been pronounced Neolithic in origin though occupied by the British. It has been argued that they were places not of residence but of temporary refuge, and the absence of any visible provision for a water supply is in favour of this view.

Distinct from these strongholds are the long lines called 'Dykes,' consisting of an earthen mound and a ditch, that can be traced in different parts of the country, sometimes for many leagues. A very

* Aerial photography, which reveals the lines of old mounds and ditches as light- or dark-coloured bands imperceptible at close quarters, has enabled great strides to be made in the identification of sites.—ED.

fine one, locally termed the *Devil's Dyke*, crosses Newmarket Heath, and is well seen from the railway between Bury and Cambridge. The ditch is on the S.W. side, and from the bottom of this to the top of the mound is a vertical height of 30 ft. The *Wansdyke* runs from the Severn to Savernake Forest. *Bokerley Dyke*, a dozen miles to the W. of Salisbury, can be dated by coins found buried in it to late Roman times, and it was probably a British defence against the Saxon invaders. The latter followed at a later time the example thus set, and *Offa's Dyke* was intended to secure the frontier of Mercia against the Welsh. Certain earthworks, resembling in their rectangular form the camps of the Romans, may be ascribed to the Danes, who raised them to protect alike their armies and their ships. These are works on three sides of a square, the fourth side being open to a river or creek where the ships would be drawn up. At *Shoeburyness* and *Benfleet*, in Essex, remains may be seen, and probably also at *Appledore*, in Kent.

SEFULCHRAL BARROWS OF THE EARLY HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC PERIODS. It has been noted that the Anglo-Saxon settlements are connected by a slender link with earlier periods through the feature of tumulus burial. The Anglo-Saxon period itself, and generally the period of the Teutonic migrations in the early Christian centuries, is called the Second Iron Age, and was preceded by the First, or Early, Iron Age, dating in this part of Europe from about 500 B.C. Previous to this the principal metal used for implements and weapons was bronze, and the Bronze Age extends in these lands backwards from the date just given to about 1800 B.C. Prior to this we are in the Stone Age, which with its various subdivisions stretches back for tens of thousands of years. The artistic remains of the Early Iron Age are described as 'Late Celtic,' and consist of portable objects, sometimes of great beauty, that have come to light partly in hoards or accidental deposits and to a modified extent in tombs in or under tumuli or barrows of a circular form. Many of these, varying in diameter from about 15 to 40 ft., occur on the Yorkshire Wolds. Specimens of the contents may be seen at the British Museum, at York, and at Hull. Similar barrows contain burials of the earlier Bronze Age, but there is a marked difference in the modes of interment, as well as in the skeletons. The Anglo-Saxons were usually laid out at full length in their graves, and the bodies of the First Iron Age people were sometimes so disposed, though more often they are found in the crouching position with the knees drawn up, not uncommon in early burials in general. In the barrows of the Bronze Age burial was very commonly though not always in the cremated form, only the ashes of the burned body being preserved. These barrows are common on the Yorkshire Wolds, on the chalk downs of Southern England, and especially in Wilts, where the museum at Devizes contains a selection from their contents, in which pottery is conspicuous. If there be metal, it is either bronze or gold. Bronze Age barrows range in diameter from 20 to 150 ft. and are classified according to their shape. The earliest are in shape like a shallow inverted bowl and are specially represented in Wiltshire. They are called 'bowl barrows.' Around Stonehenge and elsewhere is a later kind known as the 'bell barrow,' of a more conical and higher form that is emphasised by its being surrounded by a ditch. The latest form is that of the 'disk barrow,' of very slight elevation but marked by an encircling ditch and outer bank. They are also

common near Stonehenge, which seems to have attracted burials round it in pagan times just as did Clonmacnoise in Ireland in early Christian days.

As we go farther back we pass from the Bronze Age to that of Stone and to the funeral arrangements of another and earlier race. The bodies, usually buried not burned, are found in well-constructed barrows of a larger size and elongated form, called 'long barrows,' lying generally E. and W. with the E. end broader and higher than the other. They are most common in the S.W. counties but are nowhere numerous. No metal, except occasionally gold, is found in them. The internal arrangements of these barrows are interesting. They are usually, as it is called, 'chambered,' that is the body is placed in a cell built of rough stones accessible by a gallery running from the outer face of the mound. Such a cell is a form of the so-called Rude Stone Monument, a characteristic product of the later or Neolithic Stone Age, and is really a small dolmen.

RUDE STONE MONUMENTS. These consist in the following kinds, distinguished by names derived from the speech of Brittany, where the monuments are more fully represented than anywhere else in the world. The first is the single upright stone or 'Menhir.' The second, called an 'Alignment,' consists of a row or rows of stones arranged avenue fashion in two or more files. In the third form the upright stones are arranged in the form of a circle in a single or double line, and this is called a 'Cromlech,' the first syllable implying curvature. [In Ireland, Wales, and Devon, and also in Cornwall, the word 'cromlech' is used erroneously for the monument properly called a 'dolmen.'] Lastly comes the 'Dolmen,' or stone table, which is formed by one or more flat stones laid horizontally on the tops of a number of upright stones, all forming together a roofed and wholly or partly enclosed chamber. The characteristic of all these monuments is that the stones appear to be as large as could be procured, and are used almost universally as found in the open, without quarrying and without shaping or smoothing. The only exception in this country is in the case of *Stonehenge*.

Isolated menhirs, 10 or 20 ft. high, occur, such as one in the churchyard of *Rudston*, near Bridlington, that rises 25 ft. above the ground, or the three in a row averaging 20 ft. in height near *Borough-bridge*, Yorkshire, but they are more commonly found in conjunction with stone circles, as in the case of the monolith called *Long Meg*, in Westmorland. Examples of alignments occur on *Dartmoor*, but this form of monument is much better represented in Brittany. The cromlech or stone circle appears in different parts of the country. The finest of the kind existed at *Avebury*, in Wilts, where, however, the whole work is greatly ruined, only about a score out of 650 stones being now standing. Apart from Stonehenge there are fairly complete circles at *Stanton Drew*, *Arbor Low*, *Boscawen-un*, *Keswick*. Of English dolmens the best known is *Kit's Coty House* in Kent; several have survived in Cornwall.

There has been much discussion as to the original appearance and destination of these immense works. In the view of Lord Avebury all these kinds of monuments were parts of one common plan and had all a funeral intention: the dolmen was a sepulchral chamber embedded in the heart of a tumulus; the stone circle surrounded the tumulus and served to keep in the earth; the alignments marked ceremonial paths of access to the whole; the menhir

was set up as memorial on the top of the mound. This may have been sometimes the case, but cannot be taken as of universal application. In the monuments generally M. Déchelette sees "the proud effort of some dominant race, avid to affirm its power by gigantic and imperishable achievements," and they are certainly among the most impressive relics left to us from the past.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND ITS ADJUNCTS. Retracing our steps to the point from which a start was made and turning in the opposite direction, we may regard the monumental history of England in medieval and more modern times as to a large extent a development from village structures. Domestic architecture in its simpler and its more ambitious forms is evolved from Cottage and Hall; civil architecture draws from the same origin through the Town, which is a growth from the Village. In religious buildings, on the other hand, though the Church with its fittings and adjuncts remains throughout a purely native product, it cannot claim to account for the greater churches of monastic or cathedral order, which have derived their main elements from Continental sources. The village church is practically always of Saxon, though generally of late Saxon, foundation, and Saxon work remains visible in from two to three hundred existing examples. Its most interesting early adjunct is the churchyard cross and memorial tombstone, which have come down to us in many hundreds of examples, whole or in fragments, to be found chiefly in the Northern and North Midland counties. They are the prototypes of later examples, such as the well-preserved cross at *Somersby*. It is worth noting that the cross is in tradition older even than the church, for such signs were set up by early missionaries to mark preaching stations before a place of meeting could be built. In the churchyard at *Bewcastle*, in Cumberland, there still stands a memorial cross of the late 7th cent., and later examples, also apparently still in situ, are to be seen in the churchyards at *Irton*, *Halton*, *Nunburnholme*, *Sproxtton*, *Ilam*, *Muncaster*, and *Gosforth*; a fine southern example is at *Colyton*.

Anglo-Saxon memorial crosses not in connection with churches may be seen at *Sandbach* and at *Stapleford*, and such too have their successors in similar monuments of medieval date, such as those connected with Queen Eleanor at *Northampton*, *Geddington*, and *Waltham Cross*. In towns the market cross or surviving portions of it furnish some interesting bits of medieval work, and the cross at *Chichester* is one of the best examples dating from about 1500. There is a Gothic cross at *Malmesbury*, and another of the 15th cent. at *Newark-on-Trent*.

THE GROWTH AND EQUIPMENT OF ENGLISH TOWNS. Many towns have had their ancient physiognomy obscured by urban features that are the distinctive product of the modern industrial era, while in a large number the old balance of the plan has been upset by the railway, which, as at *Durham* or *Derby*, has made the passenger or goods stations centres of new residential and business quarters. Some of the largest towns and almost all the smaller ones grew out of country villages, and in the case of the former, as for example *Birmingham*, *Bradford*, *Leeds*, *Sheffield*, the fact that there is only one parish church of old foundation is an indication of this. The numerous later churches are 'chapels-of-ease' with parishes carved out of the original one. The market-place may often be a survival of the village green. Other towns are of Roman origin, and

here it must not be assumed that the streets still run on Roman lines, for in practically every case the Roman city lay waste for some centuries and was refounded in later Saxon times, as *London* was by Alfred, *Chester* by his daughter Ethelfleda. At the same time, in many of these cities, such as *Exeter*, *Chichester*, *Gloucester*, the two main streets crossing at right angles in the centre do represent the old Roman tradition of town-planning. Towns might also arise out of some local occupation, as *Yarmouth* is said to have sprung from the herring fair, and as seaports generally have grown. Much interest attaches to towns that began with the settlement of a nucleus of population about the gates of a castle or abbey. *Windsor*, *Ludlow*, and *Durham* are good examples of the former; *Westminster*, *Evesham*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, and *Peterborough* of the latter. The market-place of the last named, just outside the abbey gateway, is significant.

Apart from the churches, there will be found in very many of our older towns great and small semi-religious buildings of medieval date, in the form of hospitals, colleges, almshouses, and the like, that often possess an indescribable æsthetic and historical charm. The most interesting perhaps in its way is *St. Mary's Hospital* at Chichester, but there may be mentioned also the *College of All Saints*, *Maidstone*, *Whitgift Hospital*, *Croydon*, *Abbot's Hospital*, *Guildford*, *Leycester's Hospital*, *Warwick*, *Chetham's Hospital*, *Manchester*, *St. William's College*, *York*, and, above all, *St. Cross* outside Winchester, an early medieval almshouse with a noble church. In respect of ancient secular buildings of a public kind English cities are not so well provided as those in some parts of the Continent. The medieval Town or Trade Hall, so conspicuous an ornament of Flemish cities, is not an English feature, though there are medieval guildhalls at *London*, *York*, and *Coventry*. Those at *Lynn* and *Worcester* are respectively Jacobean and Queen Anne in style, but buildings of this kind are mostly with us of more modern date. The smaller country towns often exhibit in their market-places arcaded structures connected with a covered hall and offices, of a date one or two centuries back, that were employed for purposes of trade. They are picturesque and characteristic features that should not escape notice. One of the best is the Yarn Market at *Dunster*, of about 1600. In many towns as in country villages the inn will be found to be a house of considerable antiquity. The growth of the inn can be traced back to early Saxon times, and it is quite one of the ancient institutions of the country. From London the old inns have almost disappeared, but the so-called 'New Inn' at *Gloucester*, the 'Angel' at *Grantham*, the 'George' at *Glastonbury*, and others are medieval hostleries. There must not be left without mention the stone bridges of medieval date still fairly numerous. Northamptonshire has some good examples with pointed arches and picturesquely planned piers. The bridge across the Tweed at *Berwick*, of the time of James I, is one of the most notable. A unique curiosity is the triangular bridge at *Crowland* in Lincolnshire, dating in its present form from the 14th cent.

Military works are in evidence in the case of numerous English towns. Many of these were fortified under Alfred and Edward the Elder in connection with the Danish wars, but it is impossible to identify with certainty any existing remains. At *Eddisbury*, however, though this is not a town, the Anglo-Saxon enceinte constructed by Ethelfleda is still well preserved. At the same period the Roman walls

of cities were repaired, but in the case of these what we see now, as at *Chester*, *Exeter*, and *York*, is not, save in some fragments, Roman or even Saxon but of later medieval date. Remains of mediæval walls are to be seen as parts of the enceinte of many English towns, such as *Oxford*, and an imposing gateway, as at *Canterbury*. *Southampton*, *Winchester*, *Warwick*, and on the bridge at *Monmouth*, may survive when the walls have almost wholly disappeared.

THE MONASTERY IN ENGLAND. If the village church is on the whole the most interesting, the cathedral is the most important religious monument in the country, but no treatment of English cathedrals is possible without previous reference to the Monastery. English monasteries may be divided into three main classes: (1) the older Benedictine abbeys, mostly founded before the Norman Conquest; (2) establishments housing communities of the various monastic and canonical Orders of later mediæval times—the Cistercians and the Carthusians, the Augustinians with their offshoots, and the later Military Orders, the Templars and Hospitallers; (3) the houses of the so-called Mendicant Orders (friars; not monks nor canons), originating in the 13th cent. and known in popular parlance as the Grey Friars (Franciscans), Black Friars (Dominicans), White Friars (Carmelites), and Austin Friars.

We are not concerned with the differing constitutions and principles of these religious bodies, but only with the situation and arrangement of their houses. Those of the older Benedictines sometimes grew up round the solitary cell of some recluse of notable sanctity, and were in consequence, like *Crowland* in the fen country, founded on deserted sites; but in other cases they were built in towns to house a body of clerics who had business in recognised centres of population. In the first cases, the remote monasteries would each in time create its own town, so that these older Benedictine abbeys would all have an urban character, and the remains of their buildings are sometimes to be sought among modern houses. This is conspicuously the case at *Westminster*, where structures perhaps earlier than the Conquest exist a stone's throw from the motor-bus route. In contrast we find the later settlements of the Cistercians, a reformed Benedictine order, nearly always in rural surroundings. The first of these was at *Waverley* in Surrey, dating from soon after 1128, and within about a century a hundred others had been founded, many of which have come down to us in ruins that in their sylvan setting are among the most romantic ancient monuments in the country. *Netley*, *Tintern*, *Fountains*, *Rievaulx*, *Furness* are the best known and favourite examples. The situation of these houses is due in the first place to the importance attached in the Cistercian scheme of life to agriculture, for which country surroundings were necessary. That they did not attract an urban population around them is due partly to the late period of their establishment and partly to their austerity and exclusiveness. Essentially urban, on the other hand, were the houses of the friars. From the 12th cent. the towns were rapidly rising into importance, and as the older monasteries were mostly in the country the new orders found in these towns a virgin field for their missionary activity. In the large centres of population, where they selected the poorer and more crowded quarters, they taught and carried out their charitable aims, and in many of our English towns the remains of the friaries are to be found, while even where the buildings have been swept away, the names 'Greyfriars,'

'Blackfriars,' and 'Whitefriars' still cling to the sites of the former establishments.

ARRANGEMENT OF MONASTIC HOUSES. In outward configuration the houses of the various monastic and canonical bodies have with one exception a marked similarity, all being arranged with a view to community of life. The exception was in the case of Carthusian establishments, called in this country by a corruption of terms 'Charterhouses,' where each monk had his separate lodging to which was attached a garden. These lodgings were generally grouped around an open court, but even here there was a large church and other spacious buildings where the brethren could on special occasions gather as a single body. The best known of these 'Charterhouses' is of course that in *London*, where the structures have been to a great extent rebuilt, but the most complete example is that at *Mount Grace* in *Yorkshire*.

All the houses of the other orders are distinguished by the cloister or open court surrounded by arcaded galleries, round which are disposed a great church, a common refectory, a common dormitory, and a living-room, with certain subsidiary structures. The cloister is almost always on the S. or sunny side of the nave of the church, and the dormitory lies along the E. side of the cloister square, and has a direct connection with the S. transept of the church, so that the monks could enter this at night without going into the open air. The dormitory is on an upper floor and has under it the common room, a heated apartment where the inmates when off duty could forgather, and also the chapter house, where they would assemble for the transaction of business. On the S. side opposite the church is commonly situated the refectory, and in Benedictine abbeys this lies along the side of the court, occupying perhaps its whole length. In Cistercian houses the refectory is usually turned the other way and presents its gable end, not its side, to the court. The fourth side of the court may be occupied by buildings used for storage. These buildings with subsidiary structures—kitchens, lavatories, bath-houses, and the like—make up the monastery proper, providing for the needs of the religious life; but as a fact the cloister with its surroundings is only the heart or kernel of a great complexus of buildings of a more or less secular character, rendered necessary by the nature and situation of the establishment. It had to be as far as possible self-supporting, providing nurture for the inmates through extensive farm and garden operations, turning the material thus acquired into food, and making and repairing all sorts of fittings and appliances. The care of the sick necessitated hospital accommodation, and while the farm buildings were on the outskirts of the monastery on the side on which it was entered, those of the infirmary, often grouped round a second or 'small' cloister, were in the inner or quieter region. Such an arrangement presupposes what was generally though by no means always present—a wall of enclosure and a recognised gate of entrance. These gateways were often imposing structures, and at times, as at *St. Albans*, *Thornton*, and *St. John's, Clerkenwell*, they are the chief or sole remains of the conventual buildings. To afford relief to the poor and hospitality to the stranger was one of the first duties of the community, and a hospitium, generally near the entrance, was one of the principal structures. It needs hardly to be said that the arrangement of these constituent elements of a great abbey varied in different examples,

though the main features were tolerably permanent. The friaries, partly owing to their urban position, and partly to haste and economy in building, are not so extensive or regular nor so well preserved as the great country abbeys, but they had certain special features, the most important of which is the plan of the church. This was arranged for preaching, the friars being mostly in clerical orders, and was commonly aisleless, or had aisles and nave included under a single roof. These preaching-churches of the friars have furnished excellent halls for secular purposes: St. Andrew's Hall in *Norwich* was the Dominican church; the Guildhall at *Chichester* the old chapel of the Grey Friars.

THE FORMS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. These are so infinitely varied that no enumeration or analysis is here possible. A small oratory, in the form of a simple nave and square-ended chancel of early Anglo-Saxon type, may lie under the shadow of a vast complexus of buildings with aisles, transepts, chapels, towers, porches, covering in length and breadth a large extent of ground, and piercing the sky with its towers and pinnacles, while ecclesiastical structures in all parts of the country exhibit every possible intermediate form, with different combinations, simple or elaborate, of the various features at the disposal of the medieval planner or alterer of churches. For every arrangement there has been some good reason, though the history of the particular monument may not be easy to read. Ecclesiastical needs have had to be served and local considerations have been of weight in determining the number and disposition of the parts of the structure. No form of church can be claimed as exclusively English or as confined to any special district of our island, though there are numerous local styles that can be distinguished.

English churches compare favourably with foreign in that the simpler ones preserve the village type and make no pretence to ape the greater ones, while these latter as compared with the contemporary structures of the Gothic period in France are planned on a more modest scale, so that it was possible to carry them to completion. Their perfection of finish, combined with their picturesque setting, gives an extraordinary charm to English cathedrals. The look of completeness applies specially to the towers and spires which singly or in groups are a most effective element in the more distant views. *Salisbury, Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, Ely* are good examples. In internal arrangement English churches differ from those on the Continent in ending square instead of with the semi-circular apse. Most of the spaces in the greater English churches are covered with stone vaults, but in village churches the wooden roof is practically universal, and is often made a very beautiful work of art. The lesser churches show their truth to character not only in their wooden roofs but in the absence of any gallery or triforium openings over the side aisles. In plan they exhibit the same features as the greater churches, but there is this difference at the entrance end that the village church very commonly terminates or begins with a single western tower and practically never with a pair flanking the façade. This last arrangement may be termed almost normal in the greater churches, only one of which, *Ely*, now shows a single western tower.

THE CATHEDRAL AND THE TOWN CHURCH. Normally the cathedral or bishop's church, in which he maintains his 'cathedra' or chair,

should be also the town church of civic use. The Duomo of Florence, Notre Dame at Paris, the Cathedral of Cologne, are distinctly town churches in the centres of urban life, and have no connection at all with the monastic system. To English cathedrals as distinct from continental ones a somewhat different character attaches, for they were in many cases abbey churches and part of a monastic establishment. Now an abbey, even if it was in a town, was not of it, and an abbey church, like the cloister beside it, was always more or less secluded and cut off within its enclosure from the outer world. English cathedrals owe not a little of their universally recognised charm to the fact that they often stand apart in a park-like precinct called the cathedral 'close,' surrounded with picturesque old houses that in many cases are monastic buildings turned to modern uses. Moreover, cathedrals that as an actual fact were never monastic have in England assumed the same character of aloofness. *Salisbury*, with its typical close, is a good instance, and with such churches we often find cloisters connected, as at *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Hereford*, *Chichester*, and *Wells*. The last-named cathedral is set among various picturesque subsidiary structures that combine with it to produce a general effect indescribably attractive.

This monastic or quasi-monastic seclusion of so many English cathedrals deprived them of the character of town churches and rendered necessary separate churches for civic use. It should be mentioned that the earlier monastic churches welcomed the outside public to services held for their benefit in the nave or western part, but later, with an increase in monastic exclusiveness, this was changed, and we even find the monks of great abbeys in towns building separate town churches for the citizens. Two large churches were erected in this way at *Bury St. Edmunds*, and two also at *Coventry*. Important civic churches exist apart from the cathedrals in nearly all cathedral cities, and also in all the larger towns, in some of which they were the one parish church of old foundation. To such buildings municipal insignia, etc., sometimes lend historical interest. *St. Thomas, Salisbury*; *St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich*; *St. Cuthbert, Wells*, are good examples. *St. Peter, Leeds*; *St. Botolph, Boston*; *St. Nicholas, Yarmouth*; *Holy Trinity, Hull*; *St. Mary, Lancaster*, are fine town churches of the parish type, while similar buildings at *Birmingham* (*St. Philip*), *Newcastle* (*St. Nicholas*), and *Manchester*, are now cathedrals. There is, however, another class of larger churches in towns that are not of the village or parish type but of that of the greater churches of cathedral or abbey rank. They show this alike in plan and in construction, especially in their large use of stone vaulting. The term 'minster,' applied somewhat loosely to greater churches, is used of many of them; the word comes from the Latin 'monasterium,' but the churches in question are not necessarily monastic. Of these *Beverley Minster* is by far the finest. *St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol*, is a famous example, though never called a minster. The minsters of *Ripon* and *Southwell* have become cathedrals, while that of *Wimborne* remains parochial.

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES. Churches of the class last mentioned are often referred to under the term 'collegiate,' which needs a word of explanation. Parish churches almost universally, and at first cathedrals also, have been served by individual priests or bishops under whom might work a body, small or large, of subordinates.

Later, in the case of cathedrals, the auxiliary clergy, instead of being as they were called the bishop's *familia*, or staff, were accorded an independent status of their own and organised as a corporation, becoming what is known as the cathedral chapter, while the single clerics were called 'canons.' In the case of the parish churches also the ministering clergy might become a corporation known as a 'college' (from the Latin *collegium*). Each member would then have his own independent position and emoluments, and the church would become 'collegiate.' All churches belonging to the monastic or to the semi-monastic canonical orders were strictly speaking collegiate, but the term is usually confined to the larger churches that were neither cathedrals nor monastic or quasi-monastic. These larger churches have now changed their character, and the only churches in England technically termed 'collegiate' are Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

THE FORM OF THE LARGER CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THEIR CONSTITUTION. The forms and arrangement of churches vary according as they are of monastic, collegiate, or parish type. The difference between the two last and the first is sometimes very marked. The parish church always, and the collegiate and cathedral church when they are not monastic, are arranged to accommodate a congregation for whose benefit the services are carried on. The monastic church does not, save to some small extent, contemplate a congregation, and is arranged to suit the members of the special community. Both monastic and collegiate churches require considerable space at the altar end of the building for the seats of the monks or the incorporated clergy, and these seats, known as 'stalls,' have given opportunity for elaborate artistic work in wood and stone. This accounts for the great extension of the eastern parts of such churches as compared with the nave, which is so remarkable at *Canterbury* and *St. Albans*. The monks even desired to make this eastern part a complete church in itself, and so in some cases added a second or eastern transept, which gave to this part the orthodox cruciform plan. This feature, adopted from the stupendous church of Cluny in Burgundy, occurs in some of the greater churches of England, even when these, like Lincoln, Salisbury, or Beverley, were not actually monastic.


Another influence affecting the form of the church was the multiplication of altars, for each of which a suitable location had to be provided. The cultus of saints, the reverence paid to relics, and other causes led to this multiplication. For example, there were thirty in the church at York in the time of Alcuin, and Charles the Great tried to limit the prevailing fashion. Galleries over the side aisles, almost universal in large Romanesque churches, may have been added to provide a location for some of the inconveniently numerous altars, but the arrangement that had most effect on the plan of the church was the throwing out of chapels. It was not only the greater churches but also those of the parish type that were altered in this way, and we come in contact here with that important institution, the chantry chapel.

THE CHANTRY CHAPEL. Between the middle of the 13th and the middle of the 16th centuries English churches small and great were supplied with a class of fittings that in various ways affected their plan and arrangements and added to their historical and artistic interest. These were enclosures, sometimes built out, at other times

placed between piers of the interior arcades or occupying the end of an aisle, called chantry chapels, and containing always an altar and often a tomb. The name is connected with the French *chanter*, and refers to the singing of the masses with which the chapel itself became afterwards identified. An endowment secured in perpetuity the services of a ministrant called a chantry priest. Chantry chapels were built by individuals or by corporations such as civic guilds, and at the altar dedicated in each case to some particular patron saint masses were said for the souls of the departed. In the case of an individual foundation the donor would have his tomb beside the altar, or even serving as altar, and successive members of his family might come to have the same resting-place and share in the benefits of the masses said. The village church of *North Leigh* enshrines a lovely chantry chapel to the north of the chancel with a roof vaulted in fan tracery; there is the carved effigy of the knight on his tomb with his lady beside him, and the family altar with its fittings. In town churches these subsidiary altars, each in its beautifully wrought chapel, were often kept up by guilds of craftsmen, and this gives a civic interest to the institution. The town church of St. Thomas, *Salisbury*, possessed 27 of these chantries, and there were gay and picturesque doings in and about them on the occasions of guild-festivals.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE COTTAGE. Architectural monuments of a non-religious kind may be grouped as civil, military, and domestic. The remains of Roman date that fall under these three categories have been already noticed, and attention has been called to the fact that the medieval period has left us comparatively few monuments of civil architecture proper, in the form of town or trade halls, and the like. On the other hand, about medieval military and domestic architecture in England there is much that might be said.

Starting as before from the Anglo-Saxon village, we note that it had no military apparatus, but it furnishes us with two types of domestic architecture, the Cottage and the Manor House. The cottage, which is small and slight, owes its charm partly to its rural surroundings and its garden setting and partly to the picturesqueness of form and the play of surface texture which result from old-fashioned materials and methods of manipulation. It does not of course follow that all simple and homely structures are beautiful, but in certain parts of England the country village is almost always a thing of delight, and in such villages the traveller will generally find more than one building, apart from the church and hall, that gratifies the æsthetic sense. The charm depends a good deal on material. There are stone-building districts, and others where the clay-pit and the woodland have furnished the local builder with what he needs. The materials in the latter case are brick and tiling, to which age lends lovely hue and texture, and more especially timber, whose decided forms, with the contrast of lines due to the methods of assembling the pieces, can hardly fail to produce a good effect. This pleasing kind of work is in evidence, broadly speaking, over all the Southern and Midland region of England, and the tile-faced cottages of the Surrey hills, the brick-built cottages of East Anglia, vie with, if they cannot quite equal, the half-timber fabrics of the Western counties. Through this region of England, however, there runs diagonally a stone district following the line of the oolite



beds that cross the centre of England from Somerset to Northamptonshire. Here, especially in parts of Gloucestershire and Northants, village architecture has a deservedly high reputation, and the stone mullioned windows often thrown out as oriels, the sharp-pointed gables, the moulded stone chimneys that focus the composition, furnish an inexhaustible treasure of picturesque motives and details. On the other hand, in the stone-building North, as also in Wales, the material is of another quality and carries with it no invitation to an artistic treatment, so that there is a grim plainness about the rough stone cottages, bare or plastered, of Northumberland or Caernarvonshire.

A word may be said here on the æsthetic value of what has just been called 'half-timber' work, a familiar specimen of which to Londoners is the Elizabethan front of Staple Inn in Holborn. It consists in a framing of upright and horizontal balks of timber set some distance apart, with a filling of plaster or some other material in the interstices. In all work of this kind it will be found that artistic effect is secured, not by making this a consciously pursued aim, but by taking advantage of necessities and economies in construction so that the beautiful is suffered to grow in seemingly inevitable fashion out of the useful. It will be noted that every upper story projects beyond the one below it, and this enlivens the front with light and shade and imparts distinctive character, while the device is based at the same time on sound construction, for the weight of the outer wall of the projecting story balances that of the contents of the room within. The oblique and curved pieces introduced between the uprights are constructively the diagonal struts needful for securing lateral stiffness in the framing. The contrasted materials, wood and plaster-filling, in themselves make for picturesqueness, and the edges and projections of the one are a challenge to the carver, while the other's plain surfaces invite to artistic treatment by designs stamped on them or scored in the soft material.

It is to be noted that in England the larger and more important domestic buildings of the type of the hall often preserve a good deal of the homelike appearance that characterises the cottage. The two types really meet in the larger village houses—the grange, the farmhouse, the parsonage, the country inn—as well as in the average houses of the country towns. They are not cottages, but they retain no small share of the unpretending charm of these; they are not halls, but often possess pronounced architectural character. There are abundant examples in the stone-building region of central England already referred to, as for instance in villages like the Gloucestershire *Bibury*, the Worcestershire *Broadway*, or the Northamptonshire *Oundle*.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE MANOR HOUSE. The Hall, or residence of the local lord of the manor in or beside the Anglo-Saxon village, was of a type widely represented in the ancient and medieval worlds, in which the house consists originally in one single large room called a 'hall,' used by the domestic community for all the purposes of life. Of such a kind was the Homeric house and also that described in the sagas of Scandinavia and the Anglo-Saxon poem 'Beowulf.' The roof was generally supported internally by wooden pillars, and the effect of such a hall in its more rude and primitive aspect may be judged from existing Tithe Barns, several of which have come down from medieval times. These are

AN INTRODUCTION TO

structures of great interest, with low stone walls and immense roofs and internal supports of wood, and were commonly connected with the extensive farm operations carried on by religious houses. They were sometimes 200 ft. and more in length. Fine examples exist at *Glastonbury* and *Bradford-on-Avon*. Such halls, as time advanced, were subdivided by partitions, or else the main building was reserved for certain household functions such as the common meal, and separate chambers called 'solars' were constructed apart as retiring rooms or sleeping-places. The hall might be itself on an upper story with a vaulted undercroft. There exist examples of houses of the 12th cent., as at *Boothby Pagnell*, 'King John's House' at *Southampton*, and 'John of Gaunt's Stables' at *Lincoln*, and they are of course far more numerous from later periods. Of the 13th cent. *Stokesay* is an excellent example, but of a more castellated type. In castles there were spacious halls, that were constructed of timber or of stone within the courtyard. The best preserved early example in stone is the 12th cent. hall at *Oakham*. *Westminster Hall*, laid out on grand lines by William Rufus, was the main part of the palace of Westminster. The best idea of the great hall of later medieval times is to be gained from the halls of the Colleges at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. In such halls there are commonly bay or 'oriel' windows thrown out on each side at the upper end, and between these, across the end of the hall and on a dais raised a step above the main floor, runs the 'high table' for the 'quality.' The tables for the members of the household generally extend up and down the hall. Over the screen through which the hall is entered is a gallery called from its ancient use the 'minstrels' gallery.' Originally the fire in these halls was on a hearth in the centre, the smoke finding its way out by an opening in the roof called from the French *l'ouverture* a 'louvre.' At present these halls have their fireplaces in the side wall or walls, but a little turret or pavilion on the ridge of the external roof often remains to mark the ancient position of the aperture for smoke. At *Penshurst*, one of the best preserved of the fine medieval mansions of the more open kind, the great hall dating from the 14th cent. still has the stone hearth in the centre of it.

With the multiplication of apartments for various domestic and ceremonial purposes the hall sank in importance, and the great houses of the late medieval and Renaissance periods possess complicated plans that cannot be here described or analysed. The place of the hall was in a measure taken by a feature that comes into use in Elizabethan times—the Long Gallery, that forms such a conspicuous part of the building at *Haddon Hall*, at *Knole*, and at the partly ruined *Kirby Hall*, three famous examples of the architecture of that period. Notable houses of the Tudor period are *Compton Wynyates* (Henry VIII); *Hampton Court* (earlier parts, Henry VIII); *Sutton Place* (Henry VIII); *Longleat* (Elizabethan in the Italian style), *Wollaton Hall* and *Hardwick Hall* (Elizabethan), *Hatfield House* (1611) and *Audley End* (1616) are Jacobean. Among later mansions in the more formal classical style may be mentioned *Castle Howard*, *Chatsworth*, and *Blenheim*, of the early years of the 18th cent.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND: THE CASTLE. The open manor house and the purely military structure of the castle seem sharply opposed, but they are brought nearer together when we note that the former throughout the medieval period, and in parts

of the country to a much later date, was to some extent protected, while the familiar phrase 'castellated mansion' shows that the protective arrangements might be carried pretty far. Even the Anglo-Saxon Hall was fenced in by a hedge, and all through the middle ages, where water was available, a country house would be surrounded by a moat. The Mote at *Ightham* is a well-known survival. In disturbed times something more was needed, and Hudson Turner thinks that very few houses of any importance were built in the 13th, 14th, or 15th centuries without being fortified. The means of protection varied, but in every case a 'licence to crenellate' had to be obtained from the Crown or its representatives, and these licences granted by the kings from Henry III to Richard II are useful historical documents, often furnishing indications of date. In these cases, however, fortification was a secondary consideration, and the structure remained essentially domestic in type. This system of partial fortification continued in use much longer in parts of the country liable to disturbance, such as the Marches of Wales or the Scottish Border. In the latter region there flourished the so-called 'Pele Tower,' a small square stone keep, with a vaulted basement for cattle and rooms above in which refuge could be taken in case of a raid. The word 'pele,' connected with 'pale,' refers not to the tower itself but to the 'pelum' or palisade around it. Church towers also were fortified, as at *Great Salkeld*.

With the castle proper defence was of the first moment, and living arrangements had to be accommodated thereto. By 'castle' in the sense in which the word is here used is meant the private stronghold, as distinguished from more extensive military works like those of the Romans, or the fortifications round towns of the Danish period of Anglo-Saxon history. Some of the castles had a national character connected with the defence of the borders of the kingdom: *Ludlow Castle* in the West and *Durham* in the North are examples; but they were held by individual castellans. The first form of the private castle in England was that which protected the Norman territorial lord who had after the Conquest usurped the position of the Anglo-Saxon thane. It was made of the accessible and easily worked materials, earth and timber, and consisted of an enclosure surrounded by a ditch and a bank surmounted by a palisade. At one end of the enclosure was reared a conical mound of earth, on the top of which was constructed a timber dwelling. A movable wooden bridge spanned the ditch and gave access to the upper part of the mound, where was the entrance to the hold. It was a manor house, and as would be expected it was always near a village or a town. A very good example at *Rayleigh* is mentioned in Domesday. The finest mound in the country is probably that at *Thetford*, 100 ft. high and 1000 ft. round. These hastily wrought works were abandoned when the Normans began to erect castles in stone with their massive square keeps. The builders of these were afraid that the artificial mound (technically termed a 'motte') could not support such a weight, and the stone castle with keep and outer enclosure had accordingly to be built elsewhere. In some cases a ring wall of masonry was thrown round the upper part of the motte to replace the palisading that encircled the timber dwelling, and the structure is then called a 'shell keep.' There are specimens at *Arundel*, *Berkeley*, and *Durham*.

The characteristic square Norman keep is a product of the 12th

cent., though two fine examples, *London* and *Colchester*, were built in the 11th. The keep contains a great hall, best represented at *Hedingham*, which was always on an upper floor, the basement being used for storage, while there were various small private rooms and an oratory, with passages and staircases contrived in the thickness of the wall. A well was probably always present within the keep, as at *Rochester* and *Bamburgh*. The outer enclosure, called the 'bailey,' both in the case of the earth-and-timber castle and in that of stone, was used for the accommodation of the men-at-arms, for whom, and for other purposes, buildings first of wood and then of stone were provided. By the latter part of the 13th cent. these structures in the bailey had superseded the keep as places of residence, and they grew later to stately mansions of the open type within the ring wall of the bailey. *Warwick Castle* is a notable example. At *Bamburgh* there is an Edwardian mansion in the enclosure quite distinct from the keep, which, however, curiously enough, has lately been fitted up again as a dwelling. The keep would always be available as a refuge. At the close of the 12th cent. the square keep was superseded by one of a circular plan that was found more defensible against the improved methods of attack of the time. At the same time the wall of enceinte enclosing the court or bailey was stiffened by the increase in number and strength of the flanking towers, which came ultimately to replace the keep in its position of priority in the defences. The way was thus prepared for the great change of the 13th cent., the keepless castle, consisting of a strong wall of enceinte defended by towers, or of several such enceintes, forming a fortress of what is known as the 'concentric' type. To such a castle a strong gateway was added and received a good share of the attention that had formerly been devoted to the keep. There were outworks in the form of a so-called 'barbican' (the word seems to be of Oriental derivation), a very good example of which is preserved at *York* in front of Walmgate Bar, and the actual entrance was flanked by projecting towers. Above the archway there was a portcullis chamber, and perhaps upper stories, as in the fine gateway at *Warkworth*. *Rockingham Castle* possesses an excellent normal specimen of a gatehouse of the second half of the 13th cent. The castles built by Edward I, of which the best are in Wales, are typical specimens of the stronghold consisting in the main as far as defences went of strong curtain walls defended by a series of towers, and are reckoned to reach "the highest pitch of military science attained in medieval England." A well-preserved and most picturesque example of the later kind of castle is *Bodiam*.

In the early part of the 14th cent. the introduction of firearms combined with social changes to reduce the military importance of the castle, which gradually sank to the position of the fortified dwelling, until in Tudor days the extension of the power of the Crown made the private stronghold of the feudal baron an anachronism. One late type of castle, that was more strictly a fortified dwelling-house, may be mentioned. This is the so-called 'tower-house,' of which *Tattershall Castle* is the best known example. It has something of the form of the older square keep, but has an internal court. There is an octagonal turret at each angle, and the handsome windows betray the fact that "the splendid residence is studied in the first instance, while the defensive stronghold is a secondary idea." It dates from the middle of the 15th century.

II. ENGLISH MONUMENTS IN THEIR ARTISTIC ASPECTS

The history of every art presents itself in one aspect as a continuity, in another as a succession of more or less marked phases. It has been the custom to give distinctive names to these phases, but the practice has recently been impugned on the ground that it obscures the vital fact of the continuity. Hence in some authoritative publications of the day these descriptive terms familiar to generations of readers are taboo, and monuments are not referred to certain styles or periods or reigns, but to centuries or parts of centuries B.C. or A.D. It is no doubt true that a protest was needed against the idea that the development of an architectural style can be presented in a series of closed compartments, and for the purpose of a Report or a County History, where the colourless statement of facts is the object, these purely arithmetical distinctions suffice. The fact remains, however, that such a development does not proceed on even lines and at a regulated pace like a wound-up machine, but passes through phases in each of which a different appeal is made to our æsthetic judgment, and if the art is to be made the subject of critical and literary treatment these phases must, so to say, be individualised, and each envisaged with its own *aura* about it. On this principle we may justify the continued use for subdivisions of Gothic of the well-worn terms 'Early English,' 'Decorated,' 'Perpendicular,' because each style is fairly distinct, and each has the special character suitably expressed by a descriptive name.

Of the other 'period names' used in this Introduction, 'Romanesque' is quite apt and expressive and covers, with due subdivisions according to regions, the earlier phase of medieval architecture. Between this and the later phase there is a very real continuity, but owing to movements which affected Western Europe in the 12th cent. the character of the work changed then so markedly that a new name could hardly be avoided. This name, 'Gothic' though fatuously inaccurate, has been so long established that it has acquired its own connotation and will probably remain in use. It was invented by the Florentine writer Vasari, and means with him 'Northern' or 'Teutonic,' the name of the Goths being used because to the Italians these were the typical destroyers of the antique civilisation. There is again, at any rate in England and France, a certain continuity between the later Gothic and the succeeding style or styles generally termed 'Renaissance.' This again is a recognised and hence useful term, though in itself objectionable. Natural enough in Italy, it is singularly inappropriate to France or England, where the change is by many regarded as more like a death than a 'new birth.' Accepting, however, the term as covering the work of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, handy subdivisions can be made according to reigns or dynasties: 'Tudor,' 'Elizabethan,' 'Jacobean,' 'Queen Anne,' 'Georgian.' 'Neo-Classic' is a term sometimes employed for the severer designs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, due to the classical revival of the former period.

In each of what may be called the prehistoric periods already reviewed, that is, the periods before the continuous history of English art can be said to open, there were special characteristics in the forms, details, and decoration of monuments. There follow

two phases of Romanesque architecture that have to be distinguished by the ethnic names 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Norman,' the term 'pre-Conquest' being objectionable as undefined *a tergo* so that it might include Roman. Norman Romanesque in England may be subdivided very broadly into 'Early Norman' from about 1050 to 1100 and 'Mature Norman' from 1100 to 1150. Romanesque then passes gradually into Gothic, the 'Transition' covering the greater part of the latter half of the 12th cent. The first period of Gothic marked by the style called 'Early English,' overlapping of course at its beginning with the Transition, may be regarded broadly as covering the 13th cent., and as merging towards the close of the century, again through a transitional phase, into the 'Decorated' period. A more pronounced change in the last quarter of the 14th cent. ushers in the third or 'Perpendicular' period, in which there is developed a very distinct English style, that in some of its features survived the introduction in the 16th cent. of Renaissance forms, and in a measure lasted till the so-called 'Gothic revival' of the early 19th cent., when Perpendicular Gothic was used again for the new Houses of Parliament in London. The beginning of the Renaissance in England is commonly fixed at the middle of the 16th cent., at which time the later phase of Perpendicular Gothic called 'Tudor' was in force. The first pronounced expression of the new forms supplied from Italy is the style chronologically fixed by the name 'Elizabethan,' and this is followed by that termed 'Jacobean,' but these styles show a curious mingling of the Gothic and the Renaissance spirits, the former inspiring as a rule the main design, the latter the details. A purer classical style, sometimes called 'Palladian,' was introduced by Inigo Jones (1573-1651), and a very dignified but freer version of the same by Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723). Their influence on the whole dominates the architecture of the 18th cent., at the close of which the severer classicism of Robert Adam (1728-92) and his brother James (d. 1794) makes itself felt. In decoration during this century French fashions enjoy considerable vogue, though in this country the styles called on the Continent 'Baroque,' 'Rococo,' 'Louis Quinze' were never carried to the same extravagant lengths. The 'Adam' style in ornamentation is closely akin to that known in France as 'Louis Seize.' This style is the last that has had a historical basis as belonging in any intimate sense to its age, and the various 'revivals' and 'movements' that have marked the 19th cent. have only a superficial interest. That great architecture is, however, still possible even in this age of eclecticism is proved by Bentley's Roman Catholic cathedral at *Westminster* and Scott's cathedral at *Liverpool*.

ART IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST. Decorative art in the later Stone Age and in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages is in surviving work represented only by small objects to be studied in museums. The Romans have left monumental remains in the forms of noble cut stone work with the orthodox details (*Bath, Leicester, Corbridge-on-Tyne*, etc.); fabrics in concrete (*Wroxeter*); rubble or concrete walling faced with small stones about the size and shape of the paving stones of our roadways (*York*, etc.); and brickwork, specially represented in the South but occurring occasionally in Northern Britain. Very fair examples of Roman sculpture occur at *Bath, Colchester, Leicester, Hexham*, etc. Small stone shafts turned in the lathe, of which many are to be seen in the

Leicester Museum, are noteworthy because the Saxon artificers imitated them.

Whether or not there is an Anglo-Saxon architectural style may be questioned, for the building and decoration of this period is somewhat rude and ungrammatical, though there is about it a certain grandeur and dignity that remind us a little of the prehistoric stone monument. The church towers at *Earls Barton* and *Barnack* have this quality. Anglo-Saxon churches, for it is only in these that the architectural style is represented, fall into two groups, an earlier group of the 7th and 8th centuries where the work is partly Roman and partly inspired by Celtic tradition, and a later group beginning in the latter part of the 10th cent. but chiefly represented by work nearer the time of the Conquest. The source of characteristic forms in this period is Carolingian Germany. The intermediate period is that of the Danish invasions of England, and from it no examples have been identified.

The early period has left us at *Brixworth* a fairly complete specimen of an apsidal basilican church with large windows, of Roman plan, that dates from the latter part of the 7th cent.; and there are also early remains at *Canterbury* (St. Martin's; St. Pancras) and on other Kentish sites. In the North the crypts at *Hexham* and *Ripon*, the former constructed of Roman stones, can be dated with certainty at about A.D. 675. The porch at *Monkwearmouth* is an interesting monument probably of the same date. The tower over it is later. The church at *Escomb*, though built of Roman squared stones, seems to represent, in its plain nave, square-ended chancel, and small windows, a Celtic rather than a Roman tradition.

The later Anglo-Saxon churches show characteristic marks (1) in their small round-headed windows which are double splayed, i.e. the actual opening for light is in the middle of the thickness of the wall and the jambs slope outwards towards the two wall faces; (2) in narrow upright strips of stonework (not buttresses) dividing at intervals the external walls; (3) in similar projecting strips surrounding openings; (4) in double windows in the belfry stages of towers (generally single W. towers), which are divided in the middle by small shafts often imitated from Roman ones and called 'baluster' shafts, upon which rests as a sort of capital a stone called a 'through-stone' that runs through the whole thickness of the wall and supports it; (5) in a special treatment of the corners or quoins of a building called, not very accurately, 'long-and-short work.' Details (1) to (4) are in the main adapted from Continental work in the Rhineland and in Saxony, but (5), though in origin Roman, is characteristically English. It consists in upright stones square in section alternating with flat stones, i.e. stones short in vertical height, bonded into the wall. The masonry of Anglo-Saxon walling varies, but it should be noted that what is known as 'herring-bone' masonry is not Saxon but Early Norman. None of the greater Anglo-Saxon churches have survived. Some were annihilated by fire, and others were deliberately pulled down by the Normans, who were ruthless destroyers of earlier work. In decorative work that is not architectural, Anglo-Saxon art expressed itself freely in carved crosses and tombstones. A common motive here is the interlacing and knotting of bands. The human figure rudely rendered and foliage which is not the classical acanthus also appear, but the main point about the work is not any intrinsic excellence but its variety, which shows that

it was locally executed and not sent out from any one centre of distribution.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION. The Romanesque style in its Norman form was imported ready made, and appeared even before the Conquest in Edward the Confessor's Westminster Abbey, portions of which still remain. It is quite different from the Anglo-Saxon style, though the two to some slight extent interpenetrate, and its special feature is the logical expression of structure. The earliest Norman village churches are quite plain and have often been mistakenly labelled Saxon. Plain, too, were the monumental structures, religious and military, such as the west front of the cathedral of *Lincoln* and the transepts at *St. Albans* and *Winchester*, or the keeps at *London* and *Colchester*. The chapel in the Tower of London is a very noble example of the massive and severe Early Norman style which might be called our English Doric. With the 12th cent. and the reign of Henry I a more ornate treatment makes its appearance, and the later Norman structures are often in parts lavishly enriched, while they are lighter and more graceful in their fabric, as well as more finished in execution. The extreme point reached in this last direction is marked by the so-called 'Galilee Chapel,' a westerly adjunct to the earlier Norman cathedral at *Durham*. The enrichment spoken of is applied with special gusto to doorways, features of Norman churches so attractive that they have often been preserved when the church has been partly or wholly rebuilt in a later style. The doorways, like the window openings and those in the tower belfries, are recessed, with several arches each one narrower than the one above it, and each arch, or as it is termed 'order,' may be richly carved. The tympanum of the arch, or the space between its soffit or lower surface and the horizontal lintel of the door, is frequently filled in with a figure composition of rude but often vigorous design.

The greater Norman churches are best represented by *Durham*, which on its commanding site is the finest Romanesque building extant in Europe. This aisled cruciform church, vaulted throughout, originally ended like almost all Norman choirs with an apse, but was later altered by the addition of an eastern transept. Two square towers flank the western façade, and a more lofty central tower surmounts the crossing. There is little ornament, and the general impression is one of austere grandeur. This mature Norman work has, however, lost all appearance of the rude or primitive and is pervaded with an air of style, the parts being related to each other and to the whole according to a well-considered scheme, so that the vast and varied structure is one organic unity. This appearance of system, of control, of subordination of detail to the larger purpose, is of the essence of the art called Romanesque, which flourished from the 10th to the 12th centuries and, carrying on, as its name implies, the Roman tradition, expressed the ideals of authority and of order that ruled in the medieval church of the period.

THE TRANSITION TO GOTHIC. Gothic architecture is an outstanding artistic phenomenon in that it is more exactly the expression of its age than is the case with any other similar development in the domain of art. It had its original home in the parts of France centring in Paris and corresponded to the intellectual, religious, and romantic conditions of the time and the region. French Gothic cathedrals carry out the logic of construction in the spirit of

scholasticism, and their designers and constructors threw themselves into their task with an enthusiasm and a self-devotion that account for the towering height and spreading plans of the fabrics, which had so often to be left incomplete. There is in English churches less constructive interest and less sublimity than in the French cathedrals, and they are inferior also in the matter of decorative figure sculpture, in which the French masons incorporated so much of the sentiment, the humanity, the refinement, that marked their age. Gothic figure sculpture in England exhibits, it is true, the same fine qualities but on a much smaller scale. It is perhaps at its best in effigies upon tombs: those of Queen Eleanor in *Westminster Abbey* and of Edward II at *Gloucester* are beautiful specimens. English Gothic carries out, however, in fullest measure the governing principle of the style, the expression of fervour, romance, and poetry, controlled by clear thinking and decision. A fine early manifestation of the style, such as *Wells* cathedral or the choir of *Lincoln*, in its combination of accentuated forms with a delicacy and play of contour and surface that prevents hardness, provides ever new delight for the eye. This style in its perfection is as it were the crystallisation of elements that make their appearance in the 12th cent. and mark what is known as the 'Transition' or gradual change from Romanesque to Gothic. The pointed arch, a characteristic feature of Gothic, was introduced by the Cistercian builders in the first half of the century, but as a generating element of the style more importance is now attached to the ribbed vault which the Norman builders of *Durham* employed there before 1100. Romanesque stone vaults had followed Roman in tunnel vaults, or in 'groined' vaulting without any undergirding ribs to form a projection on the under surface. A groined vault is formed by the intersection of two vaults crossing each other at right angles. The groins are the edges or 'arrises' along the lines of intersection, and these may be marked by undergirding ribs. The use of these ribs in combination with the pointed arch led to constructive changes, too complicated for description here, in the course of which was evolved the Gothic system of stone roofing on which the character of the style largely depends.

THE 'EARLY ENGLISH' PERIOD. The effect of the completed Gothic of about 1200 is largely due to its vaulting, its windows, and its characteristic mouldings and foliage carving. The vaulting is arranged according to the bays, that is the spaces between the supports of the main arcade between nave and aisles, and each oblong vaulting bay is separated from its neighbours by transverse ribs crossing the nave and is divided into four triangles by two diagonal ribs marking the groins or the edges where the four triangular vaulting fields meet. The windows are all of the slender lancet form, though varying in the proportion between height and width, and for their proper effect they should be filled with coloured glass. The English builders of the 13th cent. not only used actual painting on the masonry but aimed at variety of colour, by the use of small shafts of brown or plum-coloured marble, mostly from the Isle of Purbeck, contrasting with the creamy white of the ashlar. This feature, which is specially English, serves to illustrate what was said above about the decision and accent of Early English work. These darkly tinted shafts stand out boldly, and the definition of them is perhaps too sharp for an altogether pleasing æsthetic result. The same quality, not, however,

carried here to an extreme, characterises the mouldings of the style. A moulding is a strip or edge of stone or of wood to which has been given an ornamental contour in the form of projection or hollow or a combination of both. A moulding or group of mouldings may be carried in a horizontal line along a building, binding as it were together part with part; or it may form the border of an opening such as a doorway or a window; or it may encircle as an ornamental finish the capital or the base of a column. Wherever it occurs the function of the moulding is to multiply parallel lines of light and shade, and to tempt the eye to follow these backwards and forwards so as to emphasise the general line which is marked by them. By mouldings the shape of the graceful pointed arch of the nave arcade is accentuated and an impression of richness is conveyed. A moulded base defines the contour of the column or pier which rests upon it, and fixes it in its appointed place.

Norman mouldings had been few, large, and massive, with broad rolls alternating with comparatively shallow hollows, but in the style of the 13th cent. mouldings are multiplied and each projection or hollow is very sharply defined, the latter being often undercut, the former not merely round in section but 'keeled' or brought to a sharp edge or 'arris,' which again may be broadened out to a flat strip or 'fillet.' Hence the lines of light and shade are thin and sharply defined, conveying aptly the general impression of the style. In ornament the contrast with the earlier Norman work is very marked. The grotesque element common in Romanesque disappears, and so do the classical acanthus and the geometrical forms, chevrons, sunk stars, chequers, billets, etc., though their place is taken by the so-called 'dog tooth' ornament, in the shape of a series of sharp stone pyramids with their sides deeply scored. The characteristic ornamental motive of the early 13th cent. is conventionally treated foliage, in which the spring and elasticity of the natural spray is still retained while it is stiffened, rendered more symmetrical, and made to compose in its lines with the architectural forms with which it is associated. This conventional 'Early English' foliage is represented perhaps at its best in the cathedral at *Ely*. The wall surfaces are commonly enriched by arcading.

THE 'DECORATED' PERIOD IN ENGLISH GOTHIC. A style like that of the early 13th cent., chaste and severe, and even, as in the interior of *Salisbury*, a little bare and hard, was bound to yield to one more generally attractive in its softness, grace, and copious enrichment. Such was the so-called 'Decorated' style which flourished during a period covered approximately by the reigns of the first three Edwards (1272-1377). The openings now become broader in proportion to their height; the projections and hollows of the mouldings are less pronounced, and the surfaces of light and shade broader and less sharply contrasted, a more uniform half-tone taking the place of the strong blacks and whites. The pointed arch is enriched. Even in the 'Early English' style the under surface or soffit of this, especially in decorative wall arcades, had been broken by projecting ornamentation known as 'cusping,' 'feathering,' or 'foliation.' The 'Decorated' style carries this further and alters also the shape of the arch in minor openings into what is known as the 'ogee,' where the curve on each side in the upper part of the arch is reversed and the point shoots upwards, the word 'ogee,' from the French 'ogive,' implying two reversed curves on a con-

tinuous line. The angular dog-tooth is replaced by the softly rounded 'ball-flower' ornament, introduced like the former at intervals along a hollow moulding, and a more naturalistic character is imparted to the foliage carving on the capitals. Wall-surfaces are enriched with beautifully designed foliage diapers, as on the western choir screen at *Lincoln*. The most marked difference concerns the windows. In the earliest English Gothic lights are always single but are sometimes placed side by side, and a group so arranged may be enclosed within an arch. In such a case there would be left a plain surface of wall above the heads of the associated lights and below the containing arch, and to avoid the bare appearance of this the wall was sometimes pierced with a round or quatrefoil opening. In this arrangement we see the beginning of window tracery, a characteristic feature of 14th cent. Gothic. At first portions of the wall separate the openings and the result is called 'plate' tracery, but presently the system changes. The whole space below the containing arch is first cut away, and then the void is divided up by thin strips of stonework artistically disposed, so as to produce what is known as 'bar' tracery. Windows treated in this fashion, which came into use in the latter part of the 13th cent., soon grew to a very large size, but the original grouped lancets with a circle above survive as the chief elements in the composition of the tracery, the smaller subsidiary spaces being filled in with spherical triangles or similar forms, the whole remaining severe and 'Geometrical' in its lines. To tracery of this kind succeeds a more ornate or 'Flowing' treatment, in which the vertical bars or 'mullions' defining the original lancets no longer terminate in forming the pointed head of the light, but are carried up into the higher part of the window, where they run into wavy curves freed from the restraint of the earlier scheme. The great east window at *Carlisle* is a notable example, and another is the west window at *York*. Window tracery is not mere ornament, but was necessary as a stiffening for the glass, which in large windows could not sustain itself against wind pressure even if fortified by an armature of iron bars. The extensive surface available in these windows for glass gave an opportunity for artistic treatment in colour, and such windows were always meant to be filled with the stained glass that is one of the glories of the Gothic church. In this detail French cathedrals greatly surpass our own.

THE 'PERPENDICULAR' STYLE. This flowing tracery of the English 14th cent. style was the origin of the late French 'flamboyant' forms which carried to an extreme the soft and wayward flow of the flame-like curves. In our own country it led to what seems at first sight a reaction, in the form of the straight lines of the so-called 'Perpendicular' style. The mullions here run up beyond their own arch into the window-head, though not in curved but in vertical lines that are terminated only at the soffit of the containing arch of the whole window. At the same time the straight line is used also horizontally to form what are known as 'transoms,' dividing the openings by level bars. Huge windows treated in this somewhat ungraceful fashion may be seen at the east ends of *York* and of *Gloucester*. This predilection for the straight line is the chief characteristic of Perpendicular, and though, as the name implies, it is the vertical line that is most in evidence, the emphasis on the horizontal is historically even more important, as it leads on to the classical forms that come into vogue in the subsequent architectural

period. In the exterior view a comparatively flat roof has taken the place of the earlier high-pitched roofs, and what is seen against the sky is not the ridge of the lofty roof but the battlements or crestings that now crown the walls of the nave. On the other hand, the vertical is greatly accentuated by the development in this period of the tower.

The square tower was favoured by the Norman builders and was terminated above in different fashions. One method was to roof it with a low pyramid of stone, of which an early example remains on *Puffin Island*, off the south-eastern point of Anglesey in Wales. When the Gothic spirit with its love for *élancé* form inspired our builders, this low pyramid grew gradually into the spire, perhaps the most expressive feature of the style, an early example of the form in a greater church being that on the cathedral at *Oxford*. In some parts, especially in South Lincolnshire churches, such as *Rauceby*, these early spires were continued from the towers without a break, save in so far as the octagonal plan of the spire had to be accommodated to the square of the latter, and they are called 'broach' spires, from the corner pyramids that accomplish this. In the 14th cent. period the spire was developed to a greater height and elegance and enriched with projecting window-heads and foliage ornaments, and it is now distinct from the tower, which ends with a flat roof guarded with battlements or parapets, on which is planted the spire with a space left for a passage round it. Exquisite spires, dating from various centuries, are seen on churches of the civic type such as *Grantham* and *Louth*; *St. Michael at Coventry*; *Newark*; and *Kettering*. Among the greater churches *Salisbury* is in this feature supreme with its spire over 400 ft. high. *Lichfield* boasts a constellation of three. *Chichester* spire has been rebuilt. In the later Gothic period the development of the tower almost eliminates the spire, and both the greater and the lesser churches present us with magnificent examples of the former. *Magdalen tower at Oxford*, and the central towers of the cathedrals of *Canterbury*, *Gloucester*, and *Lincoln*, are noble features that seem from a distance to dominate the surroundings, while work as beautiful, though on the village scale, is common in Somerset and East Anglia. These 'Perpendicular' towers in their general proportions and their details emphasise the vertical, and the same is true of the piers of the nave arcades in the interior. These are commonly tall and slender, flatly treated in the matter of mouldings and carved ornament, and sometimes without any capitals or imposts to mark where the upright pier ends and the arch begins. They send up slender shafts to support, or to assume the appearance of supporting, the principal members of the roof. In the smaller churches the roof is of wood, generally flat in section, and with its carved enrichment it is one of the glories of English church architecture. These roofs are sometimes of the same type as those over the medieval halls and sometimes of a more ecclesiastical order, adorned with carved angels. They are especially fine in East Anglia. *Trunch*, in Norfolk, is only one of very many notable examples. In the greater churches the Perpendicular style developed a specially English mode of stone vaulting on which something must be added.

The early Gothic intersecting vault in England follows the scheme evolved by the French constructors. Both in an æsthetic and a material sense the ribs are part of the construction. They emphasise the division of bay from bay and define the lines of the groins, while

at the same time they serve as a firm skeleton facilitating the after process of filling in the spaces with the so-called 'web' or 'shell' of stonework. French shells were so put together that nothing further was constructively needed, but the English were thought to require further rib-support, and to English eyes also the re-entrant angle at the ridge, where the two halves of each vaulting field meet at the top, needed emphasis just as much as the salient arris of the groin. For this, too, there was a constructive as well as an æsthetic reason. Ridge ribs were accordingly added as well as supernumerary ribs called 'tiercerons' (from the French *tiers*, a third) which run up between the original ribs and abut against the ridge ribs. In the nave of *Exeter* cathedral there are in this way no fewer than thirteen ribs radiating from each point of springing, and all have a justification in constructive reasons. Later there are introduced cross or tie ribs, called 'liernes' (from *lier*, to tie), that run across as fancy suggests between two adjacent ribs, and these are not constructive but merely ornamental. Introduced about 1300, lierne vaulting fascinated the builders of the West and South of England, and led to a multiplication of these otiose features that were made to form geometrical or flowing patterns covering the surface of the vault and masking its constructive forms. The choir of the cathedral at *Oxford*, the presbytery at *Tewkesbury*, the Lady Chapel at *Gloucester*, offer some of the most elaborate examples. Some writers claim admiration for this perversion of the originally constructive rib to a purely decorative purpose, but the work, however ingenious and superficially attractive, is hardly architecture. In the Perpendicular period, apparently for the first time in the cloisters of *Gloucester* begun c. 1351, there appears the specially English form of roofing called the 'fan vault,' which has the logical character in which the lierne vault is so deficient. From the point of view of the mason the lierne vault with its multiplied ribs had been difficult to construct owing to the variations in the curves of the ribs, and the fan vault substituted ribs all of a single curve, while the appearance of the vault was also much simplified. There is one constituent member of the vault, and this is repeated as often as may be needful. The form of this is technically called 'conoid,' but it may be compared to an arum lily on its stem. The stem is the vaulting shaft, and the spreading trumpet-shaped flower, repeated along the space to be roofed and met by similar forms from the opposite side, forms the vault, the spaces between the circular margins of the conoids being afterwards filled in. The construction of such a vault, like those over Henry VII's chapel at *Westminster* and King's College Chapel at *Cambridge*, is a tour de force in scientific masonry that has hardly been equalled in the whole history of the building craft. The curve used for the ribs of the fan vault is commonly struck from two centres, the upper part being an extremely flat curve, the lower one much sharper. This double curve repeated in reverse for the head of an opening forms the so-called 'four-centred' or 'Tudor' arch, much used in the Perpendicular style, especially for doorways, and its flatness emphasises the horizontal. This is the case also with the horizontally headed window filled in below with tracery that was used already in the Decorated period but becomes more common later on, and also with the panelling, which is the Perpendicular method of enriching wall surfaces, and corresponds to the diapers of the Decorated and the arcading of the Early English styles.

THE TUDOR, ELIZABETHAN, AND JACOBEOAN STYLES. The elements in the Perpendicular style that make for flatness were specially suited for domestic architecture, and the style called 'Tudor,' corresponding in time to later Perpendicular, is a civil rather than an ecclesiastical style. It is essentially sober and restful, making large use of brick with stone facings as well as of stone, and so suited to the English taste that it remained in vogue for certain purposes after the introduction of Italian forms in the Elizabethan age. There is a good deal of work in the Tudor style at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* executed even as late as the 18th cent. Wadham College, Oxford, was built in the early part of the 17th cent., though there are parts that seem a century or more earlier.

In the style called 'Elizabethan' the influence of the Italian Renaissance makes itself felt, but this is shown in details rather than in any transformation of the main lines and masses of buildings. The style found its best expression in the great houses erected under Elizabeth and in the early part of her successor's reign by the nobles of the time. Many of these exhibited a sumptuousness verging on the extravagant and the turgid, and in this they reflect the Renaissance spirit. *Audley End* is now sufficiently imposing, but as planned it was twice the size. At *Hardwick Hall* the windows are of extraordinary dimensions, destroying all sense of domestic comfort in a home. One is reminded of 'the spacious times of great Elizabeth' and remembers that in France there was the same lavish outpouring of architectural resources in the early Renaissance epoch. Approaching these buildings more closely, we observe a picturesqueness in the grouping, and an emphasis upon the vertical in towers and pavilions, that savour nothing of the antique, but in detail, as at *Wollaton* (1580), the classical orders are in evidence, and the effective corner turrets are finished with crestings enriched with the ornament of curling bands known as 'strap-work.' In interiors the development of the long gallery and of the windows has been already referred to, and these last take the form very commonly of projecting bows, a form pre-figured in the medieval oriels. They are often carried up through two or three stories. The chimney-pieces are elaborately wrought in a somewhat florid Renaissance style that occurs also in Elizabethan tombs.

Jacobean work is in general design more sober than Elizabethan, but uses the same details. There is excellent carved woodwork of the period in both churches and mansions, pulpits and staircases supplying good examples. In church work the carved screen in St. John's, at *Leeds*, a church erected in 1634, is to be noted, and may be compared with the famous organ screen in King's College Chapel, *Cambridge*, of 1534, an early example of Renaissance design. This woodwork is accessible for study in numerous specimens in the Victoria and Albert Museum, collected from old houses now demolished. Ornamented plaster ceilings matched the panelling of the walls.

THE CLASSICAL STYLES OF THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES. To Inigo Jones is due the introduction into this country of a style that is as classical in its main design as in details, and his *Banqueting Hall* in London, of 1622, is the first of a series of civil and ecclesiastical buildings covering the next two centuries, that exhibit the monumental character of the best work of the Renaissance, with a due adaptation to modern conditions and at times with reminiscences of

that medieval art, the feeling for which never wholly died out in this country. Sir Christopher Wren's *St. Paul's*, which was building from 1675 to 1710, and his *Greenwich Hospital* of 1705; the *Radcliffe Camera* at Oxford, a masterpiece by James Gibbs of 1737; *Somerset House* in London, by Sir W. Chambers, begun in 1777; and later *St. George's Hall* in Liverpool, designed by H. Elmes in 1838, are works of which any nation might well be proud. Robert and James Adam's monumental design is perhaps better represented in *Edinburgh* than anywhere in England, and most of what they executed in London was domestic. In the 18th cent. domestic architecture on what may be called monumental lines was finely represented at *Bath* in the work of the two Woods, father and son; while house-designs of a quiet but very satisfying order were being carried out all through the century, and according to its date the work is classified as 'Queen Anne' or 'Georgian.'

THE LATER HISTORY OF ENGLISH CHURCHES. It will be noted that the buildings representing the Tudor style and its successors are nearly all of the secular kind. Wren's *St. Paul's* and his interesting and still in feeling partly medieval London City churches, due to the Great Fire, are exceptional, and the greater and lesser churches of the country, though not unaffected by the Renaissance, escaped the general pulling down and rebuilding that one trembles to think might have been their fate. They remained in familiar use, and this is attested by the fact that all the later centuries left on them their mark. Tombs and monuments Elizabethan, Stewart, Georgian; fittings in carved woodwork; painted panels with the Royal Arms; clerks' desks under the pulpit, and many other details and installations of a post-medieval order are witnesses to the changing conditions on which the Perpendicular or the Anglo-Saxon tower has looked down. There are a few churches, such as *Deerhurst* and *Liddington*, that preserve the special Puritan arrangements around the communion table. In the modern epoch of church restoration the buildings have been relieved of many things, like high pews and intrusive galleries, that were encumbrances calling for removal, but on the other hand many fittings, though to the purist eye incongruous, were of value as part of the history of the edifice, and might often have been spared. At the same time the ultra-medieval spirit of the restorers has not falsified but has done due homage to the real genius of the monuments. They are links with the past, binding together as by a golden thread the democratic England of to-day with its feudal forerunner, and both with the older Saxon realm whose sceptre was once swayed by the only English king who has won for himself the title of 'the Great.'

DIMENSIONS OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

(Measurements, given in feet, are internal, except for the Towers)	Total Length	Length of Nave	Width of Nave (incl. Aisles)	Height of Nave	Length of Transept	Height of Central Tower	Height of West Towers	Total Area in sq. ft. ¹
BRISTOL . . .	300	125	69	52	115	123	107	22,556
CANTERBURY . .	517	188	72	80	156 ^a	235	178	43,294
CARLISLE . . .	204	39½	62	72 ^a	121	110	—	15,270
CHESTER . . .	345	150	73	73	182	127	—	31,550
CHICHESTER . .	376	155	90	61	130½	271	92	28,500
DURHAM . . .	469½	205	80	72½	172	218	144½	44,602
ELY . . .	521	248	78	86	178½	170	215	46,000
EXETER . . .	383	150	72	68	140	145	—	29,600
GLOUCESTER . .	420	180	86	68	149	225	—	30,600
HEREFORD . . .	342	158½	73½	64	146	140	—	33,318
LICHFIELD . . .	371	173	67	57	149	258	198	27,720
LINCOLN . . .	481	215	80	82	223 ^a	271	206	57,200
LIVERPOOL ^b . .	482	344 ^c	87	116	197	331	200 ^a	100,000
LONDON ¹² . . .	463	180	125	92½	227½	355½	212½	87,400
NORWICH . . .	399	253	72	69½	173	313	—	34,800
OXFORD . . .	179	102	53	41½	115	144	—	12,915
PETERBOROUGH .	426	230	81	80½	182	124	177 ^a	39,591
RIPON . . .	270	133	87	94	133	121	121	25,280
ROCHESTER . . .	305½	118	63	55	120 ^a	156	—	23,300
ST. ALBANS . .	520	275½	77½	70	175½	144	—	39,200
SALISBURY . . .	449	195	82	81	206 ¹⁰	404	130	43,515
SOUTHWELL . .	318	185	72	70	128	105	149	26,000
TRURO . . .	275	135	62	70	111	250	204	23,200
WELLS . . .	383	161	82	67	135	165	125	29,070
WINCHESTER . .	526	250	88	78	208	150	—	53,480
WORCESTER . .	400	178	75	68	126 ¹¹	196	—	33,200
YORK . . .	486	212	104½	99½	223½	213	202	60,952

¹ Mainly from Lord Grimthorpe's 'A Book on Building' (1880). —
^a E. Transept 172 ft. — ^b Choir. — ^c W. Transept 127 ft. — ^d Unfinished. —
^e N. Tower. — ^f Incl. central space. — ^g N.W. Spire 170 ft. — ^h E. Transept
88 ft. — ⁱ E. Transept 143 ft. — ^j E. Transept 120 ft. — ^k From Poley's
'St. Paul's Cathedral' (1927).

ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS

THE following chronological table of English architectural periods gives in round figures the dates corresponding to the 'period names' mentioned in Professor Baldwin Brown's foregoing article, which, though they are objected to by some present-day authorities, may be justified on the grounds of convenience and general usage. The word 'prehistoric' is employed in a special sense applicable to England.

PERIODS	APPROXIMATE DATES
Pre- and Proto-Historic	
Neolithic	3000?–1800 B.C.
Bronze Age	1800–500 B.C.
Early Iron Age and Late Celtic Period	500 B.C.–A.D. 100
Romano-British	A.D. 100–400
Romanesque:	
Anglo-Saxon	400–1066
Early Norman	1050–1100
Mature Norman	1100–1150
Transitional.	1150–1190
Gothic:	
Early English	1190–1280
Decorated	1280–1380
Perpendicular	1380–1550
Renaissance:	
Tudor	} 16th, 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries
Elizabethan	
Jacobean	
Queen Anne	
Georgian	
Neo-Classic	

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

ENGLAND, inhabited by a Celtic population, was invaded in 55 B.C. and again in 54 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, but the Roman conquest of Britain was not begun until A.D. 43, under the Emperor Claudius. The first Roman settlement was established in A.D. 51 at Camulodunum in Essex. The Roman forces were finally withdrawn from Britain in 410, and the more or less civilised Britons, harried by the attacks of the Picts and Scots, summoned to their assistance the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons about 450. These piratical peoples, settling in the country they were invited to protect, founded various kingdoms, which,

after much strife, became united under the overlordship of Egbert, King of Wessex, with whom the line of English sovereigns may be reckoned to begin.

Anglo-Saxons

- 827-836. **EGBERT.**
 837-858. **ETHELWULF.**
 866-871. **ETHELRED I.**
 871-901. **ALFRED THE GREAT.**
 901-925. **EDWARD THE ELDER.**
 925-940. **ATHELSTAN.**
 959-975. **EDGAR.**
 978-1016. **ETHELRED THE UNREADY.**
 1016. **EDMUND IRONSIDE.**
 [1016-1035. **CANUTE THE DANE.**
 1035-1040. **HAROLD I.**
 1041-1042. **HARDICANUTE.]**
 1042-1066. **EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.**
 1066. **HAROLD II.**

Normans

- 1066-1087. **WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.**
 1087-1100. **WILLIAM RUFUS.**
 1100-1135. **HENRY I.**
 1135-1154. **STEPHEN.**

Plantagenets

- 1154-1189. **HENRY II.**
 1189-1199. **RICHARD I.**
 1199-1216. **JOHN.**
 1216-1272. **HENRY III.**
 1272-1307. **EDWARD I.**
 1307-1327. **EDWARD II.**
 1327-1377. **EDWARD III.**
 1377-1399. **RICHARD II.**

Lancastrians

- 1399-1413. **HENRY IV.**
 1413-1422. **HENRY V.**
 1422-1461. **HENRY VI.**

Yorkists

- 1461-1483. **EDWARD IV.**
 1483. **EDWARD V.**
 1483-1485. **RICHARD III.**

Tudors

- 1485-1509. **HENRY VII.**
 1509-1547. **HENRY VIII.**
 1547-1553. **EDWARD VI.**
 1553-1558. **MARY I.**
 1558-1603. **ELIZABETH I.**

Stewarts

- 1603-1625. **JAMES I.**
 1625-1649. **CHARLES I.**
 [1649-1660. **COMMON-WEALTH.]**
 1660-1685. **CHARLES II.**
 1685-1688. **JAMES II.**
 1688-1694. **WILLIAM III AND MARY II.**
 1694-1702. **WILLIAM III.**
 1702-1714. **ANNE.**

Hanoverians

- 1714-1727. **GEORGE I.**
 1727-1760. **GEORGE II.**
 1760-1820. **GEORGE III.**
 [1810-1820. **REGENCY.]**
 1820-1830. **GEORGE IV.**
 1830-1837. **WILLIAM IV.**
 1837-1901. **VICTORIA.**

House of Saxe-Coburg

- 1901-1910. **EDWARD VII.**

House of Windsor

- 1910-1936. **GEORGE V.**
 1936. **EDWARD VIII.**
 1936-1952. **GEORGE VI.**
 1952-. **ELIZABETH II.**

BOOKS ABOUT ENGLAND

In the following brief list are grouped the names of books that may be found useful and suggestive by the average traveller in England, if not by the specialist. Many works of local interest are mentioned in the text. For directories and books of reference, see p. lxix.

Bibliographies regarding special districts, or on special subjects, may be obtained from the National Book League, 7 Albemarle St., London, W.1 (annual subscription London area 30/-; elsewhere 15/-; short-term membership for visitors may be arranged).

The standard work on England generally may be taken to be the Oxford University Press *Victoria History of the Counties of England* (1900 seq.), a monumental work by recognised authorities, of which over 90 volumes (at 63/ and 84/) have appeared, dealing with all manner of interests from archaeology to sport. With this may be classed the *Inventories for Bucks, Dorset, Essex, Hereford, Herts, Hunts, Middlesex, Oxford, and Westmorland* (1910 seq.), issued by the *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments*. The small *Illustrated Regional Guides* (3 vols.; 1949 seq.) and the official guides to Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings published by the Ministry of Works (in progress), and the booklets published by The National Trust are available at their respective properties.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE WORKS. *Byng* (John): 'The Torrington Diaries, 1781-94' (1954). *Cobbett* (William): 'Rural Rides' (1830; Dent's Everyman's Library 638-9). *Defoe* (Daniel): 'A Tour Through England and Wales' (1724; Dent's Everyman's Library 820-1). *Drayton* (Michael): 'Poly-Olbion' (1622), with a minute poetical description of nearly every part of England. *Emerson* (R. W.): 'English Traits' (1856). *Hawthorne* (Nathaniel): 'English Notebooks' (1870). *Howells* (W. D.): 'Certain Delightful English Tours' (1905), 'Seven English Cities' (1909). *James* (Henry): 'English Hours' (1905). *Massingham* (H. J.): 'An Englishman's Year' (1948). *Morris* (Christopher; ed. by): 'The Journeys of Celia Fiennes,' c. 1685-1703 (1949). *Morton* (H. V.): 'In Search of England' (1927) and 'The Call of England' (1928) describe extended motor tours. *Odhams*: 'The British Heritage' (1948). 'Recording Britain' 4 vols. (Oxford University Press 1946/49). *Stamp* (L. Dudley): 'Land of Britain, the Report of the Land Utilisation Survey' (1948). *White* (Gilbert): 'The Natural History of Selborne' (1789). *Wilson* (F. M.; ed. by): 'Strange Island: Britain through foreign eyes, 1395-1940' (1955).

The following series are recommended. *Batsford's* 'British Cities,' 'British Heritage,' 'British Nature Library,' 'English Social Life,' 'Face of Britain,' are all attractively illustrated and deal with their various subjects in a fairly personal style. *Collins* 'Britain in Pictures' and 'New Naturalist'. *Dent's* 'Medieval Towns' (Cambridge; London, revised 1930; Oxford, revised 1931; Winchester). *Robert Hale's* 'County Books' and 'Regional Books,' some of outstanding merit, are gradually covering the whole country. *Methuen's* 'Little Guides,' a series of small county gazetteers, make a special feature of church architecture (new revised series in course of publication). *Penguin Guides* (1948 seq.). *St. Catherine Press*: 'Footpath Guides' (1946 seq.). *Shell Guides*, 6 counties published to 1955. Also volumes on various districts by *Bradley* (A. G.) and *Home* (Gordon).

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY. *Batsford* (H.) and *Fry* (C.): 'The Cathedrals of England' (1934). 'The Greater English Church of the Middle Ages' (1944). *Bond* (Francis): 'An Introduction to English Church Architecture' (1913). *Brown* (G. Baldwin): 'The Arts in Early England' 6 vols. (1903-37). *Chatterton* (F.): 'English Architecture at a Glance' (1947). *Cook* (G. H.): 'The English Medieval Parish Church' (1954). *Cox* (Rev. J. C.): 'English Church Furniture and Fittings' (1933). *Cranage* (Very Rev. D. H. S.): 'The Home of the Monk' (1926). *Esdaile* (Katherine A.): 'English Church Monuments 1510 to 1840' (1946). *Fletcher* (Sir Banister): 'History of Architecture on the Comparative Method' (16th ed.; 1954). *Gardner* (A.): 'Handbook of English Medieval Sculpture' (1934). *Gardner* (A. H.): 'Outline of English Architecture' (1947).

Gibberd (Frederick): 'The Architecture of England from Norman times to the Present Day' (3rd ed.; 1954). *Godfrey (W. H.)*: 'The Story of Architecture in England' 2 vols. (1930). *Gotch (J. A.)*: 'The Growth of the English House' (1928). *Hawkes (J. & C. F. C.)*: 'Prehistoric Britain' (1947). *Johnson (C.)*: 'A History of British Painting' (1932). *Kendrick (T. D.)* and *Hawkes*

(1953). *Lloyd (Nathaniel)*: 'A History of the English House' (2nd ed.; 1949). *Margary (J. D.)*: 'Roman Roads in Britain' (1955). *Marples (Morris)*: 'White Horses and other Hill Figures' (1949). *Parsloe (G.)*: 'The English Country Town' (1932). *Roberts (H. Ernest)*: 'Notes on the Medieval Monasteries and Minsters of England and Wales' (1949). *Rothenstein (John)*: 'An Introduction to English Painting' (1933; reprinted 1947). *Rouse (C.)*: 'The Old Towns of England' (1936). *Saunders (O. E.)*: 'English Art in the Middle Ages' (1932). *Short (E. H.)*: 'A History of British Painting' (1953). *Stowell (H. Spencer)*: 'How to Look at Old Churches' (1925). *Thompson (A. Hamilton)*: 'Military Architecture in England during the Middle Ages' (1912). 'The Cathedral Churches of England' (1925). *Toy (Sidney)*: 'Castles of Great Britain' (1953). *Underwood (E.)*: 'Short History of English Sculpture' (1933). *Ward (John)*: 'Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks' (1923, 1911). *Watkins (Alfred)*: 'The Old Straight Track' (1925). *Weigall (A.)*: 'Wanderings in Roman Britain' (1926). 'Wanderings in Anglo-Saxon Britain' (1933). *Wilenski (R. H.)*: 'English Painting' (3rd ed.; 1954). *Woodforde (C.)*: 'English Stained and Painted Glass' (1954).

Also the following series. Dent's 'Cathedrals, Abbeys and Famous Churches', 12 vols. (1926; *Babington's* Canterbury and *Home's* York Minster, new editions, 1949); Phoenix House 'English Cathedral Series'; Methuen's 'County Archaeologies' 8 vols. (ed. by T. D. Kendrick; 1930-37; all out of print); Oxford 'History of English Art' ed. by T. S. R. Boase (1949, continuing); Penguin 'Buildings of England' ed. by N. Pevsner (1951, continuing); Murray's 'Architectural Guides' (Berks, Bucks, Lancs; 1948 et seq.); *Tipping (H. Avray)*: 'English Homes' (1921 seq.).

THE OPEN AIR. *Blunden (E.)*: 'The Face of England' (1932). *Hadfield (C.)*: 'Introducing Canals' (1955) and other works. *Hole (Christina)*: 'English Sports and Pastimes' (1949). 'English Home Life' (1949). *Hoskins (W. G.)*: 'The Making of the English Landscape' (1955). *Howarth (O. J. R.)*: 'The Scenic Heritage of England and Wales' (1937). *Parker (Eric)*: 'English Wild Life' (1928). *Pearsall (W. H.)*: 'Mountains and Moorlands' (1950). *Pulbrook (E. C.)*: 'The English Countryside' (1928). *Rolt (L. T. C.)*: 'Inland Waterways of England' (1950). *Steers (J. A.)*: 'The Coastline of England and Wales' (1947).

Also works by *Bell (Adrian)*; *Church (Richard)*; *Cornish (Vaughan)*; *Davies (W. H.)*; *Hudson (W. H.)*; *Jefferies (Richard)*; *Massingham (H. J.)*; *Palmer (W. T.)*; *Street (A. G.)*; and *Thomas (Edward)*.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. *Cruikshank (R. J.)*: 'Charles Dickens and Early Victorian England' (1949). *Hopkins (Robert T.)*: 'Thomas Hardy's Dorset' (1922). *Turberville (A. S.)*; ed.: 'Johnson's England' 2 vols. (1933). *Rickert (E.)*, *Olson (C. C.)* and *Crow (M. M.)*: 'Chaucer's World' (1948). *Walbank (F. Alan)*; ed.: 'England Yesterday and Today in the works of the Novelists 1837 to 1938' (1949). *Hine (Reginald L.)*: 'Charles Lamb and his Hertfordshire' (1949).

SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS. *Blair (P. H.)*: 'An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon England' (1956). *Burne (A. H.)*: 'The Battlefields of England' (2 vols. 1950-2). *Coulton (G. G.)*: 'Medieval Panorama: the English Scene from the Conquest to the Reformation' (1938). *Finn (R. W.)*: 'The English Heritage' (1949). *Halévy (E.)*: 'A History of the English People in the Nineteenth Century' 6 vols. (1949-52). *Hodgkin (R. H.)*: 'A History of the Anglo-Saxons' (2nd ed.; 1953). *Hole (Christina)*: 'English Folk Heroes' (1948). *Lewis (Roy)* and *Maude (Angus)*: 'The English Middle Classes' (1949). *Quennell (M. and C. H. B.)*: 'A History of Everyday Things in England 1066-1948' 4 vols. (1947-50). *Savage (Sir William G.)*: 'The Making of our Towns' (1952). *Trevelyan (G. M.)*: 'British History in the Nineteenth Century and After 1782-1919' (1938). 'English Social History: a Survey of Six Centuries. Chaucer to Queen Victoria' (one vol. 1944; illus. ed. in 4 vols. 1949-51), 'A History of

England' (1945). *Yarwood (D.)*: 'The English Home' (1956). Also works by *Bryant (Sir Arthur)* and *Lecky (W. E. H.)*. The 'Oxford History of England' and the 'Penguin History of England.'

AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS. *Gee (H. L.)*: 'American England' (1943). *Gelber (L. M.)*: 'The Rise of Anglo-American Friendship' (1938). *Gordon (G. S.)*: 'Anglo-American Literary Relations' (1942). *Hughes (M. V.)*: 'America's England' (1930). *Mowat (R. B.)*: 'The Diplomatic Relations of Great Britain and the United States' (1925). *Mowat (R. B.)* and *Slosson (P.)*: 'History of the English-Speaking Peoples' (1943). *McInnis (E. N.)* and *Reid (J. H. S.)*: 'The English Speaking Peoples: a modern history' (1949). *Underwood (E. G. and J.)*: 'America in England' (1949). *Willson (Beckles)*: 'America's Ambassadors to England, 1785-1928' (1928).

MISCELLANEOUS. Those interested in philology should consult the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names' by *E. Ekwall* (1936). Also recommended are 'English Calendar Customs' edited for the *Folklore Society* (1936), 'British Customs and Ceremonies' by *Cecil Hunt* (1954), and *Stanford's Geological Atlas of the British Isles* (1926). The volumes of photographs by *W. A. Poucher*; and *J. A. Steers*, 'A Picture Book of the Whole Coast of England and Wales' (1948) may be strongly recommended. For directories and books of reference, see p. lxx.

Maps. The *Ordnance Survey* issues a number of excellent series of maps. The most useful of these for the walker or cyclist are the 'New Popular' series, gradually being replaced by the 'Seventh Series,' on the scale of 1 inch to 1 m. (190 sheets for Great Britain; paper 3/, paper folded 4/, mounted 6/6). The attractive 'Tourist' series for selected areas (1 in. to 1 m.; 3/, 4/, 7/6, dissected 12/) are now again becoming available. The Ordnance Survey also publishes maps (2/6, 4/6) on the scale of 1/25,000, best suited for the detailed exploration on foot of limited areas. All the above are marked with the 'National Grid.' A 'Historical Series' includes maps, each with admirable explanatory text, of 'Roman Britain' (7/6), 'Monastic Britain' (2 sections, 9/ each), etc.

A clear and accurate map, perhaps the most practical for motorists ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 m.), is published by *Messrs. John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd.* (62 sheets for Great Britain; paper 3/, mounted 5/, dissected 7/6), who issue also an excellent motoring map on the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 m. (23 sheets; 2/6, 4/; the official A.A. map) and a new general map on the scale of 6 m. to the inch (8 sheets for Great Britain; 3/). Other series are issued by 'Geographia' Ltd., by *Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd.*, and by *Messrs. Geo. Philip & Son, Ltd.*

EXPLANATIONS

TYPE. The main routes are described in large type, smaller type being used for branch-routes and excursions, for historical and preliminary paragraphs, and (generally speaking) for descriptions of minor importance. An effort has been made to avoid inflicting on the traveller long paragraphs in small print to be read within poorly lighted buildings.

ASTERISKS indicate points of special interest or excellence.

POPULATIONS are given according to the census of 1951, approximated to the nearest fifty.

DISTANCES are given cumulatively from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

ABBREVIATIONS. In addition to generally accepted and self-explanatory abbreviations, the following occur in the Guide:

A.A.	= Automobile Association.	Perp.	= Perpendicular.
B.	= Breakfast.	Pl.	= Plan.
BH.	= Bank Holiday.	P.R.	= Hotel managed by the People's Refreshment House Association.
B.R.	= British Railways.	pron.	= pronounced.
c.	= circa (about).	R.	= Room.
D.	= Dinner.	R.A.C.	= Royal Automobile Club.
Dec.	= Decorated.	Rfmts.	= refreshments (usually railway refreshment room).
E.E.	= Early English.	Rte.	= Route.
E.R.	= Eastern Region, B.R.	seq.	= sequentia, etc. (following).
fl.	= floruit (flourished).	S.R.	= Southern Region, B.R.
gs.	= guineas.	T.H.	= Hotel managed by Trust Houses, Ltd.
L.	= Luncheon.	Trans.	= Transitional.
L.M.R.	= London Midland Region, B.R.	unlic.	= unlicensed.
m.	= mile.	W.R.	= Western Region, B.R.
N.E.R.	= North Eastern Region, B.R.	Y.H.A.	= Youth Hostels Association.
N.T.	= National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.	Y.M.C.A.	= Young Men's Christian Association.
P.	= pension (board and lodging) either daily or weekly.		

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

I. ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND

SEA ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

PASSENGERS by any of the transatlantic services mentioned below should apply to the steamship office for the latest information as to sailings, and they should secure tickets, berths, passports, etc., as early as possible. The voyage generally takes from 5 to 10 days. The fares vary considerably according to the season and the size, speed, and general character of the steamers, but the slowest and cheapest steamers are not necessarily the least comfortable. The fares quoted below are the minimum for each class for the summer season of 1956. Children between the ages of 1 and 12 are usually taken at half-fares, and there is a proportionately small charge for infants under 1 year.

On landing, the passenger's first task is to attend to the custom-house examination of his luggage, which he will find under the initial of his surname on the custom-shed wall. The passengers of the larger liners are usually conveyed to London by special train, which in some instances starts from the dock. Agents also meet the steamers, offering to express baggage to any address, and baggage may even be expressed from New York to Europe through any of the usual express companies.

ROUTES TO AND FROM THE U.S.A. AND CANADA

AROSA LINE. Service between *Quebec* or *Montreal* (*St. John*, Dec.-March) and *Southampton* (10 days; 1st cl. £78 10/, tourist £55 10/).

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE. Services between *Quebec* and *Montreal* (*St. John*, Dec.-March) and *Liverpool* (6-7 days; 1st cl. £87 10/, tourist £59 10/).

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP LINE. Services between *New York* and *Cherbourg* and *Southampton* (5 days; 1st cl. £136, cabin £84, tourist £67). — Between *New York*, *Côbb*, *Havre*, and *Southampton* (6 days; 1st cl. £116, cabin £78 10/, tourist £64 10/). — Between *New York*, *Côbb*, and *Liverpool* (7-8 days; 1st cl. £78, tourist £55 10/). — Between *Montreal* and *Quebec*, *Havre*, and *Southampton* (9-10 days; 1st cl. £77, tourist £55 10/). — Between *Montreal* and *Quebec*, *Greenock*, and *Liverpool* (6-7 days; 1st cl. £100, tourist £64 10/).

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE. Service between *New York* and *Hull* (11 days; £56). — Between *Montreal* and *Hull* (11 days; £56).

EUROPE-CANADA LINE. Service between *Montreal*, *Quebec*, *Southampton*, and *Bremerhaven* (Canada to *Southampton*, 7-9 days; 1st. cl. £78 10/, tourist £56).

FRENCH LINE. Service between *New York*, *Plymouth* (returning via *Southampton*), and *Havre* (c. 6 days; 1st cl. £109, cabin £84, tourist £65).

FURNESS WARREN LINE. Service between *Boston*, *Halifax*, *St. John's*, and *Liverpool* (12 days; 1st cl. £73 10/, tourist £55 10/).

GREEK LINE. Service between *New York*, *Boston*, (returning via *Halifax*), *Southampton*, and *Bremerhaven* (New York-Southampton 1st. cl. £75, tourist £55 10/). — Between *Montreal* or *Quebec* and *Southampton* (9-10 days; 1st cl. £80 10/, tourist £55 10/).

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE. Service between *New York*, *Southampton*, *Havre*, and *Rotterdam* (New York-Southampton, 7-8 days; 1st cl. £89 10/, cabin £78 10/, tourist £64 10/).

ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND

HOME LINES. Service between *New York, Plymouth* (returning via *Southampton*), *Havre*, and *Hamburg* (1st cl. £98, tourist £60 10/). — Between *Quebec, Havre*, and *Southampton* (6 days; 1st cl. £98, tourist £64 10/).

MANCHESTER LINES. Service between *Montreal* (May–Oct.) and *Manchester* (9 days; £66). — Between *St. John* (Nov.–April) and *Manchester* (£59).

UNITED STATES LINES. Service between *New York, Cöln, Havre*, and *Southampton* (7 days; 1st cl. £116, cabin, £78 10/, tourist £64 10/). — Between *New York, United Kingdom*, and *Continental ports* (New York–England, 10 days; £64 10/).

ROUTES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NORTHERN EUROPE

The following is a list of the chief regular cross-Channel and North Sea steamer services, including the transatlantic liners that are available for short-distance passengers from England. Except in the case of short Channel passages it is advisable to make enquiries beforehand at the steamship offices or at a tourist agent's. The fares quoted below for the ocean liners are from the respective ports of departure; in all other cases the fares are the through fares from London, unless otherwise stated. Food is included in the fares of the ocean liners and some North Sea services; on all other steamers it is provided at a fixed tariff. Reports as to the weather conditions of the Channel passages are published in the chief daily papers and are posted up at the railway termini in London. — In France and Holland the free luggage allowance on the railways is 66 lb., in Denmark and Sweden 56 lb.; but in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy all luggage, except hand luggage, must be paid for. Through trains to all parts of Europe run in connection with the cross-Channel services to Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Ostend.

Since June 3rd, 1956, there have been only two classes, 1st and 2nd, on B.R. Continental services, as on internal routes. The former '3rd class' has been abolished throughout. Figures quoted in the text for rail-sea travel to the continent have been based on the proposed new rates, where these were available at the time of going to press.

I. TO FRANCE (FOR SWITZERLAND, ITALY, ETC.)

(a) *Via Dover and Calais.* Daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 80 mins.); 135/, 95/, return double. — To *Calais* in 3½–4 hrs.; 80/5, 56/1, return double. No 2nd cl. on boat expresses.

(b) *Via Folkestone and Calais.* From London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) daily (incl. Sun.) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 1½ hr.); fares same as (a). — Also 'Golden Arrow' service (1st cl. Pullman cars only), returning via *Dover*, daily in 7 hrs.; 174/6.

(c) *Via Folkestone and Boulogne.* From London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) daily (incl. Sun.) in 8 hrs. (sea-passage 1½ hr.); fares same as (a).

(d) *Via Newhaven and Dieppe.* Day service (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (St-Lazare) in 8½–9½ hrs. (sea-passage 3½–3¾ hrs.); 120/, 85/, return double. — To *Dieppe* in 5½–6 hrs.; 96/6, 62/6, return double. Night service also Tues., Thurs., and Sat., mid-June–end-Sept.

(e) *Via Dover and Dunkirk.* Train-ferry night service from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) in 11½ hrs. (sea-passage c. 4 hrs.); 1st cl. only 135/.

return double; through sleeping coaches, extra charge. — To *Dunkirk* in 6½ hrs.; 83/, return double.

(f) *Via Southampton and Havre*. Night service (Mon., Wed., and Fri., returning Tues., Thurs., and Sat.) from London (Waterloo) to *Paris* (St. Lazare) in 15 hrs. (sea-passage 7 hrs.); fares same as (d). — To *Havre* in 9½ hrs.; 107/6, 80/, return double. — From Southampton to *Paris* in 12½ hrs.; 116/, 83/, return double.

(g) *Via Southampton to St-Malo*. Night service from London (Waterloo) three times weekly (Mon., Wed., and Fri.) in summer; Tues. only, early June, in c. 12½ hrs. (sea-passage 9½ hrs.); 130/6, 95/6, return 249/, 178/9. — From Southampton to *St-Malo*, 111/9, 83/, return 211/3, 153/9.

(h) *From London to Havre*: Doderer Line, every 3 weeks, £5.

CAR FERRIES. In addition to the service below many of the passenger services carry vehicles.

Car-Carrier Service from Dover (Car Ferry Terminal, Eastern Docks) to *Boulogne*, 27 m. in 100 min., with 'drive-in' and 'drive-out' arrangements on either side of the Channel; cars £3-£12 10/, according to overall length; motor cycles 24/, with side-car 42/; passengers 36/ (one class only). — *Ferry Steamers from Dover to Dunkirk*, with 'drive-in' and 'drive-out' facilities; cars £3-£12 10/; motor-cycles 24/ and 42/; passengers 51/, 34/3.

II. TO BELGIUM (FOR HOLLAND, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND)

(a) *Via Dover and Ostend*. Two services daily (incl. Sun.) in summer, one in winter, from London (Victoria) to *Brussels* (Nord) in 8-9 hrs. (sea-passage 3½ hrs.); 104/, 72/, return 200/, 142/. — To *Ostend* in c. 6 hrs.; 77/5, 56/7, return double.

(b) *Via Harwich and Hook of Holland*. Day and night service from London (Liverpool St.) to *Brussels* (Nord) in c. 12 hrs.; 138/6, 110/, return 271/6, 218/6. — To *Antwerp* 128/, 104/, return double.

(c) *From Hull to Antwerp*, Assoc. Humber Lines, weekly; 120/, return double.

III. TO HOLLAND (FOR SCANDINAVIA, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND)

(a) *Via Harwich and Hook of Holland*. Day and night service from London (Liverpool St.) to *Rotterdam* in 10½-11½ hrs., 113/6, 94/6; to *The Hague* in 11½-12½ hrs., 115/, 95/6; to *Amsterdam* in 12-13½ hrs., 121/6, 100/; to *Hamburg* (excl. Sun.) in 23 hrs., 191/, 146/6, return fares slightly less than double. — To *Hook of Holland* in 9½-9¾ hrs. (sea-passage 7-7¼ hrs.), 108/3, 90/4, return double.

(b) *Via Tilbury to Rotterdam*. Every Sat. (also Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer) from London (Fenchurch St.) to *Rotterdam* in 14½ hrs. (passage by Batavier Line steamer in 13 hrs.), 108/, return double.

(c) *From Hull to Rotterdam*. Assoc. Humber Lines on Wed. and Sat.; 120/, 80/, return double.

BY OCEAN LINERS

(d) *From Southampton to Amsterdam*. Nederland Line, infrequently, £8, £6, £5.

(e) *From Southampton to Bremerhaven*. Greek Line, c. fortnightly, £15, £9.

IV. TO SCANDINAVIA, ETC.

(a) *Via Harwich and Hook of Holland*. Weekday service from London (Liverpool St.) to *Copenhagen* in c. 34 hrs.; £13 12/, £10 1/; to *Stockholm* in c. 47 hrs., £19 4/, £13 15/6; to *Oslo* in c. 48 hrs., £19 15/6, £14 4/. Return fares afford a saving of approx. 10 per cent.

(b) *Via Harwich and Esbjerg*. Tues., Thurs., and Fri. from London (Liverpool St.) to *Copenhagen* in 29½ or 34½ hrs., £14 0/5, £9 4/9, (passage by Royal Danish Mail Service steamer in 19½ or 24½ hrs.); to *Stockholm* in c. 46½ hrs., £19 10/1, £12 18/1. Return fares slightly less than double. — To *Esbjerg* in 24 or 28½ hrs., £11 3/9, £7 6/10, return double.

(c) *Via Newcastle and Bergen*. Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. in summer, Mon. and Thurs. in winter, from London (King's Cross) to *Bergen* in 27 or 30 hrs. (passage by Bergen Steamship Co. in 19 or 24 hrs.), £16 15/10, £11 13/10, return double; to *Oslo* in 38, 46, or 58 hrs., £17 0/10, £11 18/10, return double.

STEAMER SERVICES

(d) *Via Newcastle to Oslo.* Mon., Wed., and Sat. in summer from London (King's Cross), to Oslo direct or via Kristiansand in 45½ hrs. (passage by Fred Olsen Line in 37½ hrs., to Kristiansand in 24½ hrs.; £17 5/10, £12 13/10, incl. food; return double).

(e) *From Newcastle to Esbjerg.* United S.S. Co., every Tues and Sat.; £10 7/6, £6 16/, incl. food; return double (rail connection to Copenhagen).

(f) *Via Tilbury to Gothenburg.* Service 1-4 times weekly from London (St. Pancras) to Gothenburg in 38½ hrs. (passage by Swedish Lloyd Line); £15 10/, £13 15/, £10 5/, £8 5/, incl. food; return £29 9/, £26 2/6, £19 9/6, £15 13/6. — To Stockholm in 44½ hrs., £19 19/, £16 14/6, £13 4/6, £11 4/6.

(g) *From Hull to Scandinavia.* Ellerman's Wilson Line, every Fri. to Copenhagen (£15); every Thurs. to Stockholm (£19); every Fri. to Oslo (£13) and to Gothenburg (£10). — Finland S.S. Co., fortnightly in summer, monthly in winter, to Helsinki (£17 10/).

(h) *From London to Stockholm, etc.* Ellerman's Wilson Line, every Thurs. to Stockholm (£19). — Baltic State Line, fortnightly to Stockholm and Helsinki.

ROUTES FROM ENGLAND TO SOUTHERN EUROPE

I. TO PORTUGAL

(a) *To Lisbon,* from London by Blue Star Line, twice monthly in 3 days, £28; from London by Royal Mail Lines, c. monthly in 4 days, £28, £12; from Southampton by Royal Mail Lines, c. monthly in 3 days, £32, £20, £12; from Liverpool by Booth Line, monthly via Leixões (Oporto), £26, £16.

II. TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST

(a) *From London to Gibraltar.* Union Castle Line, £21, £13; P. & O. Line, £24, £16, £13.

(b) *From Southampton to Naples.* Combined service by several companies (£37, £20; return fares, available also by some Air Lines, £67, £36).

AIR SERVICES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT

LONDON, from which the majority of the services start, is served by LONDON AIRPORT (*Heathrow*), situated at Bath Rd., Feltham, 15 m. W. of the centre of the city. Air passengers are conveyed to the airport by motor coaches (fare 5/), starting 90 min. before the aircraft departure times, from Waterloo Air Terminal (from 202 Sloane St. for K.L.M. services). For Birmingham Airport see p. 267; for Manchester Airport, p. 397. For Air Ferry services, see p. liv.

The times given below are the flying times from airport to airport; at least 1 hr. should be added at each end for the total journey from city to city. The fares given are for 'tourist class'; it should be noted that many flights carry only first class passengers, and that fares on such flights may be 30-50 per cent higher. Return fares show a considerable reduction. The free luggage allowance is usually 20 kg. or 44 lbs. for tourist class, and 30 kg. (66 lbs.) for first class passengers; the charge per kg. of excess luggage varies according to distance (from 1/3 for Le Touquet and 2/1 for Paris upwards). Full information may be obtained from the offices of the air transport companies and the chief tourist agents or from the *A.B.C. World Airways Guide* (monthly; 7/6). — The first aeroplane operating on a Continental service left Croydon Airport, London, for Paris on Aug. 25th, 1919.

The following are the principal regular summer services; in winter services are rather less frequent, and some routes do not operate:—

I. TO FRANCE

(a) *From London to Paris (Le Bourget). British European Airways:* 11 daily services in 85 min.; £7 16/, return £14. — *From London to Paris (Orly). Air France:* 13 weekday and 12 Sun. services in 65 min.; same fares. — Also from *Ferryfield to Le Touquet (Silver City)* and from *Lympne to Beauvais (Skyways)* with coach connection from Victoria and coach or rail connection to Paris. — Connections from Paris to all parts of France, to Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, etc.

(b) *From Birmingham to Paris. B.E.A.:* daily service in 90 min.; £13 1/, return £23 10/.

(c) *From Manchester to Paris. B.E.A.:* weekday service in c. 1½ hr. (direct), Sun. in 3 hrs. (via Birmingham); £15 3/, return £27 6/.

(d) *From Croydon (12 m. S. of London) to Le Touquet. Morton Air Service:* 3–5 services daily in 45 min.; £4 10/, return £8 2/. — Also services from London to *Biarritz (B.E.A. and Iberia), Bordeaux (B.E.A.), Deauville (Air France), Dinard, and Marseilles and Nice (B.E.A. and Air France), etc.*

II. TO SWITZERLAND.

(a) *From London to Geneva. B.E.A.:* 1–3 services daily in 2 hrs.; £15 3/, return £27 6/. *Swissair:* 1–3 services daily in 2½ hrs.; same fares.

(b) *From London to Berne. Swissair:* daily in summer in 3 hrs.; £15 12/, return £28 2/.

(c) *From London to Zurich. B.E.A.:* 5 services daily in c. 2 hrs.; £16 1/, return £28 8/. *Swissair:* 4–5 services daily in 2–3 hrs.; same fares.

(d) *From London to Basle. Swissair:* 2 services daily in 2½ hrs.; £15 3/, return £27 6/.

(e) *From Manchester to Zurich. Swissair or B.E.A.:* several services weekly in c. 3 hrs.; £18 6/, return £32 19/.

III. TO ITALY

(a) *From London to Milan (B.E.A.:* daily in 2½ hrs.; £20, return £36.) *Alitalia (Italian Air Lines):* service on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in 2½ hrs.; same fares.

(b) *From London to Rome. B.E.A.:* 2–4 services daily in 3½ hrs.; £27 10/, return £50 3/. *B.O.A.C. (British Overseas Airways Corp.):* 2 weekday and 5 Sun. services in c. 4½ hrs.; same fares. *Alitalia:* service daily exc. Tues. and Sun. in 3½–5½ hrs.; same fares. — Also services from Southampton to *Genoa (Aquila), and Manchester to Milan (B.E.A.).*

IV. TO BELGIUM

(a) *From London to Brussels. B.E.A.:* 3 services daily in 80 min.; £7 16/, return £14. *Sabena (Belgian Air Lines):* 3 services daily; same time and fares. — Also from *Ferryfield to Ostend (Silver City)* with coach connection with the capitals in 7 hrs; £4 15/, return £7 1/.

(b) *From London to Antwerp. Sabena:* weekday service in c. 1½ hr.; £7 16/, return £14.

(c) *From Manchester to Brussels. Sabena:* service on Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat., and Sun. in summer in c. 2 hrs.; £9 5/, return £16 13/.

(d) *From Southend to Ostend. East Anglian Flying Services:* daily service in 35–50 min.; £4 4/, return £7 12/. — Also, in summer, services from London to *Knocke and Ostend (Sabena).*

V. TO HOLLAND, GERMANY, ETC.

(a) *From London to Amsterdam. B.E.A.:* 4 services daily in 1½ hr.; £8 3/, return £14 14/. *K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines):* 7 services daily in 85 min.; same fares.

(b) *From Manchester to Amsterdam. B.E.A.:* service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 1½ hr.; £10 3/, return £18 6/. *Aer Lingus:* service on Fri. and Sun.; same time and fares. *K.L.M.:* service on Mon., Wed., and Sat. in 1½ hr.; same fares.

(c) *From London to Düsseldorf. B.E.A.:* 2 services daily in 1½ hr.; £10 19/, return £19 15/. *Lufthansa:* 2 services daily in 1½ hr.; same fares.

(d) *From London to Hamburg. B.E.A.:* daily service in 2½ hrs.; £15, return £27. *Lufthansa:* daily service via Düsseldorf in 3½ hrs.; same fares.

(e) *From London to Berlin.* B.E.A.: service daily via Hamburg in c. 4 hrs.; £21 10/, return £38 14/.

d.

daily. B.E.A.: daily service.

(g) *From London to Munich.* Lufthansa: daily service in 4½ hrs.; £19 4/, return £34 12/.

(h) *From Manchester to Düsseldorf.* B.E.A.: daily service in 2-4 hrs.; £12, return £21 12/.

(i) *From London to Vienna.* B.E.A.: daily service in 3½-4½ hrs.; £25 4/, return £45 8/.

VI. TO SCANDINAVIA

(a) *From London to Copenhagen.* B.E.A.: daily service in c. 2½ hrs.; £21 15/, return £39 3/. S.A.S. (Scandinavian Airlines System): daily service in 2½ hrs.; same fares.

(b) *From London to Stockholm.* S.A.S.: daily service via Copenhagen in c. 5 hrs.; £28 5/, return £50 17/. P.A.A.: daily service in c. 5½ hrs.; same fares. B.E.A.: service on Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in c. 4½ hrs.; same fares.

(c) *From London to Oslo.* B.E.A.: daily service in 3-4½ hrs.; £23 10/, return £42 6/. S.A.S.: service on Wed., Fri., and Sun. in c. 3 hrs.; same fares.

VII. TO SPAIN, GREECE, ETC.

(a) *From London to Madrid.* B.E.A.: service daily exc. Thurs., in 3½ hrs.; £25 18/, return £46 13/. Iberia (Spanish Air Lines): service on Mon., Tues., Fri., and Sat. in 4-6 hrs.; same fares.

(b) *From London to Lisbon.* B.E.A.: service on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in 4 hrs.; £30 10/ return £54 18/. T.A.P. (Portuguese Air Lines): service on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in 5½ hrs.; same fares.

(c) *From London to Athens.* B.E.A.: 2-3 services daily via Milan, Rome, or Munich, in c. 7½ hrs.; £54, return £97 4/.

Air Ferries for cars and cycles are operated by SILVER CRY AIRWAYS from *Ferryfield Airport*, near Lydd (Kent), and from *Eastleigh Airport*, near Southampton; and by AIR CHARTER LTD. from *Southend Airport*. The air freighters take up to 3 cars each; petrol tanks may be three-quarters full.

From Ferryfield to Le Touquet, S. of Boulogne, daily in 20 min.; frequency of service varies with the season: from half-hourly or oftener in summer to 4-8 times daily in winter. Cars £9-£24; motor-cycles £2 (up to 250 c.c.) and £3, with side-car £4; autocycles and scooters £1 5/; pedal cycles and tandems 2/6; reduction for off-peak travel; passenger fare £2 18/.

From Ferryfield to Calais (Calais-Marck Airport) daily in 20 min., at 45 min. intervals; charges as above.

From Ferryfield to Ostend once or twice daily in 35 min. Cars £13 5/- £27 15/; motor-cycles £2 15/ and £4, with side-car £5 10/; autocycles, etc., 35/; pedal cycles 5/; off-peak reduction; passengers £4 10/.

From Southampton (Eastleigh Airport) to Cherbourg (Maupertus Airport) 3-5 times daily in 35 min. The charges are the same as for Ostend.

From Southampton to Deauville once or twice daily in 50 min. Cars £17 5/- £34; motor-cycles £3 10/ and £5 5/, with side-car £7 10/; autocycles, etc. £2 5/; pedal cycles 6/; off-peak reduction; passengers £5 15/.

From Southend to Calais in 30 min.; service every 15 min. Cars £8 10/- £22; motor-cycles £2 15/ and £3 5/, with side-car £4 15/; autocycles, etc., £1 10/; pedal cycles 3/6; off-peak reduction; passengers £3 5/, return £5 18/.

From Southend to Ostend every 2 hrs. in 40 min. Cars £12 10/- £26; motor-cycles £3 and £4 10/, with side-car £5 15/; autocycles, etc., £1 17/6; pedal cycles 3/6; off-peak reduction; passengers £4 17/, return £8 15/.

From Southend to Rotterdam 2 or more times daily in 1½ hr. Cars £14-£30; motor-cycles £3 15/ and £4 10/, with side-car £7; autocycles, etc., £2; passengers £6 5/, return £11 5/ (prices higher in summer).

AIR SERVICES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

The remarks on p. lii are applicable to these services also, except that motor coaches for the conveyance of passengers start from the Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace Rd.

The following is a summary of some of the important services:—

I. TO U.S.A. AND CANADA

(a) *To New York, B.O.A.C.* (British Overseas Airways Corp.): 2-3 services daily in 13½-14½ hrs.; £103 12/, return £186 10/. *T.W.A.* (Trans World Airlines): 2-3 services daily in 13-14½ hrs. (same fares), going on daily to *Chicago* and *San Francisco*, also weekly to *Philadelphia*. *P.A.A.* (Pan American Airways): 4 services daily in 12-15 hrs. (same fares); also daily to *Boston* and *Philadelphia*, and daily to *Detroit* and *Chicago*.

(b) *To Montreal, B.O.A.C.*: daily in 13½ hrs.; £101 16/, return £183 5/. *T.C.A.* (Trans-Canada Air Lines): daily exc. Tues. in 13½-17 hrs. (same fares), going on twice weekly to *Toronto*.

II. TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(a) *To Calcutta, B.O.A.C.*: 1-2 services daily via *Zurich* and *Beirut*, *Rome* and *Cairo*, or *Damascus* and *Basra*, etc., to *Karachi* (c. 24 hrs.; £123) and *Calcutta* in c. 30 hrs.; £142, return £255 12/. *P.A.A.*: two services weekly via *Istanbul*, *Beirut*, and *Karachi*, in c. 32 hrs. (same fares).

(b) *To Bombay, Air India International*: weekday service via *Cairo* or *Beirut* in c. 29 hrs.; £125, return £225.

III. TO AUSTRALIA

To Sydney, B.O.A.C. and *Qantas Empire Airways*: daily via *Rome*, *Karachi*, and *Singapore* (2 days; £177), in 2½ days; £239, return £430.

IV. TO AFRICA

(a) *To Cairo, B.O.A.C.* and other airlines several times daily via *Rome* in 12-14½ hrs.; £69, return £124 4/.

(b) *To Johannesburg, S.A.A.* (South African Airways) and *B.O.A.C.*, daily service via *Khartoum* (£92), and *Nairobi* (£116), in 24-30 hrs.; £140, return £252.

V. TO THE NEAR EAST

(a) *To Tel Aviv, El Al* (Israel Airlines): 4 services weekly via *Paris* and *Rome*, *Brussels* and *Athens*, or *Amsterdam* and *Vienna* in c. 14 hrs.; £76, return £136 16/.

(b) *To Baghdad, B.O.A.C.*: 2 services weekly via *Rome* and *Beirut* (£69) in 16-18 hrs.; £87, return £156 12/.

(c) *To Teheran, Air France*: weekly via *Paris* and *Rome* in c. 20 hrs.; £102, return £183 12/.

VI. TO SOUTH AMERICA

To Buenos Aires, Aerolíneas Argentinas: weekly via *Lisbon*, *Dakar* (£80), £191 2/, *Rio de Janeiro* (£210), in c. 36 hrs.; £221 16/, return £399 5/. (Panair do Brasil): weekly via *Paris*, *Lisbon*, *Dakar*, *Recife* (£194 6/), *Janeiro*, *Sao Paulo* (£213 12/) and *Astucion* (£212 16/), in c. 1½ days (same fares).

II. PASSPORTS & CUSTOM HOUSE EXPENSES

Passports. Every passenger landing in the United Kingdom must have a passport with photograph or equivalent document within the previous five years. Aliens must register with the police three months after their arrival unless instructed to do so at once.

Custom House. All articles purchased abroad should be declared, as dutiable articles entail humiliation and smart

penalties if found concealed. Small quantities of spirits and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tobacco (including cigars or cigarettes) are usually passed free of duty, by courtesy, if declared. Foreign reprints of copyright English books and large quantities of new clothing may be confiscated. Reasonable quantities of food may be brought into England without an import licence. — Dogs may be brought into England only by permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and on condition that they are isolated under the care of a veterinary surgeon for six months.

Money and Expenses. British currency consists of notes and gold, silver, and bronze coins. The pound sterling (£ or *l*, from *libra*) contains 20 shillings (*s*. from *solidus*), and the shilling contains 12 pence (*d*. from *denarius*). — The gold sovereign and half-sovereign, like the silver crown (5/), are 'collectors' pieces.' Their place is supplied by *Notes* for £1 and 10/ issued by the Bank of England. The Bank of England notes for £5 are legal tender also. The 'silver' coins in ordinary use are the half-crown (2/6), the florin (2/), the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny-bit. A twelve-sided threepenny-bit, of copper, nickel, and zinc, introduced in 1937, has largely superseded the last; and in 1947 cupro-nickel pieces replaced the silver coins. The bronze coins (known as 'coppers') are the penny (1d.), the halfpenny ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.; pron. haypenny), and the farthing ($\frac{1}{4}$ d.). The halfpenny is exactly one inch in diameter; the penny $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight. — The term 'guinea' means the sum of 21/; but as a coin the guinea has long been out of circulation.

Half-crowns and florins are sometimes confounded, and it is just as well to say 'half-a-crown' in tendering that coin in payment.

In citing prices verbally the words 'shillings' and 'pence' are often omitted; 4/9, 12/6, 27/6, etc. (written also 4s. 9d., 12s. 6d., 27s. 6d.), are read 'four and nine,' 'twelve and six,' 'twenty-seven and six,' etc. (2/6 is either 'half-a-crown' or 'two and six'; 1/6 is either 'one and six' or 'eightpence'). But 4/9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12/6 $\frac{1}{2}$, etc. (4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) are read 'four and ninepence haypenny,' 'twelve and sixpence three farthings,' etc.

Among the most current slang terms for coins are 'quid' for sovereign, 'dollar' and 'half a dollar' for crown and half-crown, 'bob' for shilling, and 'tanner' for sixpence. 'Pony' meaning £25, and 'monkey' meaning £500 are betting expressions.

Foreign money should be exchanged at a bank or at a tourist office. For the time being, special exchange control regulations are in force, about which information can be obtained from a bank. Money for an extended tour may be conveniently carried in the form of circular notes from a bank. The travellers' cheques issued by the chief British banks, the chief American express companies, and the Association of American Bankers, may likewise be mentioned.

EXPENSES. For the ordinary tourist living in average comfort and visiting the usual sights, the minimum daily expense can hardly be much less than 40/, and even this implies a certain watchfulness over attractive extras.

III. TRANSPORT

Railways. Since their nationalisation, under the title 'British Railways' on Jan. 1st, 1948, the railways of England have been worked in five 'regions'—Western, Southern, London Midland, Eastern, and North-Eastern—corresponding nearly with the areas previously operated by four large private companies—the Great Western, the Southern, the London, Midland & Scottish, and the London & North-Eastern, though the area operated by the last has been divided into two 'regions.' A sixth region includes all the railways in Scotland. The general standard of speed remains high, many expresses averaging over 60 miles per hour; and for frequency of service British Railways are probably unrivalled.

Passengers are left much more to their own initiative than on the Continent. They should therefore make sure that they are in their proper train and compartment. A seat is regarded as 'taken' if a hat, suitcase, or other article is placed upon it; in the principal express trains seats may be booked in advance (fee 1/). The control of the window is by custom conceded to the passenger seated next to it, facing the engine; considerate travellers, in this position, generally take the sense of the company on the subject of ventilation. It is forbidden to enter a moving train, or to walk across the metals when a bridge or subway is provided. The railway officials are usually civil in answering questions, and inquiry offices and train-indicators will be found at most of the larger stations. — Americans may be reminded that the ticket-office is called the 'booking-office,' that the conductor is addressed as 'guard,' and that baggage is better known as 'luggage.'

On the longer routes 'corridor' or 'vestibule' carriages, with lavatory accommodation, are general, and restaurant cars (B. 3/-5/6; L. 7/6; D. 8/6; tea 2/6) are attached to the principal long-distance trains, and buffet cars to many others. Sleeping-cars are included in the chief night trains (extra charges: 1st cl., between England and Scotland, single-berth 36/; within England, 27/; 2nd cl., between England and Scotland, single-berth where available 32/6, double or 4-berth 20/ or 12/6; within England, 17/6 or 11/). Berths should be reserved well in advance. 'Pullman cars,' 1st and 2nd class carriages 'de luxe' where meals are likewise served, for admission to which an extra charge is made according to distance, are run also on certain trains. Most stations of any importance have refreshment-rooms where, also, meals for the journey can be obtained in bags (2/) or cartons (2/6-3/6). Most trains have 1st and 2nd class carriages. Smoking is forbidden in the compartments so labelled. Compartments 'for ladies only' are often provided, or will be so labelled on request. The Sunday service of trains is much less frequent than that in force on weekdays (on branch lines often no Sun. trains), a fact to be noted by passengers starting for distant destinations on Saturday. Special services are in force on holidays. — Some of the larger towns have excellent electric suburban services.

FARES AND TICKETS. The single 2nd class fare is approxi-

mately 2*d.* per mile (1st class 3*d.* per mile). Ordinary return tickets, valid for three months, are double the single fare except for very short distances, but the former provision of 'cheap day return' tickets, 'circular tour' tickets, and excursion tickets has been partially reinstated. Single and ordinary return tickets permit the journey to be broken as often as desired. — At most stations persons not travelling by train are not admitted to the platforms without a platform ticket (1*d.*; obtained from an automatic machine or at the booking-office).

LUGGAGE. The maximum allowance of free luggage is 150 lb. for 1st class passengers, 100 lb. for 2nd class; for amounts in excess of this a small charge is made. Passengers with luggage should take care that each package is clearly addressed and should be at the station in good time to see that it is labelled for its destination by a porter and put into the luggage van. Travellers to the Continent book their luggage to its destination and receive a numbered receipt for the fees charged. The railway porter who conveys luggage between cab and train expects a tip (from 1/ for a light bag upwards). Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, baby-carriages, etc. Luggage may be left in the Cloak Room or Left Luggage Office (at small stations in the booking-office) for a fee of 6*d.* the first day and 3*d.* per day after (bicycles 1/10 and 11*d.*). Passenger's luggage will be collected and delivered 'in advance' by the railway companies at a charge of 5/ per package, but the passenger-tickets must be bought previously and delays often occur.

TIME-TABLES. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (monthly; 10/) is the most complete. The *A.B.C. Railway Guide* (monthly; 6/) is convenient for journeys to and from London and publishes the fares. Local time-tables (2*d.*-1/) are published in every town of importance. The railway regions issue their own time-tables for 'summer' and 'winter' services (1/ per region).

Steamers. From most of the larger coast-resorts regular or occasional pleasure-steamers offer opportunities of short voyages and excursions in summer. Many of these services are indicated in our text, but inquiries on the spot are recommended.

The extensive network of canals offers increasing opportunities for cruises and excursions, and information may be obtained from the *Inland Waterway Cruising Co.*, Braunston, Rugby.

Steamers ply on both the lower and the upper Thames (Rtes. 5, 31*c.*); on Windermere and Ullswater (Rte. 55); on the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73); and on the beautiful estuaries of S.W. England (Rtes. 23, 25); etc. — Steamers to the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13; to the *Channel Islands*, Rte. 15; to the *Scilly Isles*, see Rte. 26*c.*; to the *Isle of Man*, Rte. 56; *Continental and Transatlantic Services*, see pp. xlix-iii.

Motor-Buses. Motor transit by road has been enormously developed within recent years, and practically the whole country is now traversed in all directions by regular and

economical motor-bus services, linking up the principal towns and most villages, and bringing many beautiful districts within easy reach of the traveller by road. In some of the remoter regions the motor-bus is the only public means of transport. Comprehensive tours from point to point may be planned with the aid of these services, though their connections are not always convenient and comparatively little luggage can be conveyed. The vehicles vary in size, from the double-decked buses in the environs of the large towns downwards. Return fares, at a reduced rate, are usually available.

LONG-DISTANCE SERVICES. A network of long-distance motor-coaches, some plying regularly all the year round, others during the summer season only, connects the chief towns in England. The coaches run daily or oftener (in some cases, two or three times a week only; some of the longer services run also at night) and carry a reasonable quantity of luggage (generally c. 28 lb. or a small suitcase per passenger). They are much faster than the 'service' motor-buses, and pick up passengers at fixed points only ('limited stop' service). On the longer routes halts are made at convenient hotels for meals, but other intermediate halts are brief. The fares (especially return fares) are cheaper than the corresponding 2nd class railway fares, but railway transit is, of course, quicker. Seats must be taken at a booking-office, and in summer (especially at week-ends) should be secured in good time; for return tickets the precise date of return should be fixed in advance. Booking-offices and starting-points are advertised in the local press; in London the chief starting-points are Victoria Coach Station and King's Cross Coach Station.

In addition, the environs of London within a radius of c. 30 miles are served by the comfortable *Green Line Coaches* of London Transport, some of the routes of which intersect the whole length or breadth of London, while others have termini within the central area. Except in outer country districts these coaches pick up and set down passengers only at certain fixed points indicated by placards. The minimum fare within the central area is high.

TOURIST MOTOR-COACHES ply in the season from every town and popular tourist-resort on day and half-day excursions to points of interest in the neighbourhood within a wide radius. Moreover, an easy though perhaps rather superficial method of seeing the country is offered by the circular tours, in similar vehicles, organised in the season by numerous firms in London and most provincial towns (see the newspapers). These tours take from 3 to 14 days, at an average charge of £3-£4 per day, which covers all fares, meals, and hotel accommodation. The passenger's luggage should not exceed the limits of a medium-sized suitcase.

Air Services. Besides the international air services detailed on pp. lli-iv, services by aeroplane connect many of the principal towns of the British Isles. Transport by road between the air-

ports and the companies' offices in the centre of the towns served is not included in the fare paid. Other air services connect various points on the main land with the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13; the *Channel Islands*, Rte. 15; the *Isle of Man*, Rte. 56; and the *Scilly Isles*, Rte. 26; for details see the *A.B.C. World Airways Guide* (monthly; 7/6).

IV. POSTAL INFORMATION

	United Kingdom	Dominions, Egypt, and U.S.A.	Foreign Countries
LETTERS	2½d. for 2 oz., then 1½d. per 2 oz.	2½d. for 1 oz., then 1d. per oz.	4d. for 1 oz., then 2½d. per oz.
POST CARDS	2d.	2d.	2½d.
NEWSPAPERS	2d. for 6 oz. (per copy), then 1d. per 6 oz. (per copy) upto 2 lb.	1d. for 2 oz., then ½d. per 2 oz.	1d. for 2 oz., then ½d. per 2 oz.
PRINTED PAPERS	2d. for 4 oz., then 1d. per 2 oz. up to 2 lb.	1½d. for 2 oz., then ½d. per 2 oz.	1½d. for 2 oz., then ½d. per 2 oz.
TELEGRAMS	3/ for 12 words (3/6 to Irish Republic), then 3d. per word	See below	See below

Full particulars will be found in the *Post Office Guide* (yearly 2/6, with several supplements, gratis), obtainable at any Post Office.

Post Offices are usually open from 8.30 or 9 a.m. to 5.30 or 6 p.m. on weekdays, but most of the smaller offices are closed from 1 p.m. on 'early closing days' (Wed., Thurs., or Sat.). On Sun. and holidays head offices and many country sub-offices remain open from 9 to 10 a.m. for telegraph business and the sale of stamps; all others are closed. — There is no Sunday delivery of letters or parcels.

International Reply Coupons (9d. each), exchangeable abroad for stamps, are convenient for franking replies to letters sent abroad, and *Commonwealth Reply Coupons* (3d. each) may be used for prepaying replies to letters sent to any part of the Commonwealth and to the Irish Republic.

POST CARDS. Picture post cards, etc., may be sent at the 'printed paper' rate provided the words 'printed paper' be substituted for 'post card' and nothing appear in writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

PARCELS. Great Britain and N. Ireland:—2 lb. 1/3, 3 lb. 1/5, 4 lb. 1/8, 5 lb. 1/11, 6 lb. 2/1, 7 lb. 2/3, 8 lb. 2/6, 11 lb. 2/8, 15 lb. (max.) 2/9. Irish Republic:—2 lb. 1/3, 5 lb. 1/9, 8 lb. 2/4, 11 lb. 2/8, 15 lb. (max.) 2/11. Parcels must be handed in at a Post Office. Parcels heavier than the above limits of weight

must be sent by railway or through a goods agent. No compensation for the loss of a parcel sent by post is paid unless a certificate of posting is obtained.

The rates for overseas parcels vary according to the country of destination; to the U.S.A., 3 lb. 4/9; 7 lb. 9/; 11 lb. 14/6, 22 lb. 24/9; to New Zealand, 5/3, 8/3, 12/6, 20/; to Canada, 6/ 9/, 12/, 18/; to Australia, 1 lb. 1/9, then 1/3 per lb.; to South Africa, 1/6 per lb. up to 11 lb. only. Various forms have to be filled in for the dispatch of overseas parcels.

AIR MAIL. Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d., $\frac{1}{3}$ (America, S. Africa), or $\frac{1}{6}$ (Australia). Further information is contained in the Air Mail Leaflet, copies of which may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office.

REGISTRATION. Letters and parcels for inland post may be registered for 1/-2/7 (according to value), foreign letters for 1/. Money should be enclosed in the special 'registered letter envelopes' sold at all post offices, as otherwise compensation may be refused. Parcels and valuable letters for certain places abroad may be insured (fee 1/2-6/8).

POSTE RESTANTE. Correspondence marked 'to be called for' or 'poste restante' may be addressed to any post office except a town sub-office. Letters are kept for a fortnight (if from abroad, one month). Travellers may not use the poste restante for more than three months.

MONEY ORDERS. Within the U.K. and the Irish Republic money may be transmitted by means of postal orders (up to £5) or money orders (up to £50), on both of which a small poundage is charged. The name of the sender of a money order must be given by the payee. For foreign and colonial money orders, the maximum varies from £10 to £40. — *Telegraph Money Orders* are issued at the same rates, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a supplementary fee of 3d. for inland and 6d. or 1/ for foreign orders.

Telegrams. Inland: Replies may be prepaid up to a maximum of 12/-. Priority can be obtained on payment of additional fee of 1/.

The charges for overseas telegrams vary between 4d. and 8d. per word to places in the European System and between 11d. and 3/6 per word outside it. There is a maximum rate of 1/6 per word to places in the British Commonwealth. Other rates are available for 'urgent' and 'letter' telegrams.

Radiotelegrams are accepted at any telegraph office for transmission to ships at sea through British coast-stations at the following charges: 1/4 a word (standard); 9d. a word (for short-voyage ships).

Telephones. Public telephone call-office facilities are provided at many post offices, railway stations and shops; and in kiosks. The minimum charge for the use of a call office is 4d. Trunk (and toll) calls (including personal calls) may be effected from practically all public call offices. Reduced rates are charged for trunk (and toll) calls made between 6 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Telephone service is available from London to all countries in Europe except Albania; and to many countries overseas, including North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, India, Kenya, and South Africa.

V. HOTELS

Good hotels are to be found in every part of England, except perhaps in some purely industrial districts, and it is by no means the rule that the most pretentious hotels are necessarily the most comfortable. In the lists in the text, the hotels in each town are named approximately in order of their generally accepted standing, the cheaper houses being mentioned last. These lists, making no claim to be exhaustive, are intended to offer the traveller a reasonable choice of accommodation; the omission of a name implies no derogatory judgment.

Upwards of 200 hotels and inns of various grades in England are controlled by *Trust Houses, Ltd.* ('T.H.' in the text; head office, Short's Gardens, London, W.C.2), whose chief aim is the provision of substantial comfort and good meals at any hour. The hotels and inns of the *People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.* ('P.R.' in the text; head office, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1), mostly small country inns, provide good meals, but not always sleeping accommodation. Each company issues a detailed handbook. Similar establishments are managed by various local trusts.

The *Hôtels de Luxe* and other *First-Class Hotels* in the principal towns and the fashionable health and pleasure resorts are managed on cosmopolitan lines and provide every modern comfort and convenience, except perhaps a constant supply of iced water. The better *Second-Class Hotels* at such places are also thoroughly comfortable. The large *Country House Hotels*, which are now found all over the country, are generally well-appointed establishments, 'converted' from private country mansions, standing in spacious grounds, and afford facilities for amusements and country sports. So-called *Private Hotels*, which abound in the chief health and pleasure resorts, have no licence for the sale of alcoholic liquors (though visitors may provide their own). The best of them differ little in luxury (and charges) from first-class licensed hotels, but the name is regularly appropriated by ordinary boarding-houses. *Commercial Hotels*, frequented by business men, are moderate in price and are usually comfortable if not luxurious. In country towns the inns are generally 'family and commercial hotels,' with a dining-room (sometimes denoted 'coffee-room') for ordinary visitors and a 'commercial room' for gentlemen of the road. Hot and cold running water in the bedrooms is now general, even in hotels of moderate pretensions. Some hotels are 'unlicensed' but send out for any alcoholic refreshments required. These are to be distinguished from *Temperance Hotels*, in which alcoholic liquors are not consumed, and which often afford comfortable quarters at very reasonable rates.

Before taking possession of his rooms at a hotel, the traveller should have a precise understanding as to the charge. Bills should be paid at weekly intervals, as mistakes are then more easily checked. Notice of departure should be given before noon, as otherwise an extra day may be charged for. Valuables should be kept carefully locked up in the owner's bag or deposited with the hotel-manager in exchange for a receipt. The restriction of hours for the sale of liquor and tobacco does not apply to travellers within their hotels, but alcoholic drinks ordered otherwise than at meal-times are usually

paid for on the spot. Most hotels make, on application, an inclusive 'en pension' charge for a stay of three days or more; but this arrangement is not always convenient for sightseers, who may prefer to take luncheon or tea elsewhere. The hours at which meals are served are much more rigid than formerly, as the Catering Wages Act (in operation since 1948) strictly regulates the hours of employment of hotel staff. Many inns, indeed, have been obliged to abandon the serving of meals owing to the cost of maintaining an adequate staff.

CHARGES. The charges quoted in the text, though they give a general idea of the charges at different types of hotel, are to a certain extent approximate and relative only; for it not unfrequently happens that bedrooms at the lowest terms quoted in the tariffs are not available, and in most seaside and holiday resorts the price of accommodation varies with the season, the highest charges being effective in July-Aug. and at the Christmas and Easter holidays, the lowest in Nov.-March. The cost of meals varies considerably, and although a good meal can still be found for less, in practice, luncheon in a good average hotel costs 5/6-7/6, dinner 8/6-10/6. The regular 'bed-&-breakfast' charge includes a bath and an 'English' breakfast; a reduction can often be arranged where only a light 'Continental' breakfast is desired. In some hotels morning tea is included in the bed-&-breakfast charge; in most, but not all, a cup of after-dinner coffee is counted as an extra (6d.-1/). There are, however, no fixed rules, the custom varying from house to house. For the larger and more fashionable hotels the daily rate may be estimated at about 40/-50/; for less pretentious houses and good country hotels at 30/-40/; while even in village inns it can seldom be less than about 20/.

Bedroom fires and the serving of meals in private rooms are always extra. The usual charge for private sitting-rooms is relatively high. — In most hotels a 'double bedded room' means a bedroom with a large double bed, not a room with two single beds.

GRATUITIES. Some hotels make a practice of adding a surcharge of 10 per cent. on the bill, to meet the increased cost of wages. This is *not* to be regarded as a service charge, and the award of gratuities to the staff is still a universal custom. Gratuities may be presented individually—to the head waiter, the special waiter who has attended the visitor at meals, the porter, and the chambermaid—or they may be paid at the hotel office in the form of a percentage on the bill (10-15 per cent.). At a hotel of moderate class 10/-15/ on a bill of £5 is ample, but a one-night visitor will give proportionately more. An occasional 6d. is enough for the page or lift-boy.

Restaurants. Good restaurants may be said not to exist outside London except in the largest provincial towns and most fashionable resorts; in the average country town, meals are best taken at a hotel or inn. The abundant tea-rooms (so-called 'cafés') supply luncheons and teas at lower prices, and good plain licensed restaurants are often attached to quite modest commercial hotels ('pubs'). 'High tea,' or 'meat tea' is the ordinary evening meal north of Birmingham except in hotels. Alcoholic liquors are supplied in restaurants and taverns only at certain 'permitted hours.'

Boarding-Houses. Visitors who propose to spend more than a day or two at any of the chief health resorts, seaside resorts, cathedral towns, etc., will find boarding-houses or 'guest-houses' considerably cheaper than hotels. The charges at these range from 73/6 or 84/ per week upwards. The most satisfactory guide in choosing such quarters is a recommendation from someone who knows both the house and the traveller; but inquiry of a stationmaster, at a leading shop, or other local source often yields good results. Luggage may be left at the station while the traveller is securing his quarters. — Similar remarks apply also to *Furnished Apartments*, in which the hirer may arrange either to do his own catering or to have it done for him by the landlady.

Youth Hostels. The cheapest way of seeing the English countryside is to travel on foot or bicycle from Youth Hostel to Youth Hostel. The *Youth Hostels Association* (national office, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts), founded in 1930, owns c. 270 hostels in all parts of England, occupying buildings of many different characters, each in charge of a warden. Membership of the association costs 2/6 per annum for those under 16, 7/6 for those over 16 and under 21, and 15/ for those of 21 or over. Accommodation is simple, but at most hostels hot morning and evening meals and packet lunches are provided at a low cost. All hostels are closed from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Members are required to do their share of the housework and to observe a few simple rules, which are detailed in the *Y.H.A. Handbook* (free to members, 11d. post free to non-members).

Members of foreign Youth Hostels Associations need not join the English Y.H.A.; foreign visitors who are not already members may take out International Membership for 15/. The Y.H.A. Travel Bureau at 29 John Adam St., London, W.C.2, will give advice.

VI. MOTORING IN ENGLAND

Communicated by the Automobile Association

Motor-cars and motor-cycles entering the United Kingdom are subject to customs duty and purchase tax which vary not only according to value but to country of manufacture. Visiting motorists wishing to make only a temporary stay, not exceeding one year, need not pay customs duty or purchase tax. They may obtain international documents from the motoring association in their own country or, if there is no such organisation, from the Automobile Association (or the Royal Automobile Club, see below) in the United Kingdom. The documents required, which permit free entry, are:—(a) Triptyque or Carnet de Passages en Douanes; (b) International Certificate for Motor Vehicles (with nationality plaque); (c) International Driving Permit.

No one under 17 years of age may drive a motor-car in Great Britain, and no one under 16 may ride a motor-cycle. If a visiting motorist holds a valid International Driving Permit, the A.A. or R.A.C. Port Officer will issue a 'Free Licence to Drive' (RF 30). If the motorist arrives from a country where International Driving Permits are unobtainable (such as the U.S.A. or Canada), or is otherwise unable to produce a permit,

the Port Officer will issue a visitor's British licence for 5/ upon a declaration that the motorist is the holder of a valid licence in his own country. No test is necessary. The Association can also arrange tests for visitors without a valid licence who cannot prove that they hold such a licence in their own country. Similarly, a temporary Registration Card will be issued on production of an International Certificate for Motor Vehicles. If the certificate cannot be produced, temporary registration numbers will have to be taken out at the port. The cost is 27/6.

Whether the car has entered under an International Certificate or temporary British registration arrangements, the Port Officer will issue an International Circulation Permit entitling the motorist to 90 days' tax-free circulation in the United Kingdom. This permit must be exhibited on the windscreen of the vehicle in a special holder, which can be supplied for 7/6. The issue of an International Circulation Permit is subject to the production by the visitor of a valid Insurance Certificate, known as a 'green card.' Visitors using their vehicles in the United Kingdom beyond the initial 90 days' tax-free period must licence them with a local Council and pay a proportion of the £12 10/ annual tax. The rate of taxation for motor-cycles is considerably lower.

In hiring a car, visitors must present a valid driving licence to the hire firm. The hirer of a self-driven car must be between the ages of 21 and 60.

The rule of the road throughout the United Kingdom is 'keep to the left and overtake on the right,' which is the reverse of the custom in most parts of Europe and in America. There is a speed limit of 30 miles per hour on roads in built-up areas. These roads are defined as those on which there is a system of street lighting with lamp posts at intervals of not more than 200 yards. There are exceptions to this rule; some roads which are technically 'built-up' according to the above definition are not restricted, and others which are not 'built-up' are restricted. On many arterial roads a differential speed limit of 40 m.p.h. may be found to operate. Other speed limits, of less than 30 m.p.h., are in force on a number of roads, bridges, parks, etc. The boundaries of built-up areas and special speed limits are marked by appropriate signs.

During the hours of darkness motor-cars must show two white lights to the front, indicating the width of the vehicle. In addition, there must be two rear lamps exhibited not more than 16 inches from each of the outer edges of the vehicle and placed between 15 and 42 inches from the ground and not more than 30 inches from the rear of the vehicle. The rear number-plate must also be illuminated.

In towns road crossings are provided for pedestrians, who have the right of way unless a police officer is in control.

These crossings are identified by alternate black and white stripes, by studs on the road surface, and by lighted yellow beacons at the roadside. On the approach side to the crossing a double line of studs indicates the prohibited area for parking a motor vehicle. It is an offence not to give precedence to a pedestrian on a crossing or to leave a vehicle within the prescribed area.

The *Royal Automobile Club*, which was founded in 1897, is the oldest British motoring organisation. It is the national motoring authority and a constituent member of the *Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile*. The annual subscription for associate members resident in the British Isles is £2 2/ per annum (motor-cyclists £1 11/6); reduced subscriptions are payable by members living abroad. The headquarters are at 85 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, and there are 17 R.A.C. county offices and 26 port offices in the British Isles. Full members of the Club, in addition to the benefits of associates, have the use of the Club House in Pall Mall and the Country Club at Woodcote Park, near Epsom, Surrey.

The *Automobile Association of Great Britain* is the largest single motoring organisation in the world and has a membership exceeding 1,750,000. The full subscription for motorists resident in Great Britain or Ireland is £2 2/ a year; motor-cyclists and the owners of three-wheeled cars may pay £1 11/6, but free breakdown service is then excluded. Visiting motorists who are members of overseas motoring associations and clubs federated or allied with the A.A. may join at a reduced subscription. The Association has 34 area offices in the British Isles and port offices in all the chief seaports and airports from which motor vehicles are regularly transported. Abroad, there are an office in Paris, representatives at each of the principal Channel ports and airports, and agents in many important towns throughout the world.

Among the benefits enjoyed by members of both organisations are: road patrols, mounted on motor-cycle road service outfits, on all important roads; roadside telephone boxes; free breakdown service from garages; emergency and radio-controlled breakdown services; free legal defence and advice; technical advice and assistance, including the inspection of used vehicles; road routes at home and abroad; an annual handbook containing particulars of appointed hotels, garages and agents, maps, and much other useful information; and various special publications of interest and value to car and motor-cycle owners.

Roads in England. English main roads enjoy a well-deserved reputation for the dustless excellence of their surface, though

until recently few of them were straight. The construction of new 'by-pass' roads and the widening and straightening of existing highways has largely removed this reproach, though in some cases at the expense of the picturesque. Some important roads, e.g. Watling Street, Fosse Way, etc., run along the line of old Roman roads with their characteristic straightness. A few important thoroughfares, however, are still comparatively narrow and winding, sharp corners being by no means uncommon, and vision is impeded by the hedges or walls which are still usual, except in moorland and forest districts. Dangerous cross-roads, corners, bridges, hills, etc., are indicated by conventional signs.

Roads in Great Britain are divided into three categories: 'Class 1' or 'A' roads, 'Class 2' or 'B' roads, and 'Other roads.' The 'A' and 'B' roads are numbered, the class and number being usually painted on the direction posts. This classification is made use of in our descriptions of road routes throughout this guide. 'Other roads' are not numbered and are of minor importance. As a general rule, it may be taken that 'A' roads are better than 'B' roads, though this is not by any means an infallible guide, and it should be remembered that the heaviest traffic is likely to be found on 'A' roads. Tar-spraying is prevalent in early spring. The leading motor associations communicate to the more important daily papers lists of regions demanding caution.

Main-road hills are not usually severe and the tendency is to 'by-pass' even quite moderate ascents, e.g. Dashwood Hill (1 in 10) on the London-Oxford road. The E. side of England, particularly East Anglia, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, is generally flat, though isolated hills, as at Lincoln, are not unknown even here. Many parts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland are hilly, Yorkshire especially having a number of very severe short hills (e.g. near Whitby), as well as long, fairly easy gradients over the moors. The Peak District and the Lake District possess very little level ground, but the worst hills are usually off the beaten track, the severest main-road hill in the Lake District being Honister Pass (1 in 4). The hilliest region in England is in W. Somerset, Dorset, and Devonshire, where 'single-figure' gradients are common, though the roads do not usually rise very high above sea-level. The stiffest main road in England is probably Porlock Hill (1 in 4-8; 3 m. long), in Somerset. Cornwall, the Cotswolds, the Chilterns, the Malvern Hills, and the Kentish Weald all yield their crop of gradients more or less severe. — Toll bridges still exist in some parts, but they are gradually being freed.

Cycling. England is an ideal country for the cyclist. The main roads however, in the neighbourhood of large towns and especially on Sat. and Sun., are apt to be crowded with motor-

vehicles. Cyclists are advised to keep as far as possible to the by-roads, the surface of which is, as a rule, excellent. Cycles must show a white light in front and a red light behind from 1 hr. after sunset. The *Cyclists' Touring Club* (3 Craven Hill, London, W.2; subscription 21/ per annum; entrance fee 1/) issues a useful handbook.

VII. GENERAL HINTS

Season and Plan of Tour. July, August, and September are the chief travelling months in England, when 'tourist facilities' are in full swing; hotels and conveyances are, however, then apt to be crowded, motor-coaches throng the main roads, and the prudent traveller will take care to secure his quarters in advance. In the latter half of May and in June, travelling is more comfortable, and October is often a month of fine weather and beautiful atmospheric and foliage effects. Waterproofs are indispensable at all seasons.

Of the summer resorts that fringe the long coast-line, those in Sussex, Devon, Cornwall, and Yorkshire mostly offer the additional attraction of picturesque hill-scenery. The flat E. coast generally affords better bathing and has a more bracing climate. The S.W. coast, from the Isle of Wight to the Land's End, is apt to be warm at midsummer but offers good winter quarters. The W. coast is the rainiest. Certain resorts, such as Margate, Ramsgate, Southend, Clacton, Yarmouth, Skegness, Weston-super-Mare, New Brighton, Blackpool, and the Isle of Man, are popular in July-Sept. with excursionists and with less fashionable visitors than those that frequent the large hotels at Brighton, Scarborough, Bournemouth, Torquay, Folkestone, Frinton, Felixstowe, and Whitby. The leading inland health resorts include Bath, Harrogate, Buxton, Leamington, Cheltenham, Malvern, and Droitwich. Among tourist districts especially favoured for walking, cycling, and motor tours are the Lake District (where the mountaineer will find good rock-climbing), the Peak District, the Yorkshire Dales, Devon and Cornwall, Exmoor, the North and South Downs, and the New Forest. Boating-parties may make for the beautiful scenery of the Thames and Wye and the Norfolk Broads. Interest of a different kind is offered by the Shakespeare Country, 'Wordsworthshire' (i.e. the Lake District), the 'Wessex' of Thomas Hardy, the Constable Country, and the regions associated with the Brontës, Dickens, Hampden, Lincoln, and Washington. A tour of the cathedrals should include at least Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Wells, Gloucester, Lichfield, York, Durham, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ely, and a visit to Oxford or Cambridge should not be omitted. Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Somerset, and Suffolk are famous for their churches; Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, and Rutland for their

stone-built villages. The circles of Stonehenge and Avebury are prehistoric antiquities of the first rank; the chief traces of the Romans in England are the Roman Wall and the remains at Bath, Lincoln, Colchester, St. Albans, Leicester, Lullingstone, Chedworth, and Richborough; and mediæval domestic England lingers visibly in Chester, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Warwick, Hereford, Winchester, Sandwich, Lavenham, Winchelsea, and Rye, as well as in many villages and country mansions. English domestic architecture at its best, from the 17th to the early 19th cent., can be studied at Stamford, Lynn, Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and Bury St. Edmunds. The principal industrial districts, offering few attractions to the pleasure-tourist, are South Lancashire, S.W. Yorkshire, the Black Country, the Staffordshire Potteries, and the coalfield of Newcastle. But the real typical England, with its ruined castles and abbeys, its old towns and villages, its stately mansions and peaceful farms, is to be found in almost any county, and will richly reward those who have leisure to exchange the great railway routes and crowded main roads for the lanes and by-roads that add to the charm of the English countryside.

The British Travel & Holidays Association, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1, and 336 Madison Avenue, New York 17, founded to increase the number and promote the comfort of visitors from overseas, issues a monthly journal with announcements of 'coming events,' as well as a wide range of tourist literature, and willingly supplies other convenient and useful information. The Association has offices also at Amsterdam, Auckland, Cape Town, Chicago, Los Angeles, Melbourne, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto.

The National Trust FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY ('N.T.' in the text; 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1) founded in 1895, acts as trustee of properties acquired by the nation to be preserved intact for future generations. It preserves from destruction and damage an ever-increasing number of national treasures. The minimum subscription is 20s., allowing free access to N.T. properties where a charge is normally made.

Many other historic monuments have been scheduled for preservation by Act of Parliament, and numerous ancient buildings are under the efficient care of the Ministry of Works (Ancient Monuments Dept.).

The Gardens of English country houses are famous, and many of them are thrown open to the public on certain days in summer (usually 11-7, Sun. 2-7; adm. 2s.). The resultant funds are administered by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, for the Retired District Nurses' Benefit Fund and the National Trust Gardens Scheme. Particulars from the National Gardens Scheme, 57 Lower Belgrave St., London, S.W.1.

Directories and Books of Reference. Kelly's Directories Ltd. publish directories of London and of many of the larger towns. These, and the almost equally useful local telephone directories, may be consulted in hotels, public libraries, and occasionally at post offices and large shops. The addresses of American residents in Great Britain (and other information useful to Americans) will be found in the *Anglo-American Year Book*. Particulars about people of eminence of social position are given in *Who's Who*. Biographical details of persons of historical and artistic importance are available in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (22 vol., and 4 suppts. to 1940), John Harvey's *English Mediæval*

Architects to 1550 (1954), H. M. Colvin's *Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840* (1954), and Rupert Gunnis's *Dictionary of British Sculptors* (1954).

Whitaker's Almanack is a mine of official, statistical, and general information. Other useful 'annuals' are *Burke's* or *Debrett's Peerage*, *Kacher's* or *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, the *Statesman's Year Book*, *Crookford's Clerical Directory*, the *Medical Register*, the *Directory of Directors*, the *Writers' & Artists' Year Book*, *Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses*, *Willing's Press Guide*, and the *Newspaper Press Directory*.

Public Reference Libraries. All large towns in England maintain a Reference Library, where information of a local or general nature may be sought. In towns where a separate CIVIC INFORMATION BUREAU is not indicated in the text inquiries should be made at the Central Library.

Health. Strangers accustomed to warmer houses than those of England must be on their guard against chills and colds. Houses in England (other than the larger hotels) rarely have central heating, and even in summer chilly weather is by no means unknown. In case of illness tourists should ask a friend or their banker or consul, or, if necessary, a hotelier, to recommend a doctor. In ordinary medical practice a fee of 15/ for a bedside visit is usual, but, in accordance with the National Health Scheme, it is possible for visitors to obtain medical attention free of cost. Nurses may be obtained on the recommendation of a friend or doctor or by application to the local Nurses' Association. In case of an illness likely to be either long or serious, the patient should be at once transferred (if practicable) from the hotel to a good nursing home (private hospital).

Some English Usages. English forms of politeness are, on the whole, somewhat less ceremonious than those prevalent on the continent of Europe, and a shade more so than those of America or the Dominions. Men do not raise their hats to other men, and do not uncover in shops, picture-galleries, and the like. The most usual dinner-hour is between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Promptness in answering invitations and punctuality in keeping appointments are important virtues in England. The conventions as to the correct costume for different functions are not nearly so rigid as formerly. Evening dress, for example, is by no means essential at the theatre. The dinner jacket, worn with a black necktie, is appropriate for all but the most formal evening occasions, when a swallow-tail coat, with a white waistcoat and a white necktie, should be worn.

Summer Time. Between (usually) the day after the 3rd Sat. in April (or, if that day be Easter Sunday, the day after the 2nd Sat.) and the day after the 1st Sat. in Oct. 'summer time' is one hour in advance of mean time.

Business is suspended all over England on Good Friday and Christmas Day and also on *Bank Holidays*, viz. Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day (i.e. the day after Christmas). On bank holidays, however,

museums, public galleries, and places of amusement remain open, though private collections are sometimes closed. *Saturday* is a business half-holiday in the larger towns, but shops are closed usually on Wednesday or Thursday after 1 p.m. On *Sunday* museums, collections, and pleasure-resorts are almost invariably closed in the morning. — *Market Days* in country towns, though in their way characteristic of English life, are on the whole to be avoided if possible, especially by the motorist. Local market days are indicated in the index of Bradshaw's Railway Guide and in some of the motor handbooks.

Banks are usually open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (on Sat. 9.30–12). Receipts for payments of 40/ and upwards should bear a 2d. receipt stamp.

Sale of Tobacco and Liquor. Tobacconists' shops are not now open for longer hours than other shops and are all closed on Sundays; but tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes may be purchased in hotels and many restaurants, and during 'permitted hours' in taverns. The 'permitted hours' during which alcoholic liquor may be supplied at restaurants or taverns in England (outside London) vary in different districts, but the total number of such hours on weekdays is 8, unless specially extended to 8½. Generally speaking, it is not possible to purchase liquor before 11 a.m., or between 2 or 3 and 5.30 or 6 p.m., or after 10 or 10.30 p.m. On Sundays there are 5 permitted hours, of which two must be between noon and 3 p.m. and three between 7 and 10 p.m. Restaurants, however, may supply liquor for consumption along with a meal, for one hour after the ordinary hours. These restrictions do not apply to travellers within their hotels.

Glossary. The following glossary records a few ordinary words, the usage in regard to which differs somewhat in Great Britain, the Dominions, and the United States, and so might occasionally lead to misunderstanding, at least in intercourse with the less well educated.

Area, sunk space giving access to the basement of a house.

Bank Holiday, public holiday (comp. above).

Basin, bowl (*fixed-in basin*, set bowl).

Biscuit, cracker (*not* tea roll).

Black, to shine or polish (boots).

Blind, window-shade (*not* shutter).

Booking Office, ticket office (railway).

Bowler (hat), the 'boxer' of Australia.

Box Office, ticket office at a theatre.

Bug, bed-bug only.

Cannon, carom (billiards).

Car, motor-car, tramway-car, but *not* railway-car (though restaurant-car, sleeping-car).

Chemist, druggist, drug-store.

Clerk (pron. clark), clerical help (*not* shopman).

Clever, smart, able (never good-natured).

Cloak Room, check room.

Corn, grain in general; secondarily oats (as in feed of corn for a horse).

Cracker, explosive bonbon.

Creek, inlet of the sea.

Cunning, artful (seldom in good sense).

Dinner Jacket, tuxedo.

Draper, dry-goods store.

Fall, seldom used in sense of autumn.

First floor, the floor above the ground-floor (never the ground-floor).

Goloshes, rubbers, overshoes, gumshoes.

Goods train, freight train.

Hoarding, board-fence.

Homely, domestic, unpretending, home-like (seldom, if ever, plain-looking).

Jug, pitcher.

Larder, meat-safe.

Lift, elevator (*service-lift*, dumb-waiter).

Lounge suit, sack suit.

Lovely, beautiful (*not* lovable).

Luggage, baggage.

Lumber, disused furniture, etc. (comp. *lumber-room*).

Lunch, Luncheon, used of midday meal only.

Mad, insane (*not* cross or angry).

Minerals, soda-water and other effervescent drinks.

Motor-car, the usual term for automobile.

Muslin, thin, delicately woven cotton fabric (*butter muslin*, cheese-cloth).

Paddock, small pasture near a house, enclosure for race-horses.

Paraffin, kerosene.

Parlour, ordinary family living-room (*not* drawing-room or reception-room).

Pavement, sidewalk.

Petrol, gasoline, 'gas.'

Public conveniences, comfort station.

Public School, large, and often expensive, school, *not* owned by the State.

Reel (of thread), spool (of cotton).

Ride, *not* properly used of wheeled vehicles (except bicycles and, occasionally, motor-cars; comp. 'joy-ride'). One *drives* in a carriage, and *travels* in a train.

Road, highway (*not* railway).

Sick, usually confined to sense familiar on sea-voyages (*not* as equivalent to ill; note, however, *sick man*, *sick-room*, *sick-nurse*).

Spanner, monkey-wrench.

Spittoon, cuspidor.

Stage, distance traversed.

Station (railway), depot.

Store, warehouse, large establishment selling various goods (as opposed to ordinary retail-shop).

Team, span, two or more horses harnessed together (*never* used of one horse).

Telegraph Form, telegraph blank.

Ties, neckties, railway sleepers (*not* shoes).

Toll Call, short-distance call.

Town, group of buildings, larger than a village (*not* township).

Tram, electric, trolley, or street car.

Truck, freight-car (*not* lorry).

Trunk Call, long-distance call.

Ugly, usually of appearance only (*not* of temper).

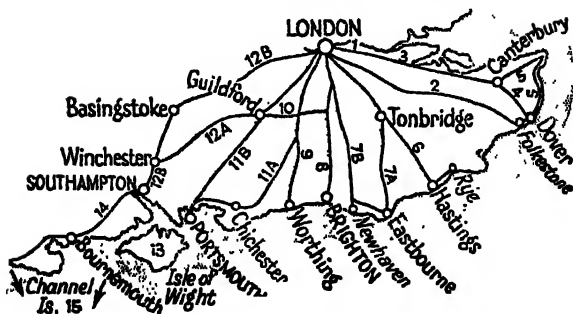
Van, large vehicle (usually covered) for conveying goods; baggage-car on railways.

Waggon, four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads (*never* used of a light vehicle).

Note that the abbreviated form of expressing dates differs in England and America. E.g. 1/7/57 means July 1st, 1957, *not* January 7th.

ENGLAND

I. SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND



1. LONDON

LONDON, the capital of the British Empire, is situated in S.E. England, on the *Thames*, about 40 m. from its mouth. Whether by 'London' we understand the legally defined *County of London* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ million inhab.) or the very much larger area known vaguely as *Greater London* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ million inhab.), it is roughly divided into halves by the river, which winds through it from W. to E. The N. half is by far the more important for the tourist; and in both halves the interest diminishes as we recede from the river. London is fully described in the *Blue Guide to London*, and the following condensed information is intended for visitors whose object is not London for itself but London as a stage in the exploration of England.

Railway Termini. It is important for the traveller to or from London to ascertain beforehand at which station his train arrives or departs. The following is an alphabetical list of the chief London termini, nearly all of which are directly connected by passages or subways with the system of Underground Railways within London:—**CANNON STREET**, a City terminus of the Southern Region. — **CHARING CROSS**, a West End terminus of the S.R. — **BURTON** is a terminus of the L.M.R., where the boat-trains for Liverpool, Holyhead, and Heysham start. — **FENCHURCH STREET** is a terminus of the E.R. (formerly L.M.R.) trains to the Docks, Southend, and Tilbury. — **HOLBORN VIADUCT** is another City terminus of the S.R. — **KING'S CROSS**, terminus of the E.R. (Northern lines). — **LIVERPOOL STREET**, terminus of the E.R. (Eastern lines), is the station for the Continental routes via Harwich. — **LONDON BRIDGE** includes two adjacent City termini of the S.R. — **MARYLEBONE**, a subsidiary terminus for Leicester, Nottingham, etc. — **PADDINGTON** is the terminus of the W.R., where the boat-trains for Plymouth and for Fishguard start. — **ST. PANCRA'S**, a terminus of the L.M.R., is used by the boat-trains for Tilbury. — **VICTORIA**, the chief West End terminus of the S.R., is the station

for the Continental routes via Folkestone, Dover, and Newhaven. — **WATERLOO** is another terminus of the S.R., where the boat-trains for Southampton start.

Hotels (often full in summer). The following list contains a selection of hotels suited to passing travellers, arranged alphabetically in five categories. **ADJOINING THE RAILWAY TERMINI:** Charing Cross (R.B. 37/6), at Charing Cross Station; Euston (R.B. 40/), at Euston Station; Great Eastern (R.B. 37/6), at Liverpool Street Station; Great Northern (R.B. 38/6), at King's Cross Station; Great Western Royal (R.B. 41/6), at Paddington Station; Grosvenor (R.B. c. 37/6), at Victoria Station. — **HOTELS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS** (charges on application): Berkeley, Piccadilly; Claridge's, Brook St., Mayfair; Connaught, Carlos Pl., Mayfair; Dorchester, Grosvenor House, both in Park Lane; May Fair, Berkeley St.; Park Lane, Ritz, both in Piccadilly; Savoy, Strand; Stafford, St. James's Pl.; Westbury, New Bond St. — **FIRST-CLASS HOTELS** (approx. charge R.B. 35/-45/): Brown's, Dover St., Mayfair; Cumberland, Marble Arch; Goring, Ebury St.; Hyde Park, Knightsbridge; Piccadilly, near Piccadilly Circus; Rembrandt, Thurlow Pl. (opposite Victoria & Albert Museum); Rubens, Buckingham Palace Rd., near Victoria; Waldorf, Aldwych. — **LESS EXPENSIVE** (approx. charge R.B. 25/-35/): Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St.; Berners, Berners St.; Bonington, Southampton Row; Howard, Norfolk St.; Imperial, Russell Square, Bloomsbury, with Turkish baths; Kingsley, Bloomsbury Way; Norfolk, Surrey St., Strand; Regent Palace, Sherwood St., Piccadilly Circus; Russell, Russell Square; Strand Palace, Strand; Welbeck, Welbeck St. — **UNLICENSED HOTELS** (approx. charge R.B. 20/6-22/6), all in Bloomsbury: Ivanhoe, Bloomsbury St.; Kenilworth, Great Russell St.; Waverley, Southampton Row.

Restaurants. Among the most fashionable are those at the highest-class hotels; also, in the St. James's area: *Caprice*, Arlington St.; *Ecu de France*, *Apéritif*, Jermyn St.; *Prunier* (fish), St. James's St.; *Quaglino*, Bury St., etc. Other first-class restaurants are: *Maison Basque*, *Cavalier*, *Hatchett's*, Dover St.; *Coq d'Or*, Stratton St.; *Manetta*, Clarges St.; *Mirabelle*, Cunningham, Curzon St.; *Hungaria*, Lower Regent St.; *Pastoria*, *Le Perroquet*, Leicester Sq. (S. side); *Martinez* (Spanish), Swallow St. (off Regent St.); *Café de Paris*, Coventry St.; *Margarita* (Spanish), Cork St.; *Boulestin*, Southampton St. (off Strand); *Simpson's* (English style), 100 Strand. Good restaurants, with rather lower charges, are: *Majorca* (Spanish), Brewer St.; *Danish*, 87 Wigmore St.; *Layton's*, Duke St., Manchester Sq.; *Trocadero*, Shaftesbury Ave. (Piccadilly Circus), etc. — In Soho and N. of Oxford St.: *Kettner's*, Romilly St.; *Ivy*, West St., St. Martin's Lane; numerous cheaper foreign restaurants. — City restaurants (English style) include: *Old Cheshire Cheese*, Wine Office Court, 145 Fleet St.; *Cock Tavern*, 22 Fleet St.; *Printer's Devil*, Fetter Lane; *Sweeting's* (fish), 39 Queen Victoria St.; *Pimm's* (fish), 42 Threadneedle St., near the Bank. — Considerably cheaper than the above are the *Corner Houses*, with brasseries (Coventry St., Marble Arch, Oxford St., and Strand); and the numerous restaurants (unlic.) of the *Quality Inns*, *Hill's*, and *Stewart's*, and the 'food reform' restaurant of *Shearns*, 231 Tottenham Court Rd.

Tea Rooms. The fashionable places for afternoon tea are the lounges of the first-class hotels; and *Gunter*, Curzon St., *Fortnum & Mason*, Piccadilly, and *Barbillion* (chocolate), 70 New Bond St. Also, *Fuller's*, 206 Regent St. and 42 Buckingham Palace Rd.; *Kardomah*, 186 Piccadilly and 182 Fleet St.; *de Bry* (chocolate), 64 New Oxford St.

Taxicabs. Present charge, 1/3 for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then 3d. for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; for waiting 3d. for every 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Each person beyond one 6d. extra, each article of luggage carried outside 3d.

Motor-Buses and Trolley-Buses in Central London halt at fixed points, indicated by posts on the edge of the pavement. — **Motor Coaches.** The environs of London with a radius of c. 35 m. are served by the comfortable **GREEN LINE COACHES**, which pick up passengers in London at fixed points only. In summer there are motor-coach excursions to points of interest around London (half-day tours; 15/), and 'Seeing London' drives (3/) are organised by London Transport and the principal tourist agencies.

Underground Railways, beneath the most frequented parts of London, provide a cheap and convenient method of transit. At their points of intersection the lines are connected with one another by subways, and they communicate directly with most of the railway termini.

HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS

	Sundays	Weekdays	Free unless otherwise stated
Apsley House	2.30-6	10-6	Adm. 1/.
British Museum	2.30-6	10-5	
Carlisle's House	—	10-dusk	Adm. 1/.
Chelsea Hospital	10-4	10-4	Closed 12-2.
Dickens House	—	10-5	Adm. 1/; closed 12.30-2.
Dulwich Gallery	2-5, 6	10-4, 5, 6,	Closed on Mon., & Sun. in winter.
Geffrye Museum	2-5	10-5	Closed on Mon.
Guildhall Museum	—	10-5	
Hampton Court	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	Adm. to state apartments, 1/.
Johnson's House	—	10.30-4.30	Adm. 1/.
Keats's House	—	10-6	
Kensington Palace	2-5, 6	2-5, 6	Adm. 1/., Sat. & Sun. in summer only.
Kenwood	2.30-dusk	10-dusk	
Kew Gardens	10-dusk	10-dusk	Adm. 3d.
London Museum	2-4, 6	10-4, 6	
National Gallery	2-6	10-6	
National Maritime Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
National Portrait Gallery	2-6	10-5	
Natural History Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
Parliament, Houses of	—	10-3.30	Sat. only.
Record Office Museum	—	1-4	Closed on Sat.
Royal Academy	2-6	9.30-7	Adm. 2/.
St. Paul's Cathedral	Services	8-5, 7	Crypt 6d.; Galleries 1/-2/.
Science Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
Soane Museum	—	10-5	
Tate Gallery	2-6	10-6	Closed on Mon. & Aug.
Tower	2-5 in summer	10-4, 5.30	Adm. 1/ (free Sat. & BH.); Crown Jewels 1/.
United Service Museum	—	10-5	Adm. 2/ (Mon. 1/).
Victoria & Albert Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
Wallace Collection	2-5	10-5	
War Museum	2-6	10-6	
Wesley's House	—	10-4	Adm. 6d., closed 1-2.
Westminster Abbey	Services	11-2.45, 3.15-6	Chapels 1/ (free Mon.). Chapter House 10.30-4 or 6.30; wax effigies 6d., 10-5; not Sun. Tower 1/ (ex. Sun.).
Westminster Cathedral	Services	All day	
Westminster Hall	—	10-3.30	
Zoological Gardens	2.30-dusk	9, 10-dusk or 7	Adm. 3/, Mon. 2/; children half-price.

River Steamers in summer from Westminster Pier to Kew, Richmond, and Hampton Court; also downstream to Greenwich.

Amusements are advertised in the newspapers (*What's on in London*; Fri., 9d.) and by posters. The usual charges at the WEST END THEATRES, which are mostly situated in or near Piccadilly Circus and the Strand, are 12/6-19/6 for the stalls, 10/-15/ for the dress-circle, 5/-7/6 for the upper circle, and 2/-4/ for the gallery. Tickets may be obtained in advance at the box-office (no extra charge) or at one of the numerous ticket agents' offices (commission from 1/ per seat). The seats in the gallery are usually unreserved. Evening dress is

not now 'de rigueur' in the stalls and dress-circle. Opera and ballet are given at *Covent Garden* and *Sadler's Wells Theatres*. — The leading MUSIC HALLS are the *Palladium*, near Oxford Circus; *Windmill*, near Piccadilly Circus, and *Victoria Palace*, near Victoria Station. — CONCERTS are given in the *Royal Festival Hall*, *Royal Albert Hall*, *Wigmore Hall*, W.1, etc. For these and for numerous annual ART EXHIBITIONS the newspapers should be consulted (*London Musical Events*; monthly 1/6). *Royal Academy*, see p. 6. — Among other places of amusement are *Mme Tussaud's Waxworks*, near Baker Street Station, and innumerable *Cinemas*.

Post Office. Letters addressed 'Poste Restante,' without mention of any special post office, should be called for at the *General Post Office* in King Edward St., E.C.1. — The TELEGRAPH OFFICES at the G.P.O., and at 39 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2, are open day and night.

American Embassy, 1 Grosvenor Square, W.1. **Irish Embassy**, 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. — High Commissioners of British Dominions: *Australia*, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; *Canada*, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1; *Ceylon*, 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2; *India*, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2; *New Zealand*, 415 Strand; *Pakistan*, 35 Lowndes Sq., S.W.1; *Rhodesia & Nyasaland*, 429 Strand; *South Africa*, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square.

Tourist Agents. *Thomas Cook & Son*, Berkeley St., W.1, 10 Sloane St., S.W.1, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4, 125 Pall Mall, S.W.1, 154 & 378 Strand, W.C.2, 145 Oxford St., W.1, 123 High Holborn, W.C.1, 98 Gracechurch St., E.C.3; *Sir Henry Lunn*, 172 New Bond St., W.1; *Dean & Dawson*, 81 Piccadilly, and 163 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *American Express*, 6 Haymarket, S.W.1; *Frames' Tours*, 80 Southampton Row, W.C.1, and 1 Regent St., S.W.

Police Headquarters, New Scotland Yard, near Westminster Station. *Lost Property Office*, 109 Lambeth Rd.; articles left in buses, trams, or the Underground should be applied for at 200 Baker St. (10-6; Sat. 10-1).

For the purposes of the tourist, London N. of the Thames (apart from the outlying regions) may be regarded as comprising three districts: *Westminster and the West End*, to the W. of Charing Cross and Regent St.; the *City and East End*, to the E. of Temple Bar and Gray's Inn Road; and between these a *Central District*, extending N. from the Strand to Soho and Bloomsbury. Through these districts two main thoroughfares run from W. to E. to converge at St. Paul's Cathedral. The first, beginning at Hyde Park Corner, follows the line of Piccadilly to the E., trends to the S. by Regent St. or Haymarket to Charing Cross, and there resumes its E. direction via the Strand and Fleet St. The other, a little to the N., leads E. to St. Paul's from the Marble Arch by the continuous line of Oxford St., Holborn, and Newgate St. A drive on the top of a motor-bus along one of these, returning by the other, is an excellent introduction to the exploration of London.

WESTMINSTER AND THE WEST END. To the N. of Charing Cross opens *Trafalgar Square*, with the tall *Nelson Column*. On the N. side of the square is the **National Gallery, in which the representation of the various schools of painting (except the French School and the Early British School) is probably the most choice and thorough in the world. Behind, opposite the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, is the *National Portrait Gallery*, with an interesting and valuable collection of British historical portraits. On the E. and W. sides of the square are the offices of the High Commissioners for South Africa and Canada respectively. — To the W. from Charing Cross, beyond

the statue of Charles I, the *Admiralty Arch* admits to *St. James's Park* and the Mall, which leads past *Carlton House Terrace*, *Marlborough House*, *St. James's Palace*, and *Clarence House* (all on the right) to the *Victoria Memorial* and *Buckingham Palace*, the residence of the Queen.

Whitehall and its continuation, *Parliament St.*, leading S. from *Trafalgar Square* towards *Westminster*, are flanked on the W. side by a continuous row of *Government Offices*. On the E. side of Whitehall, just S. of the *War Office*, stands the **Banqueting Hall*, the only relic of the old Palace of Whitehall, now containing the *United Service Museum*. At the beginning of *Parliament St.* rises the **Cenotaph*, commemorating in dignified simplicity the *Glorious Dead* of 1914-18 and 1939-45. — ***Westminster Abbey*, dating as it stands mainly from the 13th cent., is one of the most beautiful examples of Gothic architecture in England, but is still more famous as the burial-place of the illustrious dead of many ages, including the *Unknown Warrior*. The most interesting monuments are in the *Poets' Corner* (in the S. transept) and in the *Choir Chapels*, culminating in the **Chapel of Henry VII* (built in 1503-19), with its superb fan-vaulting, the finest example in England of late-Perpendicular Gothic. The *Cloisters*, with the *Chapter House* and *Chamber of the Pyx*, should be visited also.—To the N. of the Abbey is *St. Margaret's Church* and immediately opposite rise the **Houses of Parliament*, by Sir Charles Barry (1840-50), a stately and extensive pile in a late-Gothic style, with a terrace on the river, three towers, and an elaborately decorated interior. A flag on the noble **Victoria Tower* (336 ft.; at the S.W. angle) by day and a light in the *Clock Tower* (320 ft.) by night indicate that the House is sitting. The venerable **Westminster Hall* (now part of the Houses of Parliament), in which Charles I was condemned, dates from 1097 but received its present form and its magnificent oaken roof from Richard II in 1399 (restored in 1914-23; damaged in 1940-41).

To the N. of the Houses of Parliament *Westminster Bridge* (1862) crosses the Thames to Lambeth. Just below it, on the left bank, is the *London County Hall* (1922), and just above it is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, on the Albert Embankment. Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the *Archbishops of Canterbury* for seven centuries, several times struck by bombs, has a Chapel of c. 1250, the *Lollards' Tower* (1434-45), and a valuable Library. — In Lambeth also, in the former buildings of *Bethlem Hospital*, is the **Imperial War Museum*, including a remarkable collection of paintings.

Millbank leads S. from *Westminster Abbey* and along the river-bank to the *Tate Gallery*, an interesting gallery of painting and sculpture with a fine collection of modern foreign paintings; while *Victoria St.* leads S.W. to *Victoria Station*, passing near the large *Rom. Cath. *Westminster Cathedral*, a notable building (1895-1903) by J. F. Bentley, with a square campanile (284 ft.) and a sumptuous interior. From *Victoria Station* *Buckingham Palace Road* leads S.W. towards the interesting

district of *Chelsea*, with *Chelsea Hospital*, a picturesque home for veteran soldiers, *Carlyle's House*, etc.

From Piccadilly Circus, *Piccadilly* leads S.W., passing *Burlington House* (the home of the Royal Academy of Arts) and skirting the S. side of *Mayfair*, to Hyde Park Corner, whence *Knightsbridge* and *Kensington Road* continue its line along the S. side of *Hyde Park* and *Kensington Gardens*. Behind the *Royal Albert Hall*, in *Kensington Road*, is a remarkable and important group of institutions devoted to science and art, including the *Royal College of Music*, the *Imperial College of Science*, the **Science Museum*, the **Geological Museum*, the **Natural History Museum*, and the **Victoria & Albert Museum*, containing perhaps the largest and finest collections of applied art in the world. At the W. end of *Kensington Gardens* is *Kensington Palace*, containing the **London Museum*. The *State Apartments* are open on summer week-ends.

Regent Street leads N. from Piccadilly Circus to *Regent's Park*, in which are the **Zoological Gardens*. — A little S. of the park and to the N. of *Oxford St.* is the ***Wallace Collection*, the most important single collection in London for the lover of art in its various manifestations (paintings, French furniture, Sèvres porcelain, arms and armour, bronzes, miniatures, ivories, enamels, etc.).

CENTRAL DISTRICT. To the E. of *Regent St.*, between *Oxford Street* on the N. and *Leicester Square* on the S., extends *Soho*, a region of narrow streets with many foreign residents, several theatres, and many cheap restaurants. It is intersected by *Shaftesbury Avenue* and by *Charing Cross Road*, between which (N. end) is the church of *St. Giles in the Fields* (1733).

From *Charing Cross* the busy *Strand*, containing numerous theatres, leads E. towards the City, with interesting districts on both sides. On the right, near its W. end, *Adam St.* leads to the *Adelphi*, a district named after the Scottish brothers Adam who designed it, but now largely rebuilt; and on the left, *Southampton St.* leads to *Covent Garden*, the chief market in London for fruit, vegetables, and flowers. *Savoy St.*, again to the right, leads to the *Chapel of the Savoy*, erected c. 1505 on the site of the ancient *Savoy Palace*. Farther on in the *Strand* we pass *Somerset House* (now public offices; with a stately river-façade), built in 1777–80 on the site of another old palace. In the middle of the street, almost opposite the entrance to *King's College*, which occupies the E. wing of *Somerset House*, rises the church of *St. Mary le Strand* (1714). On the left is the huge *Bush House*, farther on is *Australia House*, the headquarters of the High Commissioner of Australia, and just beyond it is *St. Clement Danes* (1681), another church in the middle of the thoroughfare, burned in 1941, and now being restored as the headquarters church of the Royal Air Force. The *Strand* next

passes the Royal Courts of Justice, an imposing Gothic pile dating from 1874–1882, and ends at *Temple Bar*, where Fleet St. and the City begin (see below). Immediately N. of the Courts of Justice lies *Lincoln's Inn*, one of the four great Inns of Court or legal corporations, adjoined on the W. by *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (1618), one of the largest squares in London, with the *Royal College of Surgeons* on the S. side and **Sir John Soane's Museum* on the N. side. North of Holborn, on the W. side of Gray's Inn Rd., is *Gray's Inn*, another of the Inns of Court, with a fine old Hall well restored since the German bombing in 1940–41.

Westward from Gray's Inn Rd. to Tottenham Court Rd., and to the N. of New Oxford St. and High Holborn, extends *Bloomsbury*, a region of formal streets and many squares, mainly of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its principal building is the ****British Museum**, unrivalled in the world for the value and variety of its contents. Just behind it are new administrative buildings and other institutions of the *University of London*, begun in 1933; and farther N., in Gower St., is *University College*.

THE CITY AND EAST END. *Fleet Street*, with its memories of Dr. Johnson, leads E. from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. From its W. end Chancery Lane, passing the *Public Record Office*, with its interesting little museum, runs N. to Holborn, while on its S. side lies the Temple, a name covering two Inns of Court, the *Middle* and *Inner Temple*, which suffered extensively from the 1940–41 air-raids. The **Temple Church* (still under repair) is the largest and most important of the four remaining round churches in England, and the **Middle Temple Hall* (badly damaged in 1941; restored 1949) is a stately Elizabethan chamber of 1562–72, in which Shakespeare is said to have acted. On the N. side of Fleet St. farther on is *Gough Square* with *Dr. Johnson's House*. To the S. is seen the beautiful spire of *St. Bride's Church*. — **St. Paul's Cathedral*, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, with its famous dome unequalled for beauty of outline, stands at the top of Ludgate Hill and can now be seen to fine advantage, thanks to the surrounding devastation. The monument to Wellington (who, with Nelson, is buried in the crypt), the memorials to many other famous men, and the 'Whispering Gallery' are among the chief points of interest. — To the E. of St. Paul's is the busiest part of the City. Many of its interesting churches and most of the halls of the Livery Companies were severely damaged by air-raids, and some were entirely destroyed. *Cheapside*, with *Bow Church*, on the right, passes a little S. of the Guildhall, the seat of the Corporation of the City of London, with its fine hall and library. The *Bank of England* (1732; greatly enlarged in 1924–38), the most important bank in the world, the *Royal Exchange* (1842–44),

now containing the **Guildhall Museum*, and the *Mansion House* (1739-53), the official residence of the Lord Mayor, are grouped around a triangular space, the heart of the City, whence many important streets radiate.

THREADNEEDLE ST. is continued N. by BISHOPSGATE, with the church of *St. Helen*, 'the Westminster Abbey of the City,' towards Shoreditch. — CORNHILL is continued E. to Aldgate by LEADENHALL ST., with *Leadenhall Market* on the right. — LOMBARD ST. passes the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* (r.), and is prolonged likewise to Aldgate by FENCHURCH ST. In Hart St., leading E. from Mark Lane (S. of Fenchurch St.), is *St. Olave's* (beautifully restored), the church of Samuel Pepys, the diarist. — To the E. of Aldgate lie the 'East End' districts of *Whitechapel* and *Bethnal Green*.

From the Bank, *King William St.* leads S.E. to the *Monument* (202 ft. high), which commemorates the Great Fire of 1666, and to *London Bridge*, built in 1825-31, the successor of an earlier structure which was the only bridge over the Thames at London until 1739. Descending the steps at the N. end of the bridge to Lower Thames St., we follow the latter E., past *Billingsgate Market* and the *Custom House* to the church of *All Hallows by the Tower* (now being rebuilt), with its interesting crypt, and to Tower Hill. The **Tower of London* is one of the most famous as well as most interesting buildings in the metropolis. The *White Tower*, the oldest part, dates from soon after the Conquest, while most of the other fortifications are due to Henry III. The Norman chapel, the collection of armour, and the crown jewels, are perhaps the chief points of interest. Within the gardens of Trinity Square, N.W. of Tower Hill, is the site of the ancient scaffold; and adjoining are the offices of the *Port of London Authority*. To the N.E. of Tower Hill is the *Royal Mint*. Immediately below the Tower the Thames is spanned by the imposing *Tower Bridge* (1886-94), and thence down the river extend the *Docks*, nearly all on the N. bank.

To the N. of Holborn and Newgate St. and to the E. of Gray's Inn Rd. lie the districts of *Smithfield* and *Clerkenwell*. Newgate St. passes close to the *General Post Office*, and at its W. end is the *Central Criminal Court* ('Old Bailey'), on the site of Newgate Prison. Giltspur St. leads thence N., passing *St. Sepulchre's Church* (l.) and *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* (r.) to *Smithfield*, with its large meat-market. In the E. corner of *Smithfield* is the entrance to **St. Bartholomew the Great*, which, next to the chapel in the Tower, is the oldest church in London. A little to the N. is the *Charterhouse* (restored after war damage), founded as a convent in the 14th cent., but since 1611 a hostel for poor gentlemen. *St. John's Gate* (1504), spanning St. John's Lane, W. of the Charterhouse, is a relic of a wealthy priory; near by is the fine crypt of the ancient priory church.

SOUTH OF THE THAMES. **Southwark Cathedral* (13-19th cent.), at the S. end of London Bridge, is the finest Gothic building in London after Westminster Abbey. A little to the S. is *Guy's Hospital*, and to the W., beyond Southwark Bridge, is

the now industrial region of *Bankside*, once noted for its theatres and pleasure resorts.

For numerous other places of interest in and near London, such as *Chiswick House*, *Hampstead Heath*, *Kenwood*, and *Keats's House*, the *National Maritime Museum* at *Greenwich*, *Eltham Palace*, *Hampton Court Palace*, *Richmond*, *Kew Gardens*, the mansions of *Ham*, *Syon*, and *Osterley*, *Epping Forest*, *Waltham Abbey*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to London*.

2. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA FOLKESTONE

ROAD, 78 m. (A 20). — 4 m. *New Cross*. — 17 m. *Swanley Junc.* — 27½ m. *Wrotham Heath*. — 35 m. *Maidstone*. — 54 m. *Ashford*. — 66 m. *Hythe*. — 71½ m. *Folkestone*. — 78 m. *Dover*.

RAILWAY, 77½ m. in 1½–2½ hrs. from *Charing Cross*, *Cannon Street*, or *London Bridge*. This is the usual route of the Continental boat-trains (from *Victoria*) on the *Boulogne*, *Calais*, and *Ostend* services, and the *Dover-Dunkirk* ferry. — Principal Stations: 20½ m. *Dunton Green* (junction for *Westerham*) — 22 m. *Sevenoaks*. — 29½ m. *Tonbridge*. — 34½ m. *Paddock Wood* (junction for *Hawkhurst*). — 45½ m. *Headcorn*. — 56 m. *Ashford*, where we join the lines from *Maidstone* and *Canterbury*. — 69½ m. *Shorncliffe*. — 70 m. *Folkestone Central*. — 71 m. *Folkestone Junction*. — 77½ m. *Dover* (*Priority*).

This and the next three routes lie wholly in the county of Kent, the 'Garden of England,' the *Fruit Orchards* of which are a conspicuous feature, especially in the blossoming season (April–May). The *Hop Gardens* are noticeable at all times, but particularly so when "the hop that swings so lightly, the hop that shines so brightly" is hanging in golden clusters from the poles, strings, or wires on which it is trained. The 'oast houses,' for drying the hops, with their pointed ventilating cowls, are characteristic. In September the hop-picking is largely done by 'hoppers' from the poorer parts of London, who flock to Kent in their thousands—men, women, and children. A 'pocket of hops' is half a sack (c. 168 lb.). In 1940–45 Kent received the full brunt of the German air-attack, and won the nickname of 'Bomb Alley.' Natives of the county are divided in local rivalry into 'Men of Kenf' and 'Kentish Men,' the former born to the E. and the latter to the W. of the Medway. William Caxton, father of English printing, was a native of the Kentish Weald.

Quitting London by the Old Kent Rd. (A 2), New Cross, where A 20 diverges r., and (4½ m.) Lewisham, we traverse a suburban district, avoiding Eltham and Sidcup by a by-pass. — 17 m. *Swanley Junction*, a 'railway village.' — 19 m. *Farningham* (r.; Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), a charming village on the Darent, has an E.E. church with a Perp. tower.

A 225 (l.) descends the Darent valley for (3 m.) *Sutton-at-Hone*, where the church has a monument to Sir Thomas Smyth (1558?–1625), "Governor of the East Indian and Other Companies, Treasurer of the Virginian Plantation and sometime Ambassador to the Emperor and Great Duke of Russia and Muscovy." The house of St. John's Jerusalem (c. 1700) embodies the 13th cent. chapel of a Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers (N.T.; adm. 1/; Wed. 2.30–6.30). The 10–12th cent. church of *Darenth* (½ m. E.), partly constructed of Roman materials, has a priest's chamber above the vaulted chancel and a curious font of c. 1140.

A 225 (r.) runs from Farningham to (9 m.) Sevenoaks through typical Kentish scenery via (1 m.) *Eynsford* on the Darent, with a ruined Norman castle (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), and (4 m.) *Shoreham* (r.), both with noteworthy churches. At Lullingstone Castle (1 m. S. of Eynsford), a Queen Anne house with a Tudor gatehouse, which has been the home of the Hart Dyke family since c. 1500, is an interesting silk farm (adm. 3/; daily 11–6.30 in Apr.–Sept.; rfmts.). In the grounds are also an interesting church, and a *Roman Villa (1/), where excavation in 1949 disclosed fine mosaic pavements,

with inscription. Three marble busts are now in the British Museum, and the painted wall-plaster, pieced together, has revealed the existence of the earliest known place of Christian worship in Britain (4th cent.). —At (5½ m.) *Offord* are the remains of a 16th cent. manor house of the Abps. of Canterbury. To the left runs the so-called *Pilgrims' Way* (fine views), originally a British track following the S. slope of the downs.

26 m. *Wrotham* (r.; Bull, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.), pronounced 'Rootam,' an attractive village, has a church containing many old brasses and a 14th cent. screen.

A 227 leads r. to (1 m.) Wrotham station (at Borough Green) and (2 m. the picturesque village of *Ightham* (pron. 'Item'; Town House, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs., unlic.). *Oldbury* (N.T.), ½ m. W., is a large hill-fort of A.D. 1st cent. **Ightham Mote* (N.T.; open on Fri. 3-6, or 2.30-4.30, 1/), 2½ m. S., a charming old manor house enclosing a court and surrounded by a moat, dates from the early 14th cent., but possesses a late 15th cent. gate-tower and an admirable specimen of a Tudor domestic chapel (c. 1530). **Old Soar Manor* (N.T.; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 2½ m. E., is a fine example of part of a knight's house of c. 1290. — *Shipbourne*, 2½ m. S. of Ightham, was the birthplace of Christopher Smart (1722-71), the poet.

At (27½ m.) *Wrotham Heath* we join the road from Sevenoaks, — 29½ m. *West Malling* (Bear, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), preserves ruins of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1090 by Bishop Gundulf of Rochester, who built also *St. Leonard's Tower*, ½ m. S.W. (c. 1070). About 1 m. W. is *Offham*, with the only quintain on the green in England.

Leybourne Castle (restored), ½ m. N. on A 228, was the home of William de Leybourne (d. 1310), England's first admiral (tablet in the church). — *Mere-worth Castle* (adm. 2/6 on Wed. in Apr.-Sept., daily in Aug., also BH., 2-5), 3 m. S., was built in 1723 by Colin Campbell, in imitation of 'Palladio's Villa,' near Vicenza. — *East Malling*, 2 m. S.E., has a 13-15th cent. church, and an important Fruit Research Station (adm. by appointment Mon.-Fri.).

31½ m. *Ditton*. B 2011 (narrow bridge), leading l. for Aylesford (see below), by-passes Maidstone.

35 m. *Maidstone* (*Royal Star*, RB. 22/6), the county town and agricultural centre of Kent, with paper-mills and breweries (54,025 inhab.), lies on both banks of the Medway. On the E. bank, a little S. of the bridge, is the fine church of **All Saints* (Perp.) chiefly built by Abp. Courtenay (d. 1396) in connection with a secular *College* (suppressed in 1547), remains of which exist on the S. side. The church contains good sedilia and stalls (with misericords), a carved chancel screen, the canopied tomb of Dr. Wotton, first Master of the College (1417), with a wall-painting of the Annunciation and a memorial (S. wall) to Lawrence Washington (d. 1619), a collateral ancestor of George Washington. Remains of an early-Norman *Manor House* of the archbishops may be seen W. of the churchyard. The existing *Palace*, N. of the church, is Perp., with an Elizabethan E. front. More interesting are the 14th cent. *Stables* (adm. 6d., weekdays 10-5), on the other side of Mill St., with a curious external staircase, and containing a fine collection of carriages (17-19th cent.), many of them royal. The *Museum* (weekdays, 10-7 or dusk), with relics of William Hazlitt, a native of Maidstone, occupies

Chillington Manor House, an admirable 16th cent. mansion, near the East Station.

Stoneacre (N.T.; adm. free, Wed. & Sat., 2.30-6) is a 15th cent. yeoman's house at *Otham* (3 m. S.E.). — *Boughton Place* (adm. 2/6, Mar.-Sept. 2-6 Wed., Sat., Sun. & B.H.; grounds only 1/), 3½ m. S., is a 15th cent. mansion in a fine park.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the river to (1½ m.) *Allington* and (3½ m.) *Aylesford*. *Allington Castle* (conducted visits at 3, 4 & 5; Oct.-April at 3), a building of the late 13th cent., with Tudor additions, was the early home of Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-42), the poet, and from here his son Sir Thomas (1521-54) set out on the ill-starred rebellion against Queen Mary's Spanish marriage. It now belongs to the Carmelites. — *Aylesford* (*Chequers Inn*), with a 14th cent. bridge, has the noble monument of Sir Thomas Colepeper (d. 1604) in its church. Sir Charles Sedley (1639-1701), the poet and wit, was born here in the house called the Friars, which incorporates much of one of the earliest Carmelite foundations in England (1247). In 1949 the Carmelites reoccupied the buildings, this being the first occasion in England for a dispossessed order to regain its old home; and in 1951 the relics of St. Simon Stock (d. 1265), the first prior, were translated from Bourdeaux. About 1½ m. N.E., on the Chatham road (*View from the hill above), is **Kit's Coty House*, a dolmen, 8 ft. high, with a capstone 11 ft. long. — *Cobtree Manor*, 2 m. N. of Maidstone on the Chatham road, is said to be the original of Mr. Wardle's house at 'Dingley Dell.' It now contains a popular ZOO PARK (Adm. daily 11-6, Sun. 11-7, 2/; children 9d., closed Nov. 1st-March 20th) the property of Sir G. Tyrwhitt-Drake. — About 2½ m. N.E. of Maidstone viâ *Penenden Heath*, the assembly-ground of the Men of Kent since Saxon times, is *Boxley*, in the partly Norman church of which is a memorial to Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia in 1621 et seq. *Boxley Abbey* (1146), 'once famous for its 'bowing rood,' is now incorporated in a Georgian mansion, 1 m. W.

FROM MAIDSTONE TO RYE, 30 m. B 2078 leads S.W. through typical orchard country, across the Quarry Hills, famous for 'ragstone.' — 5½ m. *Sutton Valence*, with a boys' public school (1578). — 9 m. *Headcorn* has some old timbered houses. — 16½ m. *High Halden* has a splendid timber belfry. — 20 m. *Tenterden* (*White Lion*, RB. 21/; *Woolpack*, RB. 17/6) is a dignified little town (4225 inhab.) with a broad High St. and a noble Perp. tower. — 22½ m. *Smallhythe Place* (N.T.; adm. 1/; 1.30-6 or dusk; closed Tues. & Nov.-Feb.), a 15th cent. house, was the last home of Ellen Terry (1847-1928), and is preserved as a memorial of the great actress. — 30 m. *Rye*, see Rte. 6.

Maidstone (West Station) is connected by railway with Strood (Rochester) and with Paddock Wood; and by motor-bus with neighbouring towns.

A 20 runs due E. from Maidstone and in 4 m. crosses B 2163. A mile left is *Hollingbourne*, a charming village on the Pilgrims' Way, with the fine tomb of Lady Elizabeth Culpeper (d. 1638), by Evesham, in its church. To the right, beyond the *Great Danes Hotel* (RB. 21/-30/, P. 8-14 gs.), are the extensive grounds of **Leeds Castle* (no adm.; footpath through the park), a grand old country seat, standing in a small lake and dating partly from the 13th cent. This was the home of Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia in 1680-83, and belonged to his grandson Lord Fairfax (1692-1782), who migrated to Virginia c. 1746. The Duke of Leeds takes his title from the Castle. — 44 m. *Lenham* (r.) has a spacious market-place, and in the church a rare armchair sedile. Sir Henry Wotton (1568-1639), poet, diplomat, and wit, was born at *Boughton Malherbe*, 2½ m. S. — 48 m. *Charing* (Swan, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; King's Head) retains, next the noble church, the remains of a manor house of the Abps. of Canterbury, handed over to Henry VIII by Cranmer.

54 m. **Ashford** (*Saracen's Head*, P.R., RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.; *County*, RB. 21/; *George*, RB. 17/6), with 24,775 inhab. and some quaint old houses, has important railway workshops. The church has a Perp. tower and contains monuments and brasses, including that of Sir John Fogge (d. 1490).

Godinton, 2½ m. N.W., a 17th cent. house, has contemporary woodwork and fine gardens (adm. 2/6; 2-5 Wed., Sat., Sun. & BH., June-Sept.).

A 28 leads N.E. to (14 m.) *Canterbury*, followed by a branch railway. — 4 m. *Wye* (r.), perhaps the birthplace of Aphra Behn (1640-89), dramatist, novelist, and spy, has a racecourse. *Wye College* (1892), the agricultural school of London University, is the successor of a school and college founded in 1447 by Abp. Kempe. The crown cut in the chalk downs (r.) commemorates the coronation of Edward VII. The Norman church of *Brook*, 2½ m. S.E., contains wall-paintings. — 6 m. *Godmersham* preserves in its church a 12th cent. relief of St. Thomas Becket, the earliest known sculpture of the martyr. — 9 m. *Chilham* (*Woolpack*, RB. 17/6), a pretty village with a fine church, a notable Jacobean mansion, and the remains of a Norman castle, was the birthplace of Governor Edward Digges of Virginia (1655-58). — 11 m. *Chartham* church has good brasses (one of 1306), 14th cent. stained glass, and 'Kentish' tracery.

The churches of (57 m.) *Mersham* (monuments by Stone) and (58½ m.) *Smeeth* (partly Norman) are interesting. For a brief period in 1511-12 Erasmus held the living of *Aldington*, 3 m. S. — 63 m. *Newingreen* (Royal Oak Motel). To the l. the Roman 'Stone Street' leads N. to Canterbury, passing (l.) *Westenhanger* racecourse and the remains of a royal manor house, in which Henry II's 'Fair Rosamond' is said to have resided. A 20 bears to the l. for Folkestone, viâ (70 m.) *Shorncliffe*, with its large permanent camp; A 261 leads r. for Hythe and Sandgate.

66 m. Hythe (*Imperial*, with golf and tennis, RB. 25/-45/; *Stade Court*, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 8½-11 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Red Lion*, RB. 18/6; *Sutherland House*, unlic., P. 7-9 gs.), a town with 9200 inhab., is one of the Cinque Ports. It has become a popular summer resort, and is the seat of the chief *School of Small Arms* of the British Army. Below the fine raised chancel of the E.E. *Church* is a vaulted processional path, containing a collection of 1300 skulls and other human bones, believed to have been brought from the old churchyard in the 14th and 15th centuries. Lionel Lukin (1742-1834), inventor of the lifeboat (1785), is buried in the church. Many important historic documents relating to the Cinque Ports may be seen on application at the Town Clerk's office. A walk may be taken along the *Royal Military Canal* (23 m. long, connecting Hythe with Rye; boats for hire) to (3 m.) *Stutfall Castle*, the scanty remains of the castrum of the Roman *Portus Lemania*. The Roman name is preserved in *Lympne Castle* (pron. 'lim'), a 15th cent. fortress on the brow of the hill, now wholly incorporated in a modern mansion, beside an ancient church, with an airfield above. — Scarcely 1 m. N. of Hythe is *Saltwood Castle* (14th cent.; adm. 2/6 on Sat. in summer 2-6), where the murderers of Becket met for their journey to Canterbury. — **MINIATURE RAILWAY to Dymchurch, New Romney, and Dungeness.** — 69 m. *Sandgate* (*Royal Norfolk*, RB. 17/6, P. 9-12 gs.; *Royal Kent*, similar charges, Apr.-Sept.), forms, with *Seabrook* (Sea View, RB. 22/6, P. 9 gs., Apr.-Oct.), a small sea-bathing resort, practically a suburb of Folkestone, to which the road ascends in c. 1½ m. Sandgate Castle was one of Henry VIII's coast defences.

71½ m. **FOLKESTONE**, a well-situated and fashionable watering-place, is an ancient town with 45,200 inhab. and a fine harbour carrying on active passenger traffic with the Continent. It was a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports.

Hotels (charges lower in winter). On or near the Leas: Grand (a; D 2), 130 R., RB. 35/6-48/, P. 52/6-77/6; Metropole (b; D 1, 2), 130 R., RB. 25/-37/6, P. 40/-57/6; Burlington (c; D 2), RB. 27/6-42/6, P. 12-21 gs.; Majestic (f; C 3), RB. 27/6-45/, P. 12-16 gs.; Clifton (i; D 3), RB. 18/6-30/, P. 7-15 gs.; Princes (g; C 3), RB. 17/6-35/, P. 30/-47/6; Lyndhurst, Clifton Gdns., RB. 25/, P. 9-15 gs.; Wampach (d; C 3), Esplanade (h; C 4), RB. 18/6-25/, P. 8-12 gs.; Carlton (D 3), Norfolk (D 3), RB. 17/6-22/, P. 7-12 gs. — Unlicensed: Ambassador, Salisbury, P. 8-14 gs.; Garden House, Highcliffe, P. 7-12 gs.; Montclair, Windsor, P. 7-10 gs.; and many others. — In the town: Queen's (q; C 5), opposite Town Hall, RB. 20/, P. 32/6 or 10 gs.

Restaurants. *Burlington* and *Queen's Hotels; Lounge Grill, Charles Grill*, 33 and 124 Sandgate Rd.; *Sun*

Lounge (summer only), *Leas Cliff Hall*.

Post Office (C 4), Bouverie Place. — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, The Leas (E. end).

Motor-Buses from Bouverie Square (C 4), for all destinations.

Amusements. *Theatre* (C 3) in the *Pleasure Gardens; Leas Pavilion*, repertory; *Leas Cliff Hall* (D 3, 4), *Marine Gardens Pavilion* (C 5), concerts and other entertainments. **GOLF LINKS** (18 holes; A 3). — **TENNIS** in Castle Hill Ave. (C 3), Cheriton Rd. (A 1), etc. — **BATHING POOL**, Marine Gardens. — **CRICKET** (County Matches) and **HOCKEY FESTIVAL** (Easter) at the **SPORTS GROUND** (A 1, 2). — **RACE MEETINGS** (May-Sept.) at *Westenhanger*, 8 m. N.W.

Steamers to *Calais* daily in 1½ hr.; and in summer to *Boulogne* daily in 1½ hr.

The chief resort of visitors is the ***LEAS** (D 2-C 4), "a lawny level of interasphalted green" (Howells), extending along the top of the cliff for over a mile, and affording views of the sea and the opposite coast of France, 22 m. distant. More sheltered walks are afforded by the shrub-grown paths on the face of the cliff (lift 2d.). A '*Road of Remembrance*' planted with rosemary, descending to the harbour, commemorates the First World War. Near the E. end of the Leas is the church of *SS. Mary & Eanswith* (C 5), largely rebuilt since its foundation in 1137 on the site of an 11th cent. nunnery church. The Harvey Aisle (added in 1874) and the W. window, presented by over 3000 medical men, as well as a statue (1881) on the Leas, commemorate William Harvey (1578-1657), discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkestone. Beyond the church, extending down to the harbour, is the old fishing-town, its irregular streets much damaged by German bombing in 1941-44. The site of Folkestone's ancient castle may be determined by *The Bayle* and *Bayle Pond*, near the church. In Grace Hill is the *Museum* (B 5; weekdays 10-1, 2.30-5) with collections of local interest, including finds from two Roman villas excavated near the road to the Warren.

To the E. (beyond B 6) is the East Cliff, with a sandy beach and pleasant gardens, and farther on (1½ m. E.) is the *Warren*, a wild expanse of tumbled chalk between the cliffs and the shore, of interest to the botanist, entomologist, and fossil-gatherer. — On the N. rise the *Sugar Loaf, Caesar's Camp*, and other chalk hills. — From Folkestone to *Canterbury*, see Rte. 4; to *Sandgate, Hythe*, etc., see above.

The Dover road climbs steeply above the Warren and traverses open downland, beneath which the railway threads three long tunnels.

78 m. DOVER (35,200 inhab., with the garrison), one of the chief mail-packet stations for the Continent, is also an important military base and is visited as a seaside resort. The town, flanked E. and W. by fortified heights, lies on the low ground at the mouth of the Dour and extends up its narrow valley, which here interrupts the line of the world-famous white cliffs. DOVER HARBOUR includes the old *Commercial Harbour* (three basins; 75 acres), the *Eastern Docks*, and the *Admiralty Harbour*, abandoned as a naval base in 1923. The last (1½ m. by ¾ m.), enclosed by massive breakwaters constructed in 1898–1909, was of great naval importance during the First World War. The town suffered much from air-raids and shell-fire in 1940–44.

Railway Stations. *Priority* (A 3, 4), for all services; *Marine* (beyond D 1), for cross-Channel passengers.

Hotels. *White Cliffs*, Waterloo Cres., good, RB. from 22/6; *de France*, New Bridge, RB. 22/6. — *Unic.*: *Maison Dieu Lodge*, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; *Clare House*, Folkestone Rd., East Cliff, at these two RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Restaurants. *Crypt*, Bench St.;

History. Dover (the Roman *Dubnæ* or *Dubris*), in all ages a landing-place of consequence, was the starting-point of Watling Street, the great Roman road to London via Canterbury, and in the 3rd–4th cent. was a fortress guarding the 'Saxon Shore,' which extended from The Wash to Spithead. Though it has a shadowy connection with Hengist and Horsa (and even, according to Camden, with King Arthur), it emerges into historical importance only under the early Norman kings, and in 1190 Richard I assembled his knights here before starting on the 3rd Crusade. The castle came to be regarded as the 'Key of England,' and in 1216, under Hubert de Burgh, successfully withstood a long siege by the Dauphin and King John's rebellious barons. About 1295, however, the town was pillaged by the French. During the Civil War it was captured in 1642 by the Parliamentarians. In 1660 Charles II landed here at the Restoration. Allan Ramsay (1713–84), the painter, died here returning from a visit to Rome. President Wilson, the first President of the United States to visit England, landed at the Admiralty Pier on Dec. 26th, 1918, and departed thence on the 31st.

The STRAITS OF DOVER, 17 m. wide between Dover and Cape Gris Nez, are the narrowest part of the Channel. Here, within sight of the town, the Spanish Armada of 1588 received its first shattering blow. Capt. Webb swam from Dover to (21 m.) Calais in 1875 in 21½ hrs., and more recently the straits have been swum many times, mostly in the reverse direction (fastest time, Hassan Abd-el-Rehim, 10 hrs. 50 min.). The first woman to swim the straits was Miss G. Ederle, on Aug. 6th, 1926, in 14 hrs. 34 min. Louis Bériot was the first man to fly an aeroplane across the Channel (July 25th, 1909), and the Hon. C. S. Rolls the first to cross and recross in a single flight (1910).

In the First World War Dover was the headquarters of the *Dover Patrol*, the naval organisation in which British and American destroyers combined to protect navigation against the German submarines and mines. It enabled 12,000,000 soldiers to pass in safety to the battlefield. Of 125,100 vessels passing through the patrolled area (600 m. across) only 73 were lost. In the Second World War Dover played a prominent part in the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk, and was one of the first places to be attacked from the air (Aug. 12th, 1940) in the Battle of Britain. From 1940 to 1944 the town was under continual shell-fire, the casemates of the Castle providing shelter for the population.

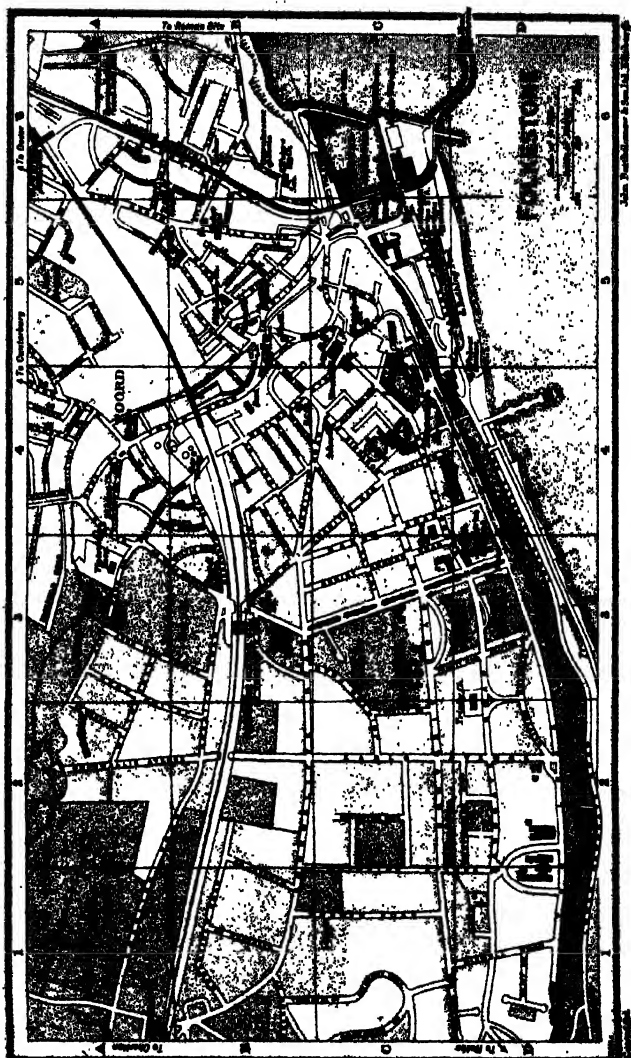
Dover is the chief of the Cinque Ports, or five S.E. ports which, in return for various privileges and immunities, were formerly bound to furnish, when

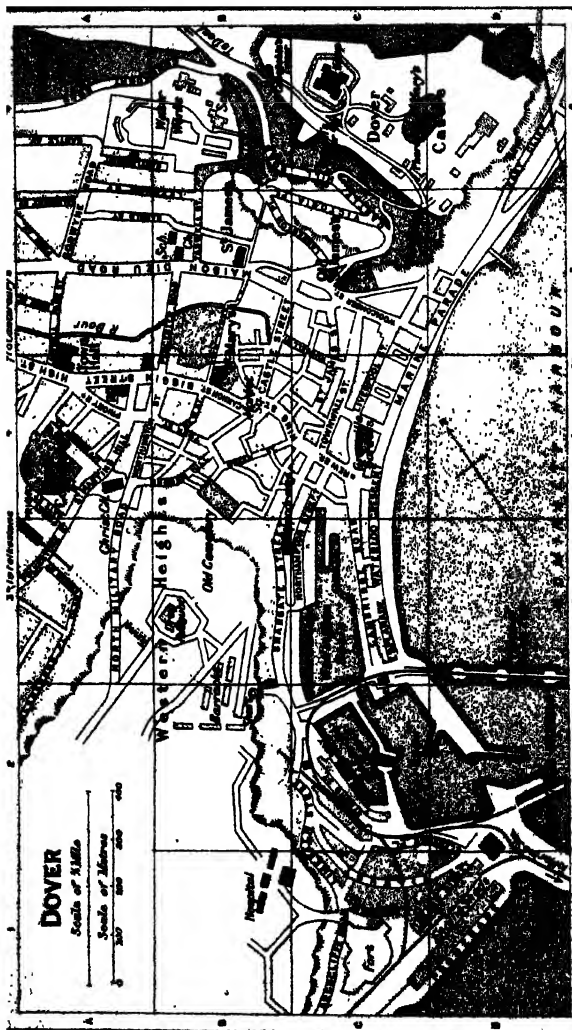
Café de Paris, New Bridge.

Post Office (A 4), Biggin St.

Motor Buses from Pengester Rd. (B 5) to all destinations.

Steamers. From the Admiralty Pier to *Calais* daily in 1 hr. 20 min., to *Ostend* daily in 3½ hrs., and from the train-ferry berth to *Dunkirk* nightly in 3 hrs. 50 min. — CAR FERRY TERMINAL (Restaurant), Eastern Docks, to *Boulogne*.





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required, a certain number of ships for the royal fleets. The name dates from the time of Edward the Confessor, or earlier; and for centuries the maritime defence of the S. coast of England largely depended on this system. A charter was granted by Edward I. The original Cinque Ports were Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings; Rye and Winchelsea were added as 'Ancient Towns,' and various smaller ports as 'Limbs' or 'Members.' The ports are under a Lord Warden, who exercises a nominal jurisdiction and presides at occasional quaint 'courts,' as well as at ordinary courts.

The Marine Station stands on the Admiralty Pier (D 1), 1300 yds. in length, with a raised promenade (free; fine views), on the E. side of which the Continental packets start and arrive. Farther E., beyond the Commercial Harbour, is the *Prince of Wales Pier* (D 3). The *Marine Parade* (C, D 4, 5), shattered by shell-fire and cleared for rebuilding, leads to the *Eastern Docks*, passing monuments to Capt. Webb and C. S. Rolls.

***Dover Castle** (C, D 6), the chief feature of interest to most visitors, picturesquely crowns the summit of the cliff (375 ft.) to the E. of the town, and is open 10–dusk (adm. free). It is approached via Castle Hill Rd. (C 5, 6), and the *Constable's Tower* (late 13th cent.), or by Castle Steps and the *Canon Gate* (C, D 5). The damage done to the buildings when the castle was made into a military fortress in 1850 has since been repaired. The octagonal *Pharos*, perhaps the oldest standing building in England (c. A.D. 50), is a relic of the original Roman fortress; the ancient church of *St. Mary de Castro*, built of Roman bricks, is Saxon (badly restored in 1860); while the *Keep* (83 ft. high, with walls 17–22 ft. thick), built by Henry II (1181–87), and other towers are late Norman. The *KEEP* (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2; *View) contains an armoury and a richly decorated Norman chapel. In many of the rooms are inscriptions scratched by prisoners of war during Marlborough's campaigns. From the top story a well descends in the thickness of the wall and down into the cliff for 289 ft. On the approach to the Keep is 'Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol,' a bronze cannon, 23 ft. long, presented by Charles V to Henry VIII; it was cast at Utrecht in 1544 and bears a Low Dutch inscription. The underground passages and casemates (adm. 3d.) are open at the same hours.

From Market Square (B 4) Cannon St. leads N. to *St. Mary's Church* (B 4), with its remarkable Norman tower. It contains memorials to the actor Samuel Foote (1720–77; "open as the day for melting charity") and the poet Churchill (1731–64; "the comet of a season"). Farther N., in Biggin St., is the *Town Hall* (A 4, 5) incorporating the fine *Maison Dieu Hall* (daily 10–4; free), a 13th cent. pilgrims' hostel founded by Hubert de Burgh. *Maison Dieu House*, adjoining (now a public library) is a fine mansion of 1665, built for the Agent Victualler of the Navy.

Nearer the Priory Station is *Dover College* (A 4; 250 boys), the buildings of which include the refectory, dormitory, and gatehouse of *St. Martin's Priory*, a Benedictine foundation of 1132.

THE WESTERN HEIGHTS (B 2, 3), occupied by the *Citadel* and other fortifications, are not open to the public but permission may be obtained from the Garrison Commander, the Castle, to view the foundations of a round *Church of the Templars*, in which King John made submission to Pandulf, the Pope's legate, in 1213. — A deep dip separates the W. Heights from Shakespeare Cliff (350 ft.), so called from traditional association with a famous passage in 'King Lear' (iv, 6). It is approached direct from the town via Limekiln St. and Archcliff Rd. (C 1), and we may descend from its W. end and return to Dover by the beach (at low tide). A pleasant walk leads past Shakespeare Cliff to *Lydden Stairs* and thence down to (6 m.) the Warren and (7½ m.) Folkestone.

From the Marine Parade a path ascends to the EASTERN HEIGHTS. On *North Fall Meadow*, to the E. of the castle, a memorial marks the spot where Louis Blériot alighted. Thence, passing a conspicuous radar station, we may follow the cliffs to (3 m.) the *South Foreland* (lighthouse) and (4 m.) *St. Margaret's Bay* (p. 33). The road from Dover to St. Margaret's passes the N. side of the castle and the buildings of the *Duke of York's Military School* for soldiers' sons.

About 3 m. N.W. of Dover are the ruins of *St. Radegund's* or *Bradsole Abbey* (1191; Premonstratensian), pleasantly reached from the Canterbury road at River.

FROM DOVER TO BARFRESTON, 10 m. Following the Canterbury road (Rte. 3) to (6 m.) *Lydden*, we there turn r. for (7½ m.) *Coldred*, the church of which has an E.E. bell-gable. On the right is *Waldershare Park* (Earl of Guilford), in a beautiful park. — 9 m. *Eythorne* is in the small E. Kent coalfield. — 10 m. Barfreston has a small but very ornate Norman *Church, probably built in 1170–80, with remarkable carvings. *Shepherdswell* (Hazling Dane, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., Apr.–Sept.), the nearest railway station, is 1½ m. S.W.

From Dover to *Canterbury*, see Rte. 3; to *Deal*, *Sandwich* and *Ramsgate*, see Rte. 5 (end).

3. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA CANTERBURY

ROAD, 71 m. (A 2). — 4 m. *New Cross*. — 28 m. *Rochester*. — 29½ m. *Chatham*. — 39 m. *Sittingbourne*. — 45 m. *Ospreys*. — 55 m. *Canterbury*. — 71 m. *Dover*.

RAILWAY, 77½ m. in 2½–2½ hrs. from *Victoria*, via *Bromley South*, to *Rochester* in 1 hr.; to *Canterbury* in 1½–2 hrs. — Principal stations: 17½ m. *Swanley* (junction for *Maidstone*). — 33½ m. *Rochester*. — 34½ m. *Chatham*. — 36 m. *Gillingham*. — 44½ m. *Sittingbourne* (junction for *Sheerness*). — 52 m. *Faversham* (see Rte. 5). — 62 m. *Canterbury*. — 72 m. *Shepherdswell* (for Barfreston). — 77½ m. *Dover* (Priory). — *Rochester* and *Chatham* may be reached also by the Thames-side route (2 m. shorter, but slower) from *Charing Cross*, *Cannon Street*, and *London Bridge*, via *Gravesend*, (28½ m.) *Higham*, and (31½ m.) *Strood*. For a slightly longer route to *Canterbury* via (56 m.) *Ashford*, see Rte. 2.

A 2 quits London by the Old Kent Rd., New Cross, and Blackheath, and, by a long by-pass, avoids the industrial suburbs of Bexleyheath and Dartford. Beyond Dartford the road follows the route of the Roman Watling Street, and (22 m.) crosses the road from Gravesend to Wrotham. *Meopham* (pron. 'Meppam'), 4 m. S., the birthplace of John Tradescant (1608–62), the naturalist, has a large 14–15th cent. church.

On the right of A2, farther on (Laughing Water Restaurant, with swimming-pool), extends the park of Cobham Hall (adm. 2/6, Apr.–Sept. on Wed., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2–6.30; gardens only 1/), the seat of the Earl of Darnley, an imposing and predominantly Elizabethan mansion, with 17th cent. additions by Inigo Jones, 4 m. W. of Rochester Bridge. The park is noted for its rhododendrons. A small summer-house or chalet in the grounds formerly stood in

the 'Wilderness' (see p. 20) and was used as a study by Charles Dickens; it was presented to Dickens by Fechter and to Lord Darnley by the family of Dickens. — At the S.W. entrance to the park is the village of *Cobham* (Leather Bottle, RB. 20/, with Dickens relics), the church of which has the largest collection of brasses in England (14–16th cent.). Close to the inn Mr. Pickwick discovered his wonderful inscribed stone. The Elizabethan *College Almshouses* occupy the site of an earlier college (c. 1362), of which a fragment remains. Owlets (adm. Thurs. 2.30–4.30, 1/; closed Nov.–Feb.), a Carolean house at the W. end of the village, was presented to the Nat. Trust by Sir Herbert Baker.

28 m. **ROCHESTER**, an ancient town (43,900 inhab.) dating from pre-Roman times and an episcopal see since the 7th cent., was known to the Romans as *Durobriva*, to the Saxons as *Hroffceaster*. It is immediately contiguous with Chatham on the E., and that again with Gillingham, the three 'Medway Boroughs' thus forming practically one town with a total population of 159,000. To the W., beyond the Medway, are the contiguous districts of Strood and Frindsbury. Charles II spent a night at Rochester in 1660 on his way from Dover, and here James II took ship on his escape in 1688. Rochester was the scene of some of the earliest adventures of Mr. Pickwick and it is the Cloisterham of 'Edwin Drood.'

Railway Stations. *Rochester and Chatham*, on the main line. — *Strood*, on the line from London via Gravesend.

Hotels. *King's Head* (a; B 2), T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.; *Bull* (b; B 2), with Dickens relics, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.

Post Office, High St. — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, Central Library, Northgate.

Cafés. *Olde Gate House*, High St.; *Elizabeth's*, *Castle*, Eastgate.

Motor-Buses from Frindsbury and Strood through Rochester and Chatham to *Gillingham* and *Rainham*; etc. — **STEAMERS** in summer from Sun Pier (C 5), Chatham, to *Southend*, *Herne Bay* and *Margate*. — **Launches** from Sun Pier in summer to *Upnor*.

The ***Castle**, overlooking the Medway, consists of a square keep erected by William de Corbeul, Abp. of Canterbury in 1123–36, within an earlier walled enclosure built by Bp. Gundulf as a second bailey to the early Norman castle and partly rebuilt in the 14th cent. This is now a public garden, opening off the *Esplanade* through a reproduction of a Norman archway, outside which is the restored *Bridge Chapel* (1387; visitors ring). The *Keep* (adm. 6d.; *View), one of the finest specimens of Norman military architecture in England, is 120 ft. high and has walls averaging 12 ft. in thickness.

The **Cathedral**, a comparatively small building, originally dedicated to St. Andrew and now to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, dates mainly from the 12–14th cent., and resembles Canterbury Cathedral in having double transepts, a raised choir and presbytery, forming a relatively long E. arm and a large crypt under the presbytery. The Norman W. front, with its elaborate recessed ***Doorway** (1160), perhaps the finest of its kind in England, is the most striking feature of the exterior. The tympanum and the figures on the shafting of the door (Solomon and the Queen of Sheba) were added in c. 1175. The

figures of Bishops Gundulf and John of Canterbury, in the niches flanking the arch, are modern. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.15, & 6.30. Adm. to crypt *6d.*

History. Of the original Saxon church, founded about 604, when the first bishop was consecrated by Augustine, a few foundations were brought to light in 1888. This church was in ruins at the Conquest, and Gundulf, the second Norman bishop (who built the White Tower at London), began a new church in 1082 and at the same time replaced the secular clergy by Benedictine monks. Gundulf's work may be traced in the nave aisle walls, in the arches of the nave arcade (S. side), in the crypt, and in the ruined N. tower (95 ft. high; originally detached). The so-called second Norman church, consecrated in 1130 (completed in 1160), was merely a re-casing of Gundulf's arcades and a rebuilding of the upper stages, the N. arcades, and the W. front (which, with part of the nave, remains). About 1200, or earlier, a rebuilding in the pointed style was begun; the E.E. presbytery and the E. transepts were erected round the Norman presbytery previous to its demolition; the choir, separated by solid walls from its aisles (comp. below), was then remodelled by *Prior William de Hoo*, and the whole covered with fine sexpartite vaulting (1227). The N. main transept (E.E.) dates from c. 1250, the S. transept (early Dec.) from c. 1280, the two E. bays of the nave from c. 1300. The central tower and spire were completed c. 1343. Late in the 15th cent. the great Perp. window was inserted in the W. front. In 1904 the central tower, rebuilt in the 19th cent., was replaced by the present tower and spire (156 ft. high), completed in accordance with the 14th cent. originals.

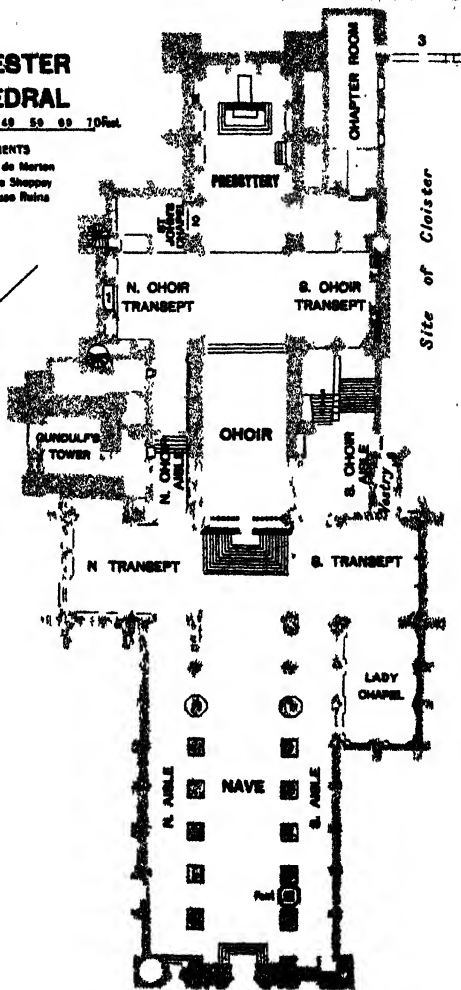
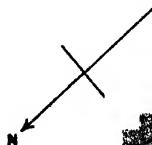
Interior. The six W. bays of the NAVE are Norman. Lines on the pavement at the N.W. angle mark the probable site of the E. wall or apse of the Saxon church. The elaborately adorned triforium passage opens on both nave and aisles. In the same stage the junction with the 14th cent. work (E. bays and tower-arch) is remarkable, the later builders having rebuilt a triforium arch on each side in the Norman style. The windows are Perp. The N. TRANSEPT was the entrance lobby of approach through the choir aisle to the shrine of St. William (see below). The S. TRANSEPT is occupied by the *Lady Chapel*, to which a Perp. nave, W. of the transept, was added c. 1490. In this transept are a brass memorial to Dickens, and the monuments of Richard Watts (p. 19) and Dean Hole (d. 1904).

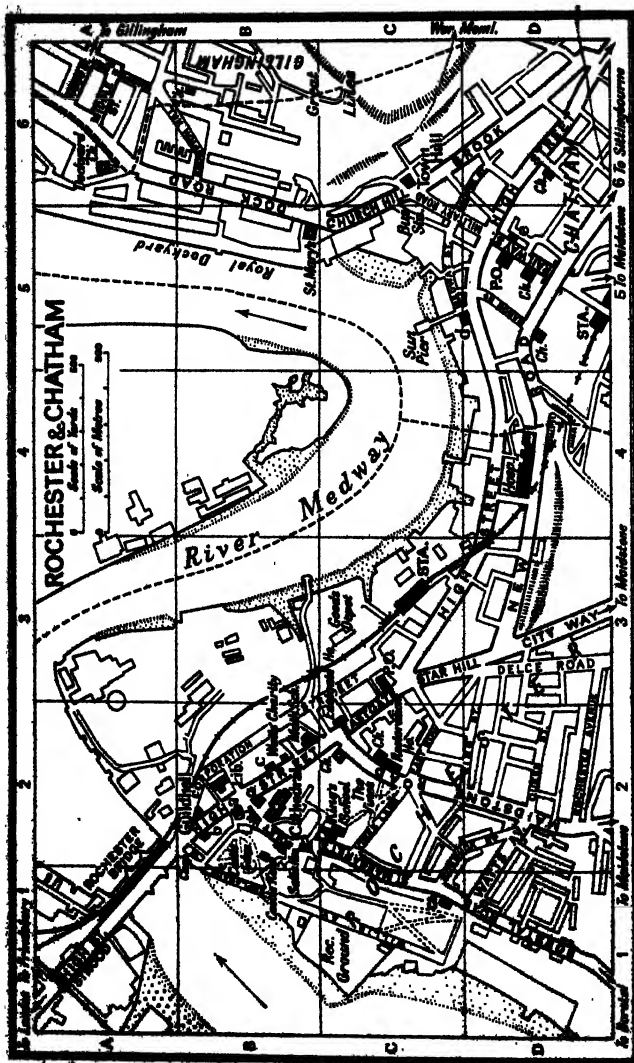
A peculiarity of the raised E.E. CHOIR is the absence of aisle-arcades. The figures on the *Choir Screen* are a memorial to Dean Scott (1811-87), of Liddell and Scott's famous Greek Lexicon. The details of the corbels and the shafts of Petworth marble are noteworthy. The *Stalls* and monks' benches (with modern book-desks) are probably the oldest work of the kind in England (13th cent.; comp. p. 76), but were disastrously restored c. 1870. Opposite the episcopal throne (modern) is part of a mural painting of the Wheel of Fortune (13th cent. ?). The N. CHOIR TRANSEPT was formerly the *Chapel of St. William of Perth*, a Scottish baker murdered in 1201 when on a pilgrimage to Canterbury; the shrine became so popular that the rebuilding of the choir is said to have been defrayed by the offerings of the pilgrims to it. Under the windows is the much-restored tomb of Bp. Walter de Merton (d. 1277), founder of Merton College, Oxford, with an Elizabethan effigy in al-

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Feet

MONUMENTS

- 1 Bp. Walter de Morten
2 Bp. John de Sheppey
3 Chapter House Ruins





baster. To the E. is *St. John's Chapel*, with the supposed tomb of St. William, removed from the centre of the transept. In the arch between this chapel and the presbytery is the interesting tomb, with coloured effigy, of Bp. John de Sheppey (d. 1360), discovered in the wall in 1825. In the S. CHOIR TRANSEPT is one of the most remarkable features of the cathedral, viz. the Dec. **Doorway* leading to the CHAPTER ROOM, which contains the *Library*. The figures (carefully restored in 1825) represent the Synagogue and the Church, the four great Church Fathers, and a soul rising from Purgatory. The apparent oak carving of the door itself is a lead casting (c. 1826). — To the E. of the choir is the PRESBYTERY, with tombs of 12–13th cent. bishops.

From the S. aisle of the choir a flight of steps descends to the *CRYPT, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in England (fine E.E. vaulting, with great variety of spans). The two W. bays, with piers of tufa and Barnack rag and ribless quadripartite vaulting, are Gundulf's work. In a case are exhibited Cromwellian uniforms and equipment. — To the S. of the choir are the ruins of the *Chapter House* (c. 1215), entered by a doorway of c. 1140, and remains of the unusually placed Norman cloister. The ruined 14th cent. *Bishop's Gate* was the W. entrance to the cloister.

From the precincts we pass through the 15th cent. *Prior's Gate*, and turn left past the 19th cent. buildings of the *King's School*, refounded by Henry VIII on the dissolution of the Benedictine priory (see above). Beyond this we turn to the right, and then proceed to the left, across the recreation ground known as *The Vines* (on the site of the monks' vineyard), emerging in Maidstone Rd., in which is the handsome Tudor mansion known as *Restoration House*, where Charles II perhaps slept in 1660, generally held to be the 'Satis House' of 'Great Expectations.' Maidstone Rd. descends to the High St. To the right stands the Elizabethan *Eastgate House* (the 'Nuns' House' of 'Edwin Drood'), now enlarged to house a museum (open 2–5.30, closed Fri.), and opposite it is a gabled Tudor building claiming to be that occupied by Uncle Pumblechook and Mr. Sapsea, in 'Great Expectations' and 'Edwin Drood' respectively. What Dickens calls "the silent High Street—full of gables with old beams and timbers," leads N.W. (l.) back towards the river. At the corner of Free School Lane (r.) is the *Mathematical School*, at which David Garrick was a pupil; at the end of the lane is a bastion of the old city wall, while an alley on the opposite side of the High St. affords access to a garden alongside another stretch of the Roman and medieval wall. Farther along the High St. is (No. 97) the gabled building known as *Watts' Charity*, founded in 1579 by the will of Richard Watts "for Six Poor Travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis for one night lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each," but discontinued in 1947 (adm. weekdays 2–5). On the left is the *College Gate*, Jasper's 'Gatehouse' in 'Edwin Drood,' through which we may reach Boley Hill, S.W. of the cathedral, with the *Old Hall*, and *Satis House* (the home

of Richard Watts), two fine Tudor houses, with 18th cent. alterations. On the right of High St., farther on, are the old *Corn Exchange* (1706) "oddly garnished with a queer old clock, as if Time carried on business there," and the 17th cent. *Guildhall*. Both the Exchange and the fine plaster ceiling in the Guildhall are due to the generosity of Sir Cloudesley Shovel (d. 1707) M.P. for Rochester.

The Elizabethan *Upnor Castle* (3 m. down the Medway) is now a military storehouse (launches, see above).—At *Borstal*, 1 m. S. of Rochester, is a prison-reformatory (1902) for dealing with criminals under 21, which has given its name to many others of its kind throughout the country.

A little more than 2 m. N.W. of Rochester Bridge, on the Gravesend road, is *Gad's Hill* (Sir John Falstaff Inn; wide view) where Falstaff encountered the 'rogues in buckram' ('Henry IV,' Pt. I, II, 4). At *Gad's Hill Place*, a red brick house now a school, nearly opposite the inn, Dickens lived from 1857 till his death in 1870. Part of the garden, known as the 'Wilderness', is reached by a tunnel under the road. About 4½ m. N.E. is *Cooling Castle*, with a 14th cent. gate-house, the home of Sir John Oldcastle, the supposed original of Falstaff. The opening scenes of Dickens's 'Great Expectations' are laid in *Cooling Marshes*, which stretch N. to the Thames. Between Gad's Hill and Gravesend is *Chalk*, with the house where Dickens spent his honeymoon and a forge popularly identified with Joe Gargery's. A side road connects Gad's Hill with (3 m.) *Cobham* (p. 17), another Dickens shrine.

Travellers wishing to avoid the narrow High St. of Chatham ascend Star Hill to the right, at the E. end of Eastgate.

29½ m. Chatham (46,950 inhab.; *Sun*, High St., T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs., *Prince of Wales*, Railway St., RB. 18/6. — *Café Royal*, modest but good, High St. — *Post Office*, Railway St.), on the Medway, is one of the chief naval and military stations of Great Britain. The 'Chatham Lines' of 1758–1807 have been reinforced by outlying forts.

Henry VIII was the first to use Chatham for naval purposes, and by the time of Charles II it had become the chief naval station of the kingdom. In 1667 De Ruyter ascended the Medway to Chatham, where he destroyed some ships but did not injure the town.

The Royal Dockyard is approached from High Street by Military Road. Founded in the mid-16th cent., it is situated on the S. shore of the Medway; it stretches for a distance of c. 3 m. and, with the naval barracks, covers an area of over 500 acres. The Dockyard is both a shipbuilding and ship-repairing yard, and is open to visitors on application to the Admiral Superintendent. Foreign visitors must apply through their Ministers. Near the beginning of the Dockyard is *St. Mary's* (B 5), a 19th cent. church on an ancient site (interesting Norman details), containing the brass of Stephen Borough (d. 1584), pioneer of the sea-route to Archangel. The *Dockyard Church* (A 6; 1811) lies just inside the main gate. In the grounds of Brompton Barracks, farther on (r.), are a memorial obelisk to Royal Engineers who fell in 1914–18 and a statue of General Gordon (d. 1885), on camel-back, by E. Onslow Ford (1890). On the high-lying 'Great Lines' (B 6) is the *Naval War Memorial*, by Sir Robert Lorimer (1924), with the extension by Sir Edward Maufe (1952) commemorating the fallen of the Second World

War. This is a counterpart of those at Portsmouth and Plymouth (*View of the Medway and Rochester).

Gillingham (pron. Jillingham; *Kingswood*, RB. 15/6), with 68,100 inhab., c. 1 m. N.E. of Chatham, is the largest borough in Kent. The fine Perp. church has a good E. window and a Norman font.

On the left, at the top of Chatham Hill, is the unfinished temple of the sect of the Jezreelites or New and Latter House of Israel (sold in 1920). Here, too, a memorial clock commemorates Will Adams (d. 1620), the Gillingham sailor who founded Japan's sea-power. — 33½ m. *Rainham*, in a famous cherry-growing district. — 36 m. *Newington* has a church with a Tudor font-cover and brasses. — *Lower Halstow*, 2 m. N., has a leaden *Font of c. 1150, brought to light by the concussion of gunfire during the First World War. — 37 m. *Key Street* cross-roads.

A 249 diverges left for the ISLE OF SHEPPEY, crossing the Swale, an arm of the Thames (now bordered by paper mills in,) which St. Augustine baptized 10,000 persons in 597. — 7 m. (l.) *Queenborough*, a decayed port, was named from Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. — 10 m. *Sheerness* (*Royal Fountain*, T.H., RB. 17/6), a garrison town (15,725 inhab.) and naval port at the mouth of the Medway, has a dockyard and strong fortifications. James II embarked here in 1688 in an ineffectual attempt to escape from England. — From between Queenborough and Sheerness a road (A 250; motor-bus) runs across the island to (9 m.) *Leysdown*, on the estuary of the Thames. This passes (3½ m.) *Minster-on-Sea*, with a golf course. The old *Abbey Church (with a Saxon window in the N. aisle) of SS. Mary and Sexburga was founded c. 660. It contains the monument of Sir Robert Shurland (late 13th cent.), whose romantic story has been told in the 'Ingoldsby Legends' ('Grey Dolphin'), and the fine brasses (c. 1325) of Sir Roger de Northwode and his lady. The Abbey Gatehouse has been restored. The low clay cliffs to the E. are interesting to geologists. *Eastchurch* airfield, S.E. of Minster, was heavily attacked in the Battle of Britain, 1940. The desolate marshland on the S. of the island is given over to sheep and hares.

39 m. *Sittingbourne* (21,900 inhab.; *Bull*, RB. 19/6; *Coniston*, RB. 17/6), a brick- and cement-making town, is adjoined on the N. by the ancient borough of *Milton Regis* (1 m.), with a large 14th cent. church ½ m. farther N. The huge tower and the Norwood chapel (S.E.) are noteworthy. — Over a mile to the left of (42 m.) *Green Street* is *Teynham*, traditionally the first place where cherries and apples were grown in Kent. — 45 m. *Ospringe* has a 15th cent. timbered house on the site of a 'Maison Dieu' (closed at present). — 46½ m. (l.) *Faversham* (*Ship*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an ancient town (12,300 inhab.), was once important from its position at a point where Watling Street touched the head of a navigable waterway. James II was detained here after his abortive flight from Sheerness (see above). Practically nothing remains of the Cluniac abbey founded here by King Stephen (12th cent.) in which he, Matilda, and their son Eustace were buried. In the central square is a quaint *Guildhall* on wooden arches. At *Davington*, just N.W. of the town, is the plain Norman church (restored 1932) of a small nunnery founded in 1135, while the church of *Preston*, just beyond the station, contains a striking 17th cent. monument

to the parents of the 1st Earl of Cork. — At 48 m. A 299 diverges l. for Whitstable (see Rte. 5).

By-roads on the right lead to (1 m.) *Boughton-under-Blean*, where the Hawkins monument in the church has vigorous reliefs by Evesham (1618); and to (2½ m.) *Selling*, with a church containing good E.E. glass.

50½ m. *Dunkirk* (Hotel, RB. 18/6). At (53½ m.) *Harbledown* (*View) is the rebuilt Hospital of St. Nicholas, founded for lepers by Abp. Lanfranc. — 55 m. Canterbury, see Rte. 4. — To the left of (58 m.) *Bridge* is *Patricxbourne* church with a *Doorway of c. 1175. — Richard Hooker (1554–1600) lies in the church of (59½ m.) *Bishopsbourne*, of which he was rector from 1595. 'Oswalds' here was the home of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924) from 1919. To the right diverges the Elham Valley road, and farther on (64½ m.) the main Folkestone road (A 260). Between these two roads lies *Broome Park* (now a hotel, RB. 17/6–21/, P. 7–10 gs.), once the seat of Lord Kitchener and probably the 'Tappington' of the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' To the left is a by-road for Barfreton (see Rte. 2). — 65 m. *Lydden*. — At (68 m.) *Ewell* King John met Pandulf, the Pope's legate, preparatory to resigning his throne at Dover. — 71 m. Dover, see Rte. 2.

4. CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY (27,800 inhab.), one of the most venerated pilgrim-shrines in the Middle Ages, is the archiepiscopal see of the Primate of All England. The ancient city, dominated by the splendid cathedral, lies on the Stour, in a peaceful country of watered meadows and hop-gardens. It retains many medieval features and in its character as a garrison town and as a prosperous country-town, with corn, cattle, and other markets, resembles its Roman predecessor.

Railway Stations. *Canterbury East* (D 2), for London viâ Faversham and for Dover. — *Canterbury West* (A 2), for London viâ Ashford, for Folkestone, Dover, and Ramsgate.

Hotels. County (a; B, C, 2), RB. 18/6; Abbots Barton, New Dover Rd. (beyond D 4), RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; Chaucer, T.H., Ivy Lane (C 4), RB. 21/6, P. 10½ gs.; Falstaff, St. Dunstan's St. (e; B 2), RB. 20/; Queen's Head, Watling St., RB. 18/; Three Compasses, St. Peter's St., plain; House of Agnes, 71 St. Dunstan's St., P. 10–12 gs.

Restaurants. *White Swan* (closed

Mon.), 48 Northgate; *Talisman*, 50 St. Peter's St.; *Lefevre's*, Guildhall St.; *Queen Elizabeth's Guest Room*, High St.; *Slatter's*, St. Margaret St.; many luncheon and tea rooms in St. Peter's St., Burgate, etc.

Post Office (B 2), St. Peter's St.

Motor-Buses from St. Peter's St. (B 2) to all parts.

Amusements. *Marlowe Theatre*, St. Margaret's St. — **GOLF COURSE**, 1½ m. E. — **CRICKET WEEK** in early Aug. — *Festival* of drama and music in late July–Aug. — **RIVER TRIPS** (1/) from The Friars (B 2).

History. The Roman *Durovernum*, a commercial post situated at the convergence of military roads from Lympe, Dover, and Richborough, was renamed *Cantwarabyrig* (borough of the men of Kent) by the Saxons, and about 560 became the capital of Ethelbert, King of Kent. To this court, where the Frankish Queen Bertha was already a Christian, St. Augustine and his fellow-missionaries were welcomed in 597; the king granted to them and to Bertha the use of a church and was himself baptized with thousands of his subjects. Augustine founded a Benedictine monastery, which became the revered

burial-place of the kings and early sainted archbishops; and on his later return to England as 'bishop of the English' established another monastery and church on the site of a ruined Roman basilica. The church became the first cathedral, and the monastery was afterwards organised as the priory of Christ Church by Lanfranc. It was not until the murder of Abp. Thomas Becket in 1170 and his canonisation two years later that the fame of the cathedral eclipsed that of St. Augustine's abbey and that the ecclesiastical supremacy of the archbishops was definitely established. As "the holy blissful martyr," St. Thomas drew all England and many foreign pilgrims to his miracle-working shrine until its demolition by Henry VIII in 1538. The holiday aspect of the pilgrimages is immortalised in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' (c. 1387). The present archbishop, the *Most Reverend Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., D.D.*, translated from London in 1945, is the ninety-seventh in a series including many illustrious names.

Canterbury was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in May-June 1942. The cathedral escaped serious damage, but a large area near the centre of the city was destroyed. Excavations in the bombed area (now being built over) have unearthed the foundations of a Roman theatre (only the second to be identified in Britain) and part of the line of the walls. A pre-Roman settlement of c. 200 A.C. and a Saxon colony of the 5th cent. have also been traced, proving a continuous occupation of 2000 years.

Canterbury often figures in the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' whose author, the Rev. R. H. Barham (1788-1845), was born at 61 Burgate St. (destroyed). The birthplace of Christopher Marlowe (1564-93), poet and dramatist, at 57 St. George's St., was also destroyed in 1942. David Copperfield went to Dr. Strong's school at Canterbury, and here lived Uriah Heep.

The London road approaches Canterbury viâ *St. Dunstan's Church* (A 1; 14th cent.), with the Roper vault containing the head of the sainted Sir Thomas More (1478-1535), given to his daughter Margaret Roper after 14 days' exposure on London Bridge. A brick archway farther on (I.) is the only relic of the Roper House. ST. DUNSTAN'S STREET is the W. part of the main thoroughfare which, under various names, bisects the city. A 16th cent. house, facing Station Rd., was a hostelry for pilgrims arriving after the city gates were closed; it claims to be the house of Agnes Wickfield, in 'David Copperfield' (see above).

We enter the city proper by the imposing *West Gate* (B 2), the only survivor of the six city gates, which was built probably by Henry Yevele (1378-90; view from the top). In the guard-chamber is a collection of arms and armour, fetters, a scold-bridle, etc. (10-1, 2-4 or 6; adm. 6d.). To the right are the *Westgate Gardens*, with a tower of the city wall, and, just inside the gate, the church of the *Holy Cross* (B 2), also built about 1380. Beyond *St. Peter's Church* (B 2; 13th cent.), the main street crosses a branch of the Stour. On the left, overlooking the river, are the Tudor houses (adm. 3d.) occupied by the Huguenot weavers who settled in Canterbury after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). To the right is the *Hospital of St. Thomas* (B 2), or *Eastbridge Hospital*, a well-preserved hostel for poor pilgrims (visitors admitted), with a fine 12th cent. crypt, and a later hall and chapel.

In Stour St., leading to the right next the *Post Office* (B 2), is an old building in a garden on the Stour, part of the first Franciscan friary in England (1267), afterwards occupied for a time by Richard Lovelace (1618-58). Farther on are the 14th cent. buildings, much altered, of the *Poor Priests' Hospital*.

Best Lane, nearly opposite the Post Office, leads to the 13-14th cent. refectory and undercroft of *Blackfriars*. Now fitted up as a Christian Science church, the refectory was for a time used as a Baptist chapel, in which Defoe is said to have preached.

On the left side of High St. is the *Beaney Institute* (B 2, 3), housing the *Free Library* and the *Museum*, the latter containing an excellent collection of Roman and other antiquities (open daily; free). Farther on are the 18th cent. *Guildhall* (B, C 3) and *Queen Elizabeth's Guest Chamber*, a fine Tudor house (1573), now a tea-shop. *Mercery Lane* leads left to the cathedral.

Travellers approaching from London via Charing reach *Mercery Lane* via Castle St. and St. Margaret's St. (C 2, 3). To the right are the pleasure grounds of the *Dane John* (D 2), partly enclosed by the moat (now dry) and by the city walls (*View of the Cathedral). The obelisk on the *Dane John* itself (an unexplained tumulus 80 ft. high) commemorates the laying out of the gardens in 1790. — In the Moat Gardens, beside the Riding Gate (D 3), where the Roman road from Dover entered the city, is an old locomotive (1825) of the Canterbury & Whitstable Railway. — To the left, at the S. end of Castle St., is the massive keep of the *Castle* (c. 1175).

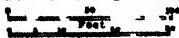
Mercery Lane (C 3), the regular pilgrims' approach to the cathedral, formerly lined with shops and booths for the sale of 'ampulles' of healing-water from Becket's Well in the crypt, medallions of St. Thomas, and other memorials of pilgrimage, leads from High St. to the Butter Market. Here are the Canterbury War Memorial (by Beresford Pite), and **Christ Church Gateway* (Pl. 2; C 3), the main entrance to the cathedral precincts, an ornate Tudor structure (1507-17), with 17th cent. gates. It was restored and re-emblazoned in 1931-35. Beyond it we obtain an admirable view of the cathedral.

To the right Burgate leads to Butchery Lane (r.) in which are remains of a *Roman House*, with mosaic pavements and hypocaust (adm. 6d.; 10-1, 2-5 or 6, Sun. from 2). On the l. farther on in St. George's St. is the tower of *St. George's*, all that is left of the church where Marlowe was baptized. This area was devastated by bombs in 1942; it is being replanned on modern lines.

The magnificent ***Cathedral* (*Christ Church*; B, C3) is, as it stands, the work of two detached centuries, for, though begun in 1070 and completed in 1503, little was contributed by the two centuries between 1180 and 1379. Its general character is Perp., at least as regards the exterior. In point of area it ranks ninth, and in point of length fourth, amongst English cathedrals. The central tower is shown at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (not Sun.; 1/). Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 3.15, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3, & 6.30. The library and treasury are shown only by special arrangement.

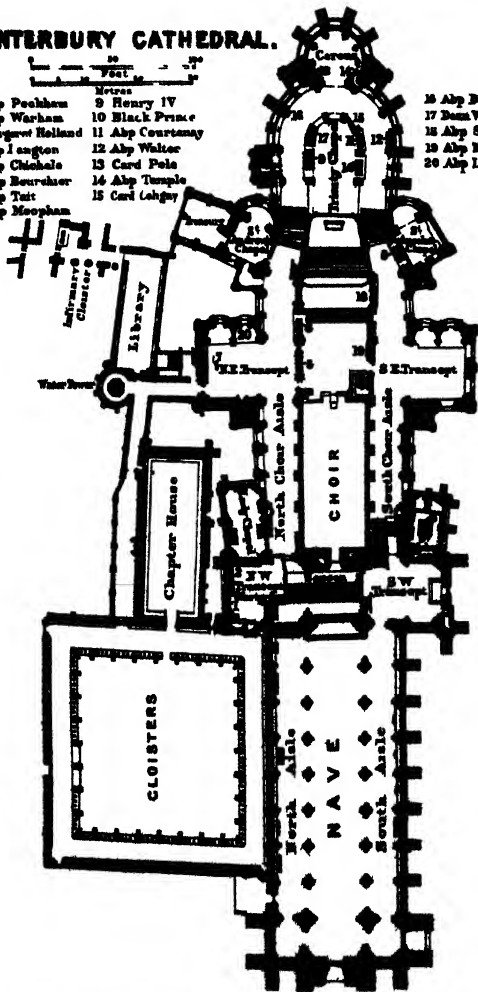
HISTORY. The most ancient portions now extant are fragments of the church raised by Lanfranc, first Norman archbishop (1070-89), on the ruins of the church of Augustine, burned down in 1067. This hasty reconstruction proved quite insufficient for devotional needs and for the accommodation of the monks of Lanfranc's priory, and his successor Anselm (1093-1109) decided to pull down and rebuild the E. end. Begun under Prior Ernulf in 1096, the work was promoted to a grander scale by Prior Conrad, who nearly doubled the area of the building. The 'glorious choir of Conrad' is immortal in the annals of architecture, though it stood for little more than half a century, being burned down in 1174. A French master-mason, William of Sens, was

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Abp Peckham | 9 Henry IV |
| 2 Abp Warham | 10 Black Prince |
| 3 Margery Holland | 11 Abp Courtney |
| 4 Abp Langton | 12 Abp Walter |
| 5 Abp Chichele | 13 Card Pole |
| 6 Abp Beaufort | 14 Abp Tynley |
| 7 Abp Tait | 15 Card Lohguy |
| 8 Abp Moopham | |

- | |
|-----------------|
| 16 Abp Davidson |
| 17 Dean Wotton |
| 18 Abp Sudbury |
| 19 Abp Kemp |
| 20 Abp Lang |



chosen for the rebuilding, which began in 1175. He, however, was crippled by a fall three years later, and, after directing the work from his bed until he had completed the E. transepts, gave it over to William the Englishman. Working, apparently, on the plans of French William, the English master-mason finished St. Thomas's Chapel, Becket's Crown, and the Crypt beneath these (1178-80). The church remained thus for nearly 200 years, with Lanfranc's unambitious nave and transepts adjoining the rich and intricate E. end. Under Prior Chillenden Lanfranc's nave was pulled down, and the present nave and transepts built by Henry Yevele (1379-1400). Additional chapels were added, and, finally, between 1495 and 1503, **Bell Harry*, noblest of Perpendicular towers, was built by John Wastell in place of the original Angel Tower. The N.W. tower of Lanfranc stood till 1834, when it was replaced by a copy of William Mapilton's S.W. tower (1423-34).

The principal entrance is by the **SOUTH PORCH** (1400). The old bas-relief over this represents the Altar of the Martyrdom, erected where Becket fell. The statues here, as on the W. front, replace those destroyed at the Reformation.

Interior. The **NAVE** (c. 1380) is well-lighted and stately in design, but unfortunately has lost (except for some fragments collected in the W. window) its fine old original stained glass. Under the N.W. tower is a memorial to Abp. Benson (1882-96). The vista from the W. end, closed by the flight of steps ascending to the choir-screen, through which a glimpse of a second flight to the altar is obtained, produces a noble and suggestive effect. The reticulated cross-pieces under the lantern are struts to support the piers under the enormous weight of the tower. They bear the rebus of Prior Goldstone, who completed the tower begun for Chillenden. In the N. aisle are the ornate font (1639) and (5th bay) the monument, by Stone, to Orlando Gibbons, who died suddenly at Charles I's prenuptial celebration (p. 29). An elaborate 15th cent. *Screen*, with six crowned figures (Henry V, Richard II, Ethelbert; Edward the Confessor, Henry IV, Henry VI), separates the nave from the choir. The great **Windows* in the W. transepts are well seen from here; that in the N.W. transept, with its silvery colouring and its decorative portrait-figures of Edward IV and his queen, was presented by that king (d. 1483); that in the S.W. transept has 15th cent. tracery, filled with older glass from the choir-clerestory.

The **WEST OR NAVE TRANSEPTS**, like the nave, were rebuilt by Yevele, who left little of Lanfranc's work but the rough lower portion of the walls. The *N.W. Transept*, or *Martyrdom*, was the scene of Becket's murder (Dec. 29th, 1170), and the door from the cloisters is in the same position as when the four knights entered by it to cut down "the turbulent priest." The spot where the archbishop is believed to have fallen is marked by a small slab of stone, replacing (according to tradition) a blood-stained fragment of the pavement cut out and sent to Rome as a relic. Under the Edward IV window are the tombs of Abp. Peckham (1279-92; the oldest effigy in the cathedral) and Abp. Warham (1504-32). — The *Lady Chapel*, to the E. of

this transept, called also the *Deans' Chapel*, on account of the tombs it contains, is late-Perp. (1449-68), with a rich fan-vault. — The *S.W. Transept* has a corresponding chapel, known as *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors' Chapel* (Perp.; c. 1370). It is overcrowded with monuments, mainly good 17th cent. work but including one erected by Margaret Holland (d. 1439) to herself and her two husbands. At the E. end, projecting from the wall, is the stone coffin of Abp. Stephen Langton (1207-28), who assisted in extorting Magna Charta from King John.

In this chapel is the Roll of Honour of the Buffs (E. Kent Regiment), a page of which is turned daily at 11 by a soldier of the regiment; the ship's bell of *H.M.S. Canterbury* just outside is struck every day at 11, as a memorial to men of the Navy. In the chapel above, a Norman arch of Lanfranc's church has been exposed.

On entering the CHOIR, one of the longest in England, we notice the peculiar contraction at the E. end. William of Sens drew in his building thus to preserve the two Norman side-chapels of St. Anselm and St. Andrew. The Transition style of the choir is seen in the juxtaposition of Norman and E.E. features. The choir of Sens Cathedral (finished in 1168) determined the form of Canterbury choir, which resembles the French model in many particulars, though irregularities, such as the mixture of round and pointed arch-forms and of Norman and E.E. decoration, seem to indicate an attempted compromise between French innovation and English tradition. The stalls at the W. end are attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The diaper work on the S. wall, above the lower flight of stairs to the altar, should be noted. This, though more probably a remnant of sedilia, may be part of the shrine of St. Dunstan (c. 909-88), which ranked second only to Becket's shrine in sanctity. The beautiful and unusual **Screens* between the choir and its aisles (1285-1331) alternate with canopied tombs.

The CHOIR AISLES and EAST OF CHOIR TRANSEPTS are mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, altered and enriched by William of Sens. Through the N. door of Prior Eastry's screen we enter the *N. Choir Aisle*, in the windows of which is some fine medallion glass of the 13th cent. On the wall adjoining the N.E. transept is a painting of the conversion of St. Eustace. On the S. side are the canopy-tombs of Abp. Bouchier (1454-86) and Abp. Chichele (1414-43), the latter kept in repair by All Souls College, Oxford. — In the *N.E. Transept* the circular window contains original glass. *St. Martin's Chapel*, on the E. side of the transept, contains exquisite medallions of old glass. Abp. Lanfranc (d. 1089) is buried below. Abp. Lang (d. 1945) lies in the adjoining *St. Stephen's Chapel*. At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is *St. Andrew's Chapel* (Norman), retaining some coloured decoration.

The part of the cathedral to the E. of the choir was erected wholly in honour of St. Thomas. TRINITY CHAPEL, behind the

high altar and approached by steps, retains the name of a chapel burned down along with Conrad's choir, though it was built by English William as the Chapel of St. Thomas; and in this chapel, from 1220 (when the saint's remains were translated from the original tomb in the crypt) down to its destruction by Henry VIII in 1538, stood his resplendent shrine, which has utterly vanished with all its magnificence, leaving only the pavement worn by the feet of pilgrims to mark its site. The coupled columns of various coloured marbles are noteworthy, and beautiful stained-glass *Windows (1220-30) depict the miracles of St. Thomas. Between the N. piers is the resplendent tomb of Henry IV (d. 1413) and Joan of Navarre (d. 1437), his second wife. Next comes the fine Renaissance tomb of Dean Wotton (d. 1567). Between the S. piers is the important effigy-tomb of Edward the Black Prince (d. 1376), with reproductions, above, of his surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, shield, and scabbard (originals in a case in the S. choir-aisle). To the E. of this is the monument of Abp. Courtenay (d. 1396), and next to that is the leaden coffin of Card. Odet de Coligny, who died a refugee in 1571. — Opening off the aisle to the N. of Trinity Chapel is the *Chantry of Henry IV*, dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor; in the aisle to the S. is the oldest tomb in the cathedral, that of Abp. Hubert Walter (d. 1205).

The *CORONA, the circular chapel at the extreme E. end of the cathedral, is, like the Trinity Chapel, English William's work, but evidently of French design. It is known also as 'Becket's Crown,' because, it is said, the skull of St. Thomas was preserved here. *St. Augustine's Chair*, possibly of Roman workmanship in Saxon times, is used at the enthronement of the archbishops. The last Roman Catholic archbishop, Cardinal Pole (d. 1558), lies on the N. side. The centre *Window dates from the 13th cent., with a modern interpolation, hard to detect. Two beautiful panels of a 13th cent. Jesse window, lost for many years, were restored to this chapel in 1955.

In the *S. Choir Aisle* are the monuments of Abp. Simon of Sudbury (1375-81), Abp. Stratford (1333-48), and Abp. Kempe (1452-54). *St. Anselm's Chapel*, at the E. end, corresponds to St. Andrew's Chapel (see above) and also is in the main Ernulf's work, except that the S. window is Dec. (1336). The 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Paul at Malta was brought to light in 1888. Abp. Anselm (1093-1109) is buried behind the altar. The screen of the chapel is formed by the beautiful tomb of Abp. Meopham (1329-33). The so-called 'Watching Chamber,' above this chapel, overlooks (not very adequately) Trinity Chapel (see below). — The *S.E. Transept* contains the so-called 'Corinthian Throne,' by Grinling Gibbons, presented in 1704 by Abp. Tenison. The *Chapel of St. John the Evangelist* was restored in 1951 as a memorial to Abp. Wm. Temple (1881-1944).

The spacious *CRYPT, dedicated to the Virgin, is entered from the S.W. transept. The earliest part of the cathedral, it is mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, and the *Capitals of the pillars and some ornamental shafts are vigorous examples of Norman stone-carving. Especially fine is the central pillar of the chapel at the S.E. corner, dedicated to St. Gabriel, with a 13th cent. ceiling-painting. A chapel of the S. aisle is walled off to form a 'Temple' for the French Protestants, who have worshipped here since 1568 (service in French on Sun. at 3 p.m.). The French church includes the beautiful *Black Prince's Chantry*, by which he 'paid' for marriage with his cousin, the Fair Maid of Kent, in 1363, giving, too, the graceful screen of the *Chapel of Our Lady in Crypta*, in which are the grave of Card. Morton, archbishop in 1486-1500, and a 16th cent. ivory Madonna (Portuguese), presented in 1949. — The 12th cent. *Crypt* under the Trinity Chapel and Corona includes the site of the chapel where St. Thomas was first buried. Here culminated the long-drawn act of penance enjoined on Henry II. On the W. wall is a graffito, and at the sides are two 7th cent. columns and fragments of a Saxon cross from Reculver.

Precincts. On the N. side of the cathedral are the extensive monastic buildings. The Benedictine monastery founded by St. Augustine was enlarged and converted into a priory by Lanfranc, and considerably altered and rebuilt by later archbishops.

The GREAT CLOISTER is entered from the N.W. transept. Though Perp. in the main, it incorporates fragments of fine Norman work and beautiful E.E. arcading, in the N. walk, cut into by the Perp. vaulting. The painted vault-bosses are noteworthy. Opening off the E. walk is the CHAPTER HOUSE, the lower part of which is the work of Prior Eastry (1285-1331), completed by Chillenden when he rebuilt the cloisters at the end of the 14th cent. A boss in the cloister vault, just S. of the chapter-house entrance, is probably a portrait of Yevele, the architect. To the N.E. is the rebuilt *Chapter Library* (1954), replacing a building of 1868 destroyed in 1942. In the *Library Passage*, between this and the chapter house, two fine ranges of pillars of Lanfranc's time, some with incised decoration, were revealed during the restoration. These and the pillar-bases in the lawn beyond the modern arcade of the library were part of the sub-vault of the *Dormitory*. Farther on is the elaborate Norman sub-vault of the *Lavatory Tower*, the work of Prior Wibert (1151-67), the Perp. upper floor of which is reached by the staircase on the right. Thence the sub-vault of the *Prior's Chapel* leads on to the *Infirmary Cloister*, with some beautiful twisted twin shafts (c. 1186) and an archway with jambs panelled in the Somerset manner. The stately row of Norman arches to the E. belonged to the hall of the *Infirmary*; the more ornate arches still farther E. are remains of the *Infirmary Chapel*. On the right is the arcaded Norman *Treasury*.

The infirmary cloister is prolonged by a passage known as the *Dark Entry* to *Prior Sellengate* (c. 1480) and the Green Court. On the E. side of this square stands the *Deanery*, partly medieval and partly of the 16th cent.; and in the S.W. corner is the *Archdeaconry* with a curious wooden pentice (1390) in its garden. On the S. side the *Larder Gate Building* (1951) incorporates a 15th cent. archway and part of the monastic kitchens. This, with all the remaining buildings in the square, belongs to the King's School (B 3), a monastic foundation of the 7th cent., installed on this site by Henry VIII as a grammar school for 50 (now 650) boys. Linacre, Marlowe, Thurlow, Harvey, and Robert Boyle were pupils here. The exterior **Norman Staircase* (by Wibert, 1151-67) leading to the hall is unique and still supremely beautiful, despite the misfitting roof. Through the arches beneath the hall we enter the *Mint Yard*, the former Almonry. We quit the precincts by the North Gate

and enter Palace St. (B 3), named from the Archbishop's Palace destroyed in the primacy of Laud. From that time until the completion of the present modest palace on the old site in 1901, the archbishops had no official residence in Canterbury. — In Northgate (r.) is *St. John's Hospital* (A 4), founded by Lanfranc in 1084, with a picturesque gatehouse and chapel.

The path skirting the S. side of the cathedral leads across the former lay cemetery, which extended to the exquisitely arcaded St. Anselm's Tower and was there divided by a wall from the monks' cemetery. The grandeur and fine colour of the S.E. transept and the choir are very striking from this point. Opposite the E. end of the cathedral is a garth, long the private pleasure of the Dean and Chapter, by whom it was resigned as a site for the *Kent War Memorial* (by Sir Herbert Baker). On its E. side is a bastion of the old city wall, transformed into a chapel of silence, with a cenotaph, flags, and inscriptions. Passing round the E. end of the cathedral (noting the unfinished exterior of the Corona), we reach the ruins of the infirmary (see above).

In Broad St., E. of the precincts, a fine stretch of the medieval city wall is visible. Lady Wootton's Green leads thence to **St. Augustine's College* (C 4), founded in 1848 for missionaries, and reorganised in 1952 as a training college for Anglican clergy. It occupies the site and incorporates some remains of St. Augustine's monastery (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). The main *Entrance Gateway* (1300; restored) is at the N. end of Monastery St. The *Cemetery Gate*, farther S., dates from c. 1369.

Down to the time of Becket this monastery ranked as the second Benedictine house in Europe; and King Ethelbert, Queen Bertha, St. Augustine, and his first nine successors were all buried within its sacred precincts. On the S. side of the quadrangle are the remains of the Norman *Abbey Church*. Excavations since 1915 have brought to light the foundations of its Saxon predecessor, with the first tombs of SS. Lawrence, Mellitus, and Justus, the immediate successors of St. Augustine. The floor of part of the Saxon church has been uncovered, 2-3 ft. beneath the level of the Norman nave. To the E. is a circular central chapel and beyond that the crypt of the apsidal choir (service on June 29th). Farther E. is the ruined church of *St. Pancras*, built of Roman brick and tiles on the site of a Saxon 'idol house' granted to St. Augustine by Ethelbert. After the Dissolution the great monastery became a palace and was visited by Elizabeth I, Charles I (who received his bride here in June 1625), and Charles II. The buildings of the college, by Butterfield, include a *Hall*, retaining the original roof of the monastic Guest Hall (1306).

We next follow Longport St. E. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **St. Martin's Church* (C 5, 6), already in use for Christian services before the coming of St. Augustine and possibly on the site of an earlier Romano-British church.

St. Martin's Hill was occupied by Roman villas in the 4th cent., and a portion of one of these, or of a temple, is part of the church. The little church consists of nave (of Kentish rag, plastered in the Roman fashion), chancel (early Saxon; probably later than the nave), and tower (14th cent.). Within, the 13th cent. chancel arch and subsequent restorations obscure the antiquity of what is one of the earliest extant churches in Europe. A Norman piscina at the S.E. corner of the nave is beautiful in its simplicity, but the chief object of interest is the tub-shaped **Font*, partly of Saxon origin, in which Ethelbert is said to have been baptized. On the N. wall is a 16th cent. Flemish carving of St. Martin.

FROM CANTERBURY TO FOLKESTONE by the Elham Valley, 20 m., a winding road (B 2065). — To ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Bishopsbourne*, see Rte. 3. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Barham* (Spinning Wheel, unlic., P. 8 gs.). — $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Elham* (Rose & Crown; Abbot's Fireside, unlic.), a charming village. — At ($13\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Lyminge* the early Norman church adjoins the foundations of a 7th cent. nunnery church founded by Eadburg (Ethelburga), daughter of Ethelbert. — 20 m. *Folkestone*, see Rte. 2.

— The direct road from Canterbury to Folkestone (A 260; 17 m.) diverges from the Dover road beyond Broome Park and crosses the pleasant upland common called *Swingfield Minnis*.

FROM CANTERBURY TO MARGATE (16 m.; A 28) and RAMSGATE (16½ m.). — To the S. of (2½ m.) *Sturry* (Sturry Court, RB. 15/) is *Fordwich* (George & Dragon, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), the old port of Canterbury when the Stour was navigable, where the Caen stone for the Cathedral was landed. The ancient town hall contains a ducking-stool. — Beyond a small colliery and (6½ m.) *Upstreet* is (r.) *Grove Ferry* (car 1/; Grove Ferry Hot., RB. 17/6, a riverside inn). — At (9 m.) *Sarre* (Sarre Court, P. 10 gs.) A 253 diverges r. for *Ramsgate* (Rte. 5), passing 1 m. N. of *Minster* (Bell Inn), where the *Church has a fine Norman tower and nave and an E.E. chancel, while A 28 joins A 299 beyond (1; 10 m.) *St. Nicholas-at-Wade*, the church of which has E.E. carving on Norman arches. Thence to (16 m.) *Margate*, see Rte. 5.

5. FROM LONDON TO MARGATE AND RAMSGATE

ROAD, 76 m. — To (46 m.) *Faversham* (A 2), see Rte. 3. — Thence A 299 bears left, skirting *Whitstable* and *Herne Bay* and joining (66½ m.) A 28. — 68 m. *Birchington*. — 72 m. *Margate*. — 76 m. *Ramsgate*.

RAILWAY, 79½ m. from *Victoria* and *Cannon Street* in 2–2½ hrs.; to (74 m.) *Margate* in 1½–2½ hrs. Principal Stations: To *Faversham*, see Rte. 2. — 58½ m. *Whitstable*. — 62½ m. *Herne Bay*. — 70½ m. *Birchington*. — 72 m. *Westgate*. — 74 m. *Margate*. — 77 m. *Broadstairs*. — 79½ m. *Ramsgate*. — For another route, via *Ashford* (slower), see Rte. 2. — In summer STEAMERS of the Gen. Steam Navigation Co. leave Tower of London Pier daily except Fri. at 9 a.m. for (5 hrs.) *Margate* via Greenwich and Southend, returning in the afternoon. Fare 12/, ret. 20/ or 24/; and from Gravesend via Southend to *Margate* in 3½ hrs. (10/, ret. 13/6 or 15/).

From London to (46 m.) *Faversham*, see Rte. 3. After c. 1 m. A 299 bears to the left, by-passing (54½ m.) *Whitstable* and (58 m.) *Herne Bay*, two favourite seaside resorts.

Whitstable (*Tankerton*, RB. 18/6, P. 8–10 gs.; *Bear & Key, Marine*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), noted for its oysters ('natives'), faces the Isle of Sheppey. *Herne Bay* (*Dolphin*, RB. 15/, P. 7½–10 gs.; *Miramar*, at Beltinge, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *St. George*, RB. 17/6, P. 7–9 gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Pier*, RB. 15/6) has a good esplanade and pier. A seaside walk leads to (3½ m. E.) *Reculver*, the site of the Roman fort of *Regulbium*. A church erected within the castrum in 669 was demolished in 1809, but its twin W. towers were restored in 1810 as a sea-mark (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2). The towers (the 'Sisters') are supposed to have been built by an Abbess of Davington to commemorate the death of her sister and her own escape from drowning.

68 m. *Birchington* (Beresford, RB. 25/–35/, P. 19 gs.; *Bungalow*, T.H., RB. 17/6–22/, P. 8–11 gs.; *Minnis Bay*, RB. 21/, Easter–Sept.), with a Celtic cross by the church porch marking the grave of D. G. Rossetti (1828–82), and (70 m.) *Westgate-on-Sea* (Hotels, see below) are pleasant and bracing seaside resorts, both now absorbed in *Margate*.

The N.E. corner of Kent, N. of the Stour, is known as the ISLE OF THANET, famous for its bracing air, 'with nothing between it and the North Pole.' The vanished W. boundary of the 'isle' was the Wantsum, an ancient navigable channel beginning on the S. at *Rutupiae* (Richborough) and forming part of the regular water-route from *Bononia* (Boulogne) to London. Its N. mouth was at *Regulbium* (Reculver), and this and Richborough were two of the chief Roman forts guarding the Saxon Shore from pirates. The advanced R.A.F. airfield of *Manston*, in the centre of the 'isle,' was temporarily put out of action in the Battle of Britain (1940).

72 m. **MARGATE** (42,500 inhab.), frequented for sea-bathing since 1750, is one of the most popular and catholic

seaside resorts in England, owing to its fine sands, the fresh breezes of N. Thanet, and its easy access from London.

Hotels. *In Cliftonville:* Grand, RB. 30/, P. 14-18 gs.; Eadcliffe, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Grosvenor Court, RB. 21/, P. 8-13 gs.; Queen's Court, Walpole (Easter-Oct. only), unlic., similar charges; Ye Olde Charles, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 8-12 gs.; Palm Bay (May-Oct.), P. 8-13 gs.; and many others. — *In Margate:* Nayland Rock, T.H., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-11 gs.; White Hart, P. 7-9 gs.; also numerous unlic. hotels in *Westbrook*. — *In Westgate:* Rowena Court, RB. 21/-30/, P. 10-17 gs.; Sea Grange, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Ingleton, RB. 30/, P. 8-14 gs.; Danehurst, unlic., P. 8-12 gs.; Bridge, RB. 17/6, P. 7½-9 gs., these two closed in winter.

Restaurants. *Thanet, Jarman's*, in Marine Gdns.; *Nell Gwynne, Reubi's*, 273 and 351 Northdown Rd.; *Bobby's Café*, Cecil Sq.; *Longhi*,

and many others in Marine Terrace. Post Office, Cecil Square. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Marine Terrace.

Motor-Buses to *Ramsgate*, to *Westgate* and *Birchington*, to *Whitstable*, to *Dover*, to *Deal*, to *Canterbury*, etc. — **STEAMERS**, see above; also cruises along the French coast (Mon. & Tues.), and day-trips to *Boulogne* or *Calais* (mid-June-mid-Sept.), 35/.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal*, Addington St.; *Hippodrome*, Cecil Square; *Winter Gardens Pavilion*, *Dreamland Park* (shows, dancing, etc.), Marine Terrace. — **Tennis** in Dane Park, Hartsdown Park, and Palm Bay, Cliftonville. — **Golf Links** (18 holes) at the North Foreland, 2½ m. E., and at Westgate. — **Bathing Pools:** Lido, Walpole Bay at Cliftonville, and at Margate.

The handsome new quarter on the cliffs E. of the old town is known as *Cliftonville*, the quarter to the W. of the railway stations is *Westbrook*. The favourite resorts, beside the sands and sea-front, are the *Jetty* (1240 ft. long) and the *Pier* (760 ft.). In the old town, above the pier, is the flint church of *St. John* (partly 12th cent.), rich in brasses, with no less than 20 hatchments. Inland, near Dane Park, is a curious 19th cent. *Grotto* or *Catacomb* (adm. 1/) strangely decorated with shells.

About 1½-2 m. W.S.W. of Margate are *Garlinge* and the farmhouse of *Dandelion* (15th cent. gate-tower). *Quex Park*, which William III used as a stage on his journeys to and from Holland, is 1½ m. farther off, in the same direction. Here is the Powell-Cotton Museum of natural history and ethnography (Thurs., 2.30-6, in July-Sept. Wed. also 2.30-6; adm. 2/). At *Acol*, ½ m. S. of Quex, is the chalk-pit of 'The Smuggler's Leap' ('Ingoldsby Legends'). — The walk to (5 m.) *Broadstairs* along the cliffs is worth taking. At (3 m.) *Kingsgate* (Fayreney, P. 10-14 gs.; Castle Keep, P. 14-21 gs.), where Charles II landed in 1683, there is an imitation Norman castle (now flats), built by Lord Holland in 1760 and once occupied by Lord Avebury who died here in 1913. A little farther on is the *North Foreland* (lighthouse), the *Promontorium Acanthium* of the Romans, off which Monk defeated De Ruyter in 1666.

From Margate to *Canterbury*, see Rte. 4.

About 3 m. S.E. of Margate is *Broadstairs* (*Royal Albion*, T.H., RB. from 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; *Links*, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-11 gs.; *Castlemere*, unlic., similar charges; *Warwick*, P. 7½-9½ gs.), a comparatively quiet holiday resort (15,100 inhab.), described by Dickens as "one of the freest and freshest little places in the world." In Harbour St. is *York Gate*, a flint arch erected in 1540 to protect the 'stair' or gap in the cliffs.

Memorial tablets mark the houses associated with Dickens: at one of these, on the top of the cliff above the pier, he wrote part of 'Barnaby Rudge'. *Dickens House*, at the W. end of Victoria Parade, has been identified with the home of Miss Betsy Trotwood, though in 'David Copperfield' it is trans-

ferred to Dover. *St. Peter's*, 1½ m. W.N.W., has a church of the 12th cent. with a flint tower of the 16th.

76 m. RAMSGATE (35,750 inhab.), a seaport and watering-place, spreading over two chalk cliffs and the 'gate' or valley between them has a S. aspect and is thus more sheltered than Margate, which faces N. Heine stayed here in 1827, and Elizabeth Fry died here in 1845. In 1914-18 Ramsgate came next after Dunkirk and Calais as a target for German bombardment (119 air-raids), while in 1940 it was one of the chief bases for the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk.

Hotels. *Regency*, Royal Cres., P. 11 gs.; *San Clu*, R.B. 21/, P. 8½-11 gs.; *Truro Court*, R.B. 17/-21/, P. 7½-10 gs., East Cliff; *Royal Oak*, commercial, Harbour Parade, P. 25/; and many others.

Restaurants. *Ambassadeur*, Turner St.; *Royal Hotel*, Harbour St.

Post Office, High St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 24 King St.

Amusements. *Granville Theatre*, on the E. Cliff; *Royal Victoria Pavilion*

(variety); *Merrie England* (shows, dancing, etc.), near the harbour. — *Golf* at *St. Augustine's*, 2½ m. W. — *Tennis* at *Spencer Sq.*, E. Cliff, and *St. Lawrence*.

Motor-Buses to *Canterbury*, *Margate*, *Sandwich*, *Dover*, etc. — **STREAMERS**: daily cruises in summer to *Pegwell Bay*, *Margate*, *Deal*, and the *Goodwin Sands*; day-trips to *Boulogne* or *Calais*, as from *Margate*.

The *Harbour*, begun by Smeaton, is of growing commercial importance. *St. Laurence's* church (13-15 cent.), near the station, has a Norman tower.

The small Rom. Cath. church of *St. Augustine* was considered by A. W. Pugin to be his best work (1847-51). Near it is his house, the *Grange*, also designed by him. *St. George's* (1825-8), with a conspicuous tower, contains a good fresco by Weigall.

FROM RAMSGATE TO DOVER, 20½ m. (A 253, A 258); railway, 21½ m. in 50 min. — Beyond *St. Lawrence* (Courtstairs, R.B. 21/, P. 10-14 gs.) we skirt (1½ m.) *Pegwell Bay* and pass (3 m.; r.) *Ebbfleet*, now ¼ m. from the sea, the landing-place of *St. Augustine* in 597 (memorial cross) and perhaps also of *Hengist* and *Horsa*. In the bend of the *Stour* is the huge war-transport depot of *Richborough*, created in 1916. We cross the river by a toll bridge (1797; 1/). — 7 m. *Sandwich* (*Bell*, T.H., R.B. 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.), a quaint old town (4150 inhab.) on the *Stour*, with tortuous streets, was once an important seaport, though now 2 m. from the sea. The emblem of the *Cinque Ports* (half a lion and half a boat) visible on many buildings reminds us that *Sandwich* was one of the original *Cinque Ports*. The site of the town-walls is now a promenade; but the *Fisher Gate* and a Tudor gate-tower called the *Barbican* (N. side of town) still survive. *St. Clement's Church* is E.E., with a low arcaded Norman tower and many interesting internal features; *St. Peter's* is of various dates; *St. Mary's* (15th cent.) is threatened with demolition. The *Hospital of St. Bartholomew* (13th cent.); the old *Grammar School* (1564; now a private house); and the *Guildhall* (16th cent.; adm. 6d., closed Sat. aft. & Sun.), with old woodwork, are interesting. *Becket* landed here in 1170 after

his self-imposed exile in France, as did Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1194 after his Austrian imprisonment. The 'Old House' in Strand St. is said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1572.

To the S.E. is (2½ m.) *Sandwich Bay* (Guilford, first class, RB. from 32/6), to the N. of which, among the sandhills, are the magnificent *Royal St. George's* and the *Prince's Golf Links*. — **Richborough Castle* lies on the Stour, 1½ m. N. (by footpath). This was the fort guarding *Rutuplae*, the chief Roman port on the E. coast of England from A.D. 43 to the end of the occupation, and after the 3rd cent. an important fort of the 'Saxon Shore.' The ruins (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) include the N. wall of the Castellum, 460 ft. long and 25 ft. high. In the middle of the enclosure is '*St. Augustine's Cross*,' a cruciform platform of rubble on foundations of solid stone-work, which once bore a monument, encased in Italian marble, probably commemorating the Roman conquest of Britain. A small museum contains interesting objects found on the site. There are also fragments of a Saxon church dedicated to St. Augustine, and of a Roman amphitheatre.

12½ m. *Deal* (24,275 inhab.; *Royal*, from 21/, P. 14 gs.; *Black Horse*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *Star & Garter*, RB. 17/6, P. 27/6 or 8-9 gs.; *Swan*, similar charges; *Carter House*, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7-8 gs.), a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports (comp. p. 14), has a steep beach and the famous *Royal Cinque Ports Golf Links*. *Old* or *Upper Deal* lies inland, the more modern quarters, with many attractive 18th cent. houses, on the sea. Deal or its immediate vicinity is believed to be the scene of Julius Cæsar's landing in 55 B.C., and Wm. Penn sailed hence in 1682 on his first voyage to America. *Deal Castle* (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2) was built by Henry VIII for coast defence. The Earl of Ypres (1852-1925), who died at Deal Castle, was born and is buried at *Ripple*, 2½ m. W.

Off the coast lie the GOODWIN SANDS, a series of dangerous sandbanks about 10 m. in length, marked by lightships and exposed at low water. According to the legend, these were once the fruitful island of Lomea, which was submerged by a furious storm in the 11th cent., owing to the fact that the stones intended to strengthen its sea-wall were used by the Abbot of St. Augustine's for the tower of Tenterden Church. The DOWNS, the famous roadstead between the Goodwin Sands and the coast, form a natural refuge, not too safe in strong gales from the S., when the traditional hardihood of the Walmer lifeboatmen is often called upon to succour ships in distress.

13½ m. *Walmer* (Glen, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 8-10 gs., closed in winter), with the depot of the Royal Marines, adjoins Deal on the S. *Walmer Castle*, another of Henry VIII's block-houses, has long been the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (since 1941 Sir Winston Churchill). William Pitt was once Warden, and the Duke of Wellington succeeded Lord Liverpool in that office in 1829 and died here in 1852 (room with his camp-bed, etc.). Adm. daily weekdays, 1/. — 20½ m. *Dover*, see Rte. 2.

At 17½ m. B 2058 diverges I. for (1½ m.) *St. Margaret's Bay* (*Granville*, RB. from 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Kenilworth*, P. 7-9 gs., both closed in winter), an attractive little bathing resort seriously damaged in 1940-44. *Martin Mill* station is 2 m. N.W. The old church, in the landward part of the village, is a good example of Norman work. On the E. horn of St. Margaret's Bay stands the *Dover Patrol Monument*, a tall granite obelisk unveiled in 1921. Companion monuments have been erected on Cap Blanc Nez and in New York Harbour. Pleasant cliff-walk back to Walmer (4 m.) viâ *Kingsdown*.

6. FROM LONDON TO HASTINGS

ROAD, 62 m. (A 21).—4 m. *New Cross*.—10 m. *Bromley*.—24 m. *Sevenoaks*.—30 m. *Tonbridge* (r. for *Tunbridge Wells*).—55 m. *Battle*.—62 m. *Hastings*.—GREEN LINE COACH 704 to *Tunbridge Wells* from *Victoria* every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

RAILWAY, 62½ m. from *Charing Cross*, *London Bridge*, and *Cannon St.* in 1½–2½ hrs.; to *Tunbridge Wells*, 34½ m. in 1–1½ hr. Principal stations: To (29½ m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 2.—34½ m. *Tunbridge Wells*.—37 m. *Frant*.—39 m. *Wadhurst*.—49½ m. *Robertsbridge*.—55½ m. *Battle*.—57½ m. *Crowhurst* (junc. for *Bexhill*).—61½ m. *St. Leonards*.—62½ m. *Hastings*.—Another route to *Hastings* (76 m. in 2–3 hrs.) from *Victoria* and *London Bridge* via *Lewes* and *Polegate* (comp. Rtes. 8, 9).

We quit London by *New Cross* and (4½ m.) *Lewisham*, where A 21 diverges on the right. Thence to (10 m.) *Bromley* and (14 m.) *Farnborough*, beyond which A 21 climbs the N. Downs, then descends into the Darent valley.—At (22 m.) *Riverhead* (Amherst Arms, RB. 17/6) A 25 diverges r. for *Westerham*.

To the right of this road after 1½ m. lies (1½ m.) *Chevening*, the seat of Earl Stanhope. Here the inventive 3rd Earl Stanhope (d. 1816) launched on a lake in the grounds 'the first little craft ever propelled by steam,' and here his daughter, the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope (1776–1839), was born. Among the monuments in the church (mainly Perp., with E.E. portions) is that of Lady Frederica Stanhope (d. 1823), one of Chantrey's best works.—3½ m. *Brasted* (White Hart, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs., with *Battle of Britain* memorial).—4½ m. *Westerham* (*King's Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *George & Dragon*, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.) is pleasantly situated near the source of the Darent. General Wolfe (1727–59) was born in the vicarage here, and spent his early boyhood in what is now known as *Quebec House* (N.T.; adm. free, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10–5). On the village green is a statue of Wolfe, by F. Derwent Wood (1911), and his commissions and many of his letters are preserved at *Squerryes Court* (adm. 2/6; Wed., Sun. & BH., 1st & 3rd Sat., Mar.–Oct.), a 17th cent. mansion to the S.W. of *Westerham*. The summit of *Westerham Hill* (809 ft.), 2 m. N., is the highest point in Kent (view). Though Wolfe left *Westerham* at the age of eleven, Harry Warrington (in 'The Virginians') is represented as visiting him here. The parsonage of Mr. Collins ('Pride and Prejudice') was at "Hunsford, near *Westerham*." The wooded sandy hills S. of *Brasted* and *Westerham* (600 acres N.T. property) provide pleasant walks and drives. *Chartwell*, 2 m. S. of *Westerham*, has been the home of Sir Winston Churchill for over 30 years.

24 m. *Sevenoaks* (*Royal Oak*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs., with beautiful gardens; *Bligh's*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Ormiston*, with grounds, RB. 20/6, P. 8 gs.), a pleasant town of 14,850 inhab., has a Perp. Church (monuments) and a *Grammar School* founded in 1432 (of which George Grote, the historian, was a pupil in 1800–04). The *Vine* is said to be the oldest cricket-ground in England, and William Pett (1710–86), the earliest known maker of cricket-bats, lived at *Sevenoaks*.

About 1½ m. S.E. of *Sevenoaks* is **Knoles*, the seat of Lord Sackville, one of the finest and largest baronial mansions in England, presented to the Nat. Trust in 1946. Partly built by Abp. Thomas Bourchier (d. 1486), the house belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury until Cranmer resigned it to Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth presented it to her cousin, Thomas Sackville, in 1603. In its present form the house dates mainly from the time of James I and Charles I, and its internal fittings and furniture are practically unchanged. The house is shown on Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. & BH., 10–12, 2–3.30 or 4.30 (adm. 2/6; Fri. 5/); closed Jan., Feb. & Boxing Day. The rooms shown

include the Great Hall (portraits by *Van Dyck*, etc.), the Brown Gallery (historical portraits, some ascribed to *Holbein*); Lady Betty Germaine's Rooms; the Spangled Bedroom; the Billiard Room (curious old table); the Leicester Gallery; the King's Bedroom (fitted up for James I); the Venetian Bedroom; the Crimson Drawing Room; the Ball Room; the Dining Room (portraits of literary men of the 17-18th cent.); the Cartoon Gallery (copies by *Mytens* of six of Raphael's cartoons); and the Chapel (carved wood group over the altar). The finely wooded **Park*, 6 m. in circuit and containing numerous deer, is open to the public (**View of the Weald of Kent from the platform at the S. end, 1½ m. from the house*). The 'Knole Beech' has a girth of 33 ft. Comp. 'Knole and the Sackvilles,' by *V. Sackville-West* (1949). — *Seal*, 2 m. N.E. of Sevenoaks, has an interesting church, with a brass of 1395. — From Sevenoaks motor-buses run to *Maidstone* via *Ightham* (*Ightham Mote*, p. 10), to *Tonbridge Wells*, and to *Reigate*.

28 m. *Hildenborough*, with the Hilden Manor roadhouse. — 30 m. *Tonbridge* (*Rose & Crown*, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Angel*, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is a market-town (19,250 inhab.) on the Medway. Among its ancient timbered buildings is the *Chequers Inn* (16th cent.). The remains of the Norman *Castle* (adm. 6d., 10-dusk) built by Richard de Clare, a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and enlarged in the 13th cent., stand in the recreation grounds by the river. *Tonbridge School* was founded in 1553 by Sir Andrew Judd, who placed it under the protection of the Skinners' Company of London. The Rev. George Austen, father of Jane, was a master here, and Adm. Sir Sidney Smith and Sir Herbert Baker are famous pupils.

Near *Hadlow* (Albion Inn), 4 m. N.E., is *Oxon Hoath*, with a public 'alphabet avenue' (acacia to zelcova).

FROM TONBRIDGE TO PENSURST AND EDENBRIDGE, 14½ m., a district inadequately served by the Tonbridge-Redhill railway; hourly motor-bus from Tunbridge Wells via Penshurst to Edenbridge. — We turn r. on B 2176 2 m. along the Tunbridge Wells road. — 2½ m. *Bidborough*, a pleasant village. — 5½ m. *Penshurst* (Leicester Arms, R.B. 22/6, P. 10 gs.). **Penshurst Place*, the grand old mansion of Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., is open to visitors in Apr.-Oct., on Wed., Thurs., Sat., and BH., 2-5 (adm. 2/6; gardens on Wed. & Thurs. 1/), also on first, third, and fifth Sundays (5/). The house, approached by a path past the church (which contains Sidney monuments), is of various dates, but the characteristic feature is the fine hall of c. 1340-50, 64 ft. long, with its open timber roof, 'Kentish' tracery, and central hearth. Penshurst has been in the possession of the Sidneys since 1552, and the most interesting of its contents (catalogue 6d.) are probably the portraits of that distinguished family, including those of Sir Philip Sidney (born here in 1554) and Algernon Sidney (1663); in the armoury are personal relics of Sir Philip, and of Lord Gort, V.C., father of the present Lady De L'Isle. Ben Jonson was the first of many visiting poets who have praised the charms and the hospitality of Penshurst. An avenue in the beautiful park is named 'Sacharissa's Walk' from Lady Dorothy Sidney (d. 1684), the 'Sacharissa' of Waller. — A pleasant walk leads to *Chiddingstone*, 2 m. N.W., and to *Hever* (Henry VIII Inn, R.B. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), 1½ m. farther, 2 m. S.E. of Edenbridge. *Chiddingstone*, with its half-timbered houses (N.T.), is a charming little village. The *Castle* (adm. 1-6 daily exc. Mon., from 11 on Sat., Sun. & BH., Whitsun-Oct.; 2/6), refaced in the 'Gothick' manner c. 1810, is notable for its 17th cent. woodwork and for its collection of Stewart relics including Charles Edward's last letter before the '45 rebellion and Monmouth's plea for life written the day before his execution. In *Hever* church is the tomb of Sir Thomas Boleyn (d. 1539), father of Anne. *Hever Castle* (no adm.), the castellated mansion of the Boleyn family (15th cent.), is interesting as the traditional meeting-place of Anne Boleyn (perhaps born here) and Henry VIII, who afterwards granted it to Anne of Cleves. — The main road from Penshurst runs N. to (7 m.) *Pens-*

hurst station; and there turns l. for (14½ m.) *Edenbridge* (Crown), a small town with two stations. 5½ m. S. of Westerham (see above).

From Tonbridge to *Tunbridge Wells* and *Eastbourne*, see Rte. 7A.

The Hastings road turns r. in Tonbridge and ascends to (35 m.) *Pembury*. — 40 m. *Lamberhurst* (Chequers) was once the centre of the Wealden iron-smelting industry; the railings of St. Paul's Churchyard in London were made here.

Bayham Abbey, 2 m. W., is a ruined Premonstratensian house of the 13th cent. (aborn in summer on previous application; 2/6). The adjacent mansion is the seat of Marquess Camden. *Scotney Castle*, 1 m. S.E., is a 14th cent. foundation with 16-17th cent. additions (adm. 1/6 to gardens, 2-6 Wed., Sat. & BH., Apr.-Sept.). — *Horsmonden*, 2½ m. N.E. of Lamberhurst, is famous for its oaks and has a fine brass of 1340 in its church; *Wadhurst*, 3 m. S.W., has iron grave-slabs (1610-1790). — A 262 leads E. for (4½ m.) *Goudhurst* (Star & Eagle, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a high-lying village with fine views and a church containing Colepeper monuments (1531) in coloured wood; and (18 m.) *Tenterden* (p. 11). At (8½ m.) *Willsley Pound* A 229 leads S. (r.) for (1 m.) *Cranbrook* (George, T.H., with a fine old oak staircase, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), with the largest working windmill in England (1814), and an Elizabethan grammar school, the birthplace of Phineas Fletcher (d. 1650). In the 15th cent. church is an early 18th cent. baptistery for complete immersion. *Sissinghurst Castle* (Sir Harold Nicolson), 3 m. N.E., is a fragment of a Tudor mansion, where Gibbon once served as an officer in charge of French prisoners. The charming gardens are open from April to Oct. (10-7; adm. 1/6).

At (45 m.) *Flimwell* we enter Sussex. About 3 m. E., on A 268 is *Hawkhurst* (Royal Oak, RB. 22/6, P. 9 gs.; Tudor Hall, similar charges; Queen's, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), where William Penn once owned the ironworks; the church, in the old village, is being repaired after bomb damage. — 48 m. *Hurst Green*.

A 265 leads S.W. to (2 m.) *Etchingham*, with a Dec. church containing good stalls and a screen, and four good brasses (one of 1388), and to (6 m.) *Burwash* (Admiral Vernon Inn). Batemans (N.T.), a 17th cent. ironmaster's house here, was the home of Rudyard Kipling (d. 1936). Adm. to garden, to Kipling's study, etc. (2/), Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-4 or 5; BH. 11-6. The surrounding country is the scene of 'Puck of Pook's Hill.'

Between Hurst Green and (50 m.) *Robertsbridge* a by-road leads E. (l.) for Bodiam (3½ m.) in the Rother valley.

Near the bridge is *Bodiam Castle (N.T.; adm. 1/, 10-7 or dusk on weekdays; also Sun. 2-5 in summer). This fine fortress, built by Sir Edw. Dalyngruge in 1386, and dismantled in the Civil War, though now a mere shell, is still surrounded by a wide moat filled with water-lilies. The great gateway, on the N. side, is flanked by machicolated turrets. The outer portcullis is still visible, and beyond are grooves for two more. The castle was carefully restored by Lord Curzon in 1925. — *Salehurst*, ½ m. E. of Robertsbridge, has an interesting 13-14th cent. church.

55 m. Battle (George, T.H., RB. 17/6-20/, P. 9½ gs.; *Beauport Park*, RB. 21/, P. 10-14 gs.; *Hollington Lodge*, P. 7½ gs., both with grounds, 2½ and 3 m. towards Hastings), a small town (4300 inhab.), takes its name from the Battle of Hastings (1066), otherwise called the Battle of Senlac from the hill of that name S.E. of the town, where William of Normandy found the Saxons entrenched on his advance from Pevensey. In the Church (13-15th cent.) are the handsome tomb of Sir Anthony Browne (see below) and his wife, and a few brasses. There is also a memorial to Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), inventor of the

power-loom, who died at Hastings and is buried here. The incumbent enjoys the title 'Dean of Battle.' ***Battle Abbey** (now a school) is approached through the gatehouse that forms a picturesque ending to the main street.

BATTLE ABBEY was founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow made before the fateful battle; it occupies the spot where Harold erected his royal standard and afterwards fell. The abbey was colonised by Benedictines from Marmoutier, near Tours, and the church was consecrated to St. Martin in 1094. At the Dissolution (1539), the richly endowed abbey was given by Henry VIII to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, who destroyed the church. The grounds and ruins are open to visitors on Mon.-Fri. 10-1, 2-5, Sat. 10-1 (adm. 1/).

The imposing ***Gatehouse** (1339) is battlemented and turreted; the E. wing was rebuilt by Browne. In front as we come in are the inhabited parts of the abbey, including the *Abbot's Lodge* (no adm.) remodelled by Browne. We follow the path to the left. The original *Abbey Church*, c. 225 ft. long, has practically disappeared, and all that remains visible is part of the undercroft of the 14th cent. eastern extension. The high altar was erected on the actual spot where Harold's body was found. On the S. side of the church was the *Cloister*, the W. arcade of which, with Perp. tracery, is incorporated in the E. side of the house. Adjoining the scanty remains of the *Parlour* are the walls and gable of the ruined 13th cent. *Dormitory*, built on a slope. Underneath this are three fine vaulted chambers with marble columns, called the *Warming Room*, the '*Mortuary Chapel*' and the *Scriptorium* (or *Novices' Room*), the last of a surprising height. Beyond these to the right, we reach a broad walk commanding a view of the battlefield, including the heights of Senlac and of *Telham* (across the valley), where the Normans encamped the night before the battle. Above the barrel vaulted monastic cellars which may be visited, Browne built a guest house, two turrets of which alone survive. — The famous 'Roll of Battle Abbey' was probably not meant to be a list of the individual Norman nobles who came over with the Conqueror but merely to enumerate the family surnames. It seems to have been compiled in the 14th cent. and certainly contained many names of later settlement. The original document was probably burned at Cowdray in 1793. — *Ashburnham* church (1665), 3 m. W. of Battle, contains interesting ironwork and altar-tombs.

62½ m. **HASTINGS** and the contiguous **St. Leonards** (on the W.), well-found and comfortable sea-bathing resorts with a genial winter climate, form practically a single town (65,500 inhab.), which extends some way up the hills behind its sea-front of 3 m., with the ruined castle as a picturesque feature. Hastings is one of the Cinque Ports, though its harbour has almost disappeared before the encroaching sea. The Battle of Hastings (1066) was fought c. 7 m. N.W. In 1870 the Marine Hotel was the first refuge of Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial on their flight from France.

Railway Stations. *Hastings Central*, at the end of Havelock Rd.; *St. Leonards, Warrior Sq.*, at the end of King's Rd.; *West St. Leonards and West Marina*, at the W. end of the double town; *Ore*, 1 m. N.E., terminus of the electric line.

Hotels. At Hastings: *Queen's* (120 R.), RB. 25/-40/, P. from 12 gs.; *Yelfton*, RB. 19/6, P. 9-12 gs.; *Castle*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Glenroyde*, unlic., P. 7 gs., both in Wellington

Sq.; *Chatsworth*, P. 7-10 gs.; *The Rougemont*, P. 7 gs. — At *St. Leonards* (on sea-front): *Royal*

Clarendon (100 R.), RB. 21/-30/, P. 7-14 gs.; *Sussex*, Edinburgh, Medlow, Warrior, P. 8-11 gs. at all these; and many unlic. hotels.

Restaurants. At Hastings: *The Star*, *Jill's Grill*, *Claremont* (lic.).

Post Offices in Cambridge Rd., Hastings, and in King's Rd., St.

Leonards. — INFORMATION BUREAU, opposite pier.

Motor-Buses from Wellington Square to all destinations. — TROLLEY-BUSES from the Albert Memorial to Ore, St. Helens, Hollington, and on the Circular Route, with good views from the ridge behind the twin towns (9 m. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — EXCURSION STEAMERS ply along the coast in summer.

Amusements. *White Rock and Pier Pavilions* (concerts, dancing, plays, etc.). — MUSIC FESTIVAL in early May. — CRICKET WEEKS in July and Sept. — *Golf, Lawn Tennis* (tournaments in Aug.), and *Bowls* are well provided for. — *White Rock Baths, Hastings*, with medical and swimming baths; *Bathing Pool*, with squash courts, etc., at West Marina, St. Leonards.

St. Leonards and the W. end of Hastings, with their rows of substantial residences and private hotels, afford an interesting picture of 19th cent. development. Most attractive are the streets and squares of St. Leonards laid out by James Burton in 1828-34. The fine ESPLANADE (3 m. long), with the *White Rock Pavilion*, opposite the pier, and the *Sun Lounge* (orchestra), has a covered lower level. In Queen's Ave. a tablet commemorates the experiments in television of J. L. Baird (p. 41). Queen's Rd. leads N. to the pleasantly wooded *Alexandra Park* (100 acres), while Cambridge Rd., passing White Rock Gardens, leads to the *Museum & Art Gallery* (10-1, 2-5; Sun. 3-5) with collections of Wealden pottery, Sussex ironwork, and Indian antiquities.

The E. end of Hastings, the old fishing-town, between the W. Hill and the E. Hill, retains its narrow streets and ancient houses (unusual for a South Coast resort). Here are also the tall black storing-sheds for nets, a unique survival, and the '*Fishermen's Church*,' now a fishing museum. On the *West Hill* (lift from George St., 4d.) are the scanty ruins of the *Castle* (adm. 10-6; 6d.; view), possibly founded by William the Conqueror. *St. Clement's Caves* (open 10-10, Sun. 2-6; adm. 1/), excavated in the E. slope of West Hill, are said to have been used by smugglers.

The Perp. church of *St. Clement*, near the S. end of High St., contains two brasses (1563 and 1601) and was the scene of the marriage of D. G. Rossetti (1860). Near by is the *Old Town Hall*, now a Museum (weekdays 10-1, 2-5). At the other end of High St. is the Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary Star of the Sea*, built mainly by the poet Coventry Patmore. To the E. of it is *All Saints'*, another Perp. church, at which Titus Oates (baptized here in 1660) was for a short time curate under his father (rector 1660-90). *All Saints' St.* contains some fine 15th cent. houses (restored): No. 125 was frequently visited by Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Garrick often stayed in a house at the sea end. The *East Hill* (250 ft.; lift from Rock-a-Nore Rd., 5d.), on which are traces of an old entrenchment, commands a good view, including (in clear weather) the coast of Picardy.

The most attractive short walk from Hastings is that from the East Hill along the cliffs to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Ecclesbourne Glen* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Fairlight Glen*, where the cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft. and the luxuriant trees descend almost to

the sea. Beyond the head of the glen, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, we may join the road and return to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Hastings via the suburb of *Ore*, high up on St. Helen's Down.

Interesting points easily accessible by bus are *Bodiam Castle*, *Battle*, *Pevensey*, *Winchelsea*, and *Rye*; also Northiam, via ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Brede*, where Dean Swift's cradle is preserved in the E.E. church. *Brede Place* is a 14th cent. manor house (adm. 2/6; Wed. & BH. 3-6).

FROM HASTINGS TO WINCHELSEA, RYE, AND FOLKESTONE, 37 m. (A 259); railway via Winchelsea, Rye, Appledore, and Ashford, $41\frac{1}{2}$ m. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; frequent motor-bus service to Rye. The road ascends N.E. through *Ore*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Icklesham* has a fine Norman *Church with 14th cent. chancel.

8 m. Winchelsea (*New Inn*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), the smaller of the two 'Ancient Towns' added to the Cinque Ports (possibly by the Conqueror himself), lies on a knoll rising over the marshes and the river *Brede*, fully a mile from the station. The original town and harbour were destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and this 'new' Winchelsea was founded by Edward I, c. 1290, and rebuilt on the regular lines of a French 'bastide.' It has long since sunk to the dimensions of a village, but still retains edifices that "plead haughtily for honours gone." It is the opening scene of Thackeray's unfinished 'Denis Duval.' The *Church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket and occupying one of the 'squares' laid out by Edward I, is the most important Dec. building in Sussex (begun c. 1300), though the nave has vanished or was never built. It contains beautiful sedilia and some very fine tombs of the Alards, 'England's first admirals' (14th cent.). Part of the window-tracery is of the so-called 'Kentish' pattern. Three fine windows (1933) by D. Strachan, in the N. aisle, are the War Memorial to men of the Cinque Ports who gave their lives in 1914-18; others on the E. and S. sides were presented by Lord Blanesburgh (1929-31). John Wesley is said to have preached his last open-air sermon under an ash-tree (blown down) on the W. side of the churchyard (Oct. 7th, 1790). The old *Court Hall*, opposite, contains a local museum. Of the wall that once surrounded Winchelsea, *Strand Gate* is at the beginning of the road to Rye, and *Pipe Well*, or *Land Gate*, is to the N.W., while *New Gate* is now some distance S. of the village. In the marshes, half-way between Winchelsea and Rye, is *Camber Castle*, one of Henry VIII's coast-defences.

11 m. Rye (4500 inhab.; *Mermad*, RB. 25/6, P. 12-15 gs.; *Old Hope Anchor*, closed in winter, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs., both in old houses; *George*, T.H., RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.), the picturesque companion 'Ancient Town' of Winchelsea, stands also on an isolated hill, looking over the salt-marshes towards its neighbour, and its quiet cobbled streets retain many attractive houses of the 15-18th centuries. Like Winchelsea, it has lost most of its former importance through the alteration of the

coast, but it keeps part of its trade and is in summer frequented by many golfing and other visitors. It was twice burned down by the French (1377 and 1448), and many of its inhabitants still bear the names of the Huguenot fugitives who took refuge here. John Fletcher, the dramatist, was born here in 1579.

At the foot of the hill, at the N. end of the town, is the *Land Gate*, the last of three in the wall erected by Edward III. On the top of the hill is *St. Mary's*, a Norman and E.E. church with Dec. and Perp. windows and good flying buttresses. The mahogany altar-table is alleged (wrongly) to have been made with wood from the Armada. The pendulum of the great clock (probably the oldest in England still at work with its original mechanism, c. 1515) swings inside the church. The fine W. window commemorates Abp. Benson (1829-96). Just S. of the church is a small *Carmelite Chapel* (Dec.; restored), and to the S.E. is the turreted *Ypres Tower* (locally pronounced 'Wipers,' a form made familiar through our soldiers in Flanders), said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by William of Ypres, Earl of Kent (adm. 6d.). *Lamb House* (N.T.; adm. 6d., Tues. 2.15-6, or on written application), in West St., facing the W. end of St. Mary's, was from 1898 to 1916 the home of Henry James (1843-1916) and afterwards of E. F. Benson. In the romantic Mermaid St., which leads off West St., is the 16th cent. *Mermaid Hotel*. In High St. is *Pocock's School* (1636), where Thackeray's 'Denis Duval' was a pupil. The *Monastery* in Conduit Hill, off High St., was originally part of a late-Dec. Augustinian Friary.

The famous golf links of Rye are at (1½ m.) *Rye Harbour* or *Camber* (Green Owl, RB. 16/6, P. 6-8½ gs.), at the mouth of the *Rother*. Motor-buses run from Rye to Camber, to Tenterden, and to Ashford; also to (5½ m.) *Northiam* (Rother Valley, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; Six Bells, RB. 14/6, P. 6½ gs.; Hayes Farm, P. 5-7 gs.), with a tall Norman church tower and 16th cent. spire. Here also is *Great Dixter*, a 15th cent. house (adm. 2/-; 2-5.30 exc. Mon., Apr.-Oct.).

Beyond Rye A 259 crosses the fertile pastures of Romney Marsh and enters Kent. — 18 m. *Brookland* church has a detached pyramidal boarded steeple and Norman lead *Font. At 19 m. B 2080 leads l. for *Appledore* (4 m.), which has a good 14th cent. church. — 21 m. *Old Romney* has another fine 14th cent. church.

About 3 m. S. (r.) is *Lydd* (George, P.R., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), with the 'cathedral of Romney Marsh' (E.E. and Dec.), now half destroyed by German bombs. The explosive lyddite takes its name from its development at the experimental ranges here. *Ferryfield Airport* (Restaurant; p. liv) is c. 1 m. E. of Lydd. Thence a road goes on over the shingle flats to (3 m.) *Dungeness* (½ m. r.) and along the coast through the week-end resorts of (6 m.) *Greatstone* (Jolly Fisherman, RB. 16/-) and (7 m.) *Littlestone-on-Sea* (Ferry, RB. 25/-, P. 10-15 gs.; Dormy House), with a golf course, rejoining the main road at (8 m.) New Romney.

23 m. New Romney (*New Inn*, RB. 17/6), one of the original Cinque Ports though its harbour was destroyed by a storm in the 13th cent., has a good Norman and E.E. church. A miniature railway runs to Dungeness and to Hythe. — 27 m. *Dymchurch*, a week-end resort, has a sea-wall 3 m. long protecting the marshes, heavily fortified in 1940. — 32 m. *Hythe*, and thence to *Folkestone*, see Rte. 2.

FROM HASTINGS TO EASTBOURNE, 17 m. (A 259); railway 16 m. in c. ½ hr.

The coast is lined with martello towers. — 5 m. Bexhill-on-Sea (25,650 inhab.; *Sackville*, first class, R.B. 27/6, P. 15 gs., closed in winter; *Granville*, T.H., R.B. 18/6-25/, P. 8-11 gs.; *Normanhurst*, R.B. 25/, P. 9 gs.; *Riposo*, *Wilton Court*, P. 8-12 gs.; *Devonshire*, R.B. 18/, P. 8-12 gs.; *Arundel*, P. 8 gs.), a seaside resort with an esplanade, the De La Warr pavilion (1935), and a golf course. The church of *St. Peter* at Old Bexhill dates back to 1070 and contains a unique Saxon tombstone. The *Manor House* was once a residence of the Bps. of Chichester. J. L. Baird (1888-1946), the pioneer of television, lived at No. 1 Station Rd. (plaque) from 1941. Railway to London via Crowhurst and Battle. — 7 m. *Little Common*, for *Cooden* (1 m. l.; *Cooden Beach*, P. 15 gs.) with a fine golf course. — 12½ m. *Pevensey* (Mooring, on the sea, R.B. 18/6, P. from 8 gs.; Bay, R.B. 21/, P. 10-12 gs.), on Pevensey Bay, the landing-place of William the Conqueror in 1066. Beyond the E.E. church is *Pevensey Castle (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), a Norman castle, consisting of a keep begun c. 1080, and a gatehouse and inner bailey added in the 13th cent. It stands in the S.E. angle of an enclosure of about ten acres, surrounded by a Roman wall, strengthened by round towers and still at places 20 ft. high. This was the Roman *Anderida*, one of the great fortresses of the 'Saxon Shore,' which was taken in 491 by the Saxons, who "slew all that dwell therein, nor was there one Briton left." The *Mint House* (now a shop) is said to be nearly 600 years old (interior altered in the 16th cent.). *Westham* church, beyond the castle, has Norman portions.

7. FROM LONDON TO EASTBOURNE

A. Via Tunbridge Wells

ROAD, 67½ m., longer but more attractive than the main road. To (30 m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 6. — A 26. 36 m. *Tunbridge Wells*. — A 267. 45 m. *Mayfield*. — 58 m. *Horsebridge*. — A 22. 59½ m. *Hailsham*. — 67½ m. *Eastbourne*.

RAILWAY (see Rte. 7b), 61½ m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 2½-3½ hrs. (slow trains only; change at Groombridge). — Principal Stations: 10½ m. *East Croydon*. — 20½ m. *Oxted*. — 25½ m. *Edenbridge Town*. — 34½ m. *Groombridge*. — 37½ m. *Tunbridge Wells West* (on a branch from Groombridge). — 36½ m. *Eridge* (junction for Uckfield). — 42½ m. *Mayfield*. — 54 m. *Hailsham*. — 57 m. *Polegate*. — 61½ m. *Eastbourne*. — The most direct railway route to Tunbridge Wells (Central) is by the Hastings line (Rte. 6).

Beyond Tunbridge Wells this route passes from Kent into Sussex, the N. part of which is occupied by the well-wooded *Weald*, which extends far into Kent. Sussex oak was long held the best timber for shipbuilding, and for five centuries the forests yielded fuel for an important iron forging and smelting industry, until early in the 19th cent. the use of pit-coal transferred the industry elsewhere. The Weald was once occupied by the immense forest of *Andredeweald*, of which the main relic is *Ashdown Forest*. Farther S. Sussex is traversed from W. to E. by the *South Downs*, "blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed downs," once famous for their sheep. Sussex suffered heavily from German air-attacks in 1940-45, and the gay life of the seaside was disrupted; the coast, strongly fortified, became a 'prohibited area' occupied by the Services. Recovery is now practically complete.

From London to (30 m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 6. A 26 keeps straight on past the station. — 33½ m. *Southborough* (Sceptre, R.B. 19/6, P. 10 gs.), with a pleasant common. *Speldhurst* (George & Dragon), 2 m. W., has 10 windows by Burne-Jones in its church.

36 m. **TUNBRIDGE WELLS** (c. 400 ft.), an old-established inland health-resort (38,400 inhab.), lies in an attractive hilly and moorland district where Kent and Sussex meet.

Railway Stations ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. apart). *Central*, Mt. Pleasant, for Hastings, and London via Sevenoaks; *West* (Rfmts.), Eridge Road, for Brighton, and London via Oxted.

Hotels. *Spa*, Bishop's Down, facing the Common, with grounds, RB. 21/-35/, P. 9-15 gs.; *Calverley*, Crescent Rd., above Central Station, RB. from 25/, P. 12-17 gs.; *Wellington*, T.H., RB. 19/6-25/, P. 9-12 gs.; *Royal Mount Ephraim*, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs., these two on Mt. Ephraim overlooking the Common; *Castle*, T.H., facing the Common, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Swan*, Pantiles, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Lonsdale*, unlic., near Central Station, P. 30/ or 8½ gs.; *Vale Royal*, P. 28/6 or 7½-9 gs.; *Marlborough*, Balmoral, P. 6-8 gs.,

these three unlic., facing the Common; and many other unlic. hotels.

Restaurants. *Elizabethan Barn*, Lonsdale Gdns.; *Pantiles Grill*, *Regency*, in The Pantiles; *Petronella's*, 9 Langton Road.

Post Office, Vale Rd., below Central Station. — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, 11 Crescent Rd.

Motor-Buses to Tonbridge, Penshurst, Mayfield, Crowborough, Sevenoaks, Igham, Uckfield, etc.

Amusements. *Assembly Hall Theatre*, Crescent Rd. — **Two Golf Courses** (18 and 9 holes). — **Tennis Courts** in the Calverley Grounds, etc.; annual tournament in July. — **Cricket Week and Agricultural Show** in June.

The mild chalybeate waters of Tunbridge Wells were first brought into notice by Dudley, Lord North, in 1606, and after the Restoration they enjoyed a great vogue, of which reflections may be found in the pages of Macaulay, Thackeray, Meredith, and others. Local names, such as Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim, and perhaps Calverley (Calvary?), suggest a Puritanical strain in the patrons of the place, and Tunbridge Wells long had the reputation of being pre-eminently the watering-place of the serious-minded. 'Tunbridge Ware' is a kind of wood-mosaic.

At the town centre is an imposing group of buildings (1939), including the *Town Hall*, *Assembly Hall*, and *Library* with the Museum (weekdays 10-1, 2.15-5.30), illustrating local history; but the chief centre of interest is the Pantiles, a short promenade first laid out in 1638 and named from the original nature of its paving. On one side is a colonnade, on the other a row of lime-trees; the houses have been to a large extent modernised. At the Springs at the N.E. end mineral water is dispensed at 2d. per glass. Opposite the entrance to the Pantiles is the church of *King Charles the Martyr* (1684) with a contemporary plaster ceiling. The Calverley estate was laid out by Decimus Burton in 1828-52. To the W. and N. stretches the *Common* (170 acres), with its gorse and bracken.

Short walks may be taken to *Rusthall Common*, 1 m. N.W., with the fantastic *Toad Rock*; to the *High Rocks* (adm. 6d.), 1½ m. S.W., a group of curious sandstone rocks, and thence by path near the Medway to the pretty village of (3½ m.) *Groombridge* (Crown, P.R., RB. 16/), with Groombridge Place, a moated house of 1660. — *Penshurst Place* (p. 35) is within easy reach.

FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO LEWES, 22 m. (A 26). — 3 m. (l.) *Eridge Castle* (Marquess of Abergavenny), the W. wing of which is occupied by the *Museum of Costume*, an interesting collection illustrating fashion over the years. The Museum is open daily (closed Mon. exc. BH.) 10.30-5.30, Sun. from 2.30, Apr.-mid-Oct.; 2/6 incl. deer park. — 7 m. *Crowborough* (Crest, RB. 22/6, P. 8-12 gs.; *Links*, Country House, both unlic., P. 7-12 gs.), a breezy golfing resort, with an aerial lighthouse on The Beacon (813 ft.). Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) died here at the house called Windlesham, and Richard Jefferies lived at Downs Cottage. — 14 m. *Uckfield*, see Rte. 7b. — 22 m. *Lewes*, see Rte. 7b.

FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO EAST GRINSTEAD, 15 m. (A 264). — 4½ m. *Groombridge*, see above. — At (7 m.) *Withyham* (Dorset Arms, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7½ gs.) in the interesting church are monuments of the Sackville family.

To the S. are *Buckhurst*, the ruined seat of the Sackvilles, and *Duckings*, a fine timbered farmhouse. — At (8 m.) *Hartfield* (Dorset Arms, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7½ gs.) we cross B 2026. — 12½ m. *Forest Row* and thence to *East Grinstead*, see Rte. 7B.

45 m. *Mayfield* (*Middle House*, in a timbered house of 1576, RB. 21/, P. 7–10 gs.; *Royal Oak*, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), a pleasant village, stands on high ground. The restored *Old Palace* of the Abps. of Canterbury, now a convent-school (adm. Mon. & Thurs. 3–5), dates from the 14th cent. It was a favourite archiepiscopal residence from the time of St. Dunstan (d. 988) of whom some relics are shown. The chapel was formerly the banqueting hall. *St. Dunstan's Church* (13–15th cent.) contains some *Iron Slabs from local foundries in its pavement. — 50 m. *Cross-in-Hand* is 1½ m. W. of *Heathfield*, an unattractive village with the cenotaph (in the church) of Lord Heathfield (d. 1790), defender of Gibraltar. A pillar in the neighbouring hamlet of *Cade Street* marks the spot where Jack Cade was mortally wounded by Iden, sheriff of Kent, in 1450. — At (58 m.) *Horsebridge* we cross the Cuckmere and turn right. — 59½ m. *Hailsham* (George, RB. 20/; Manor House, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) has a weekly cattle market.

About 2 m. W. are the picturesque remains of *Michelham Priory* (Augustinian; 13th cent.; no adm.), just S. of which is *Abbot's Wood*, a favourite excursion from Eastbourne. — About 4 m. E. is *Herstmonceux Castle* (adm. to grounds, 1/, 2–5.30 on Wed. & Thur., April–Oct.), a fortified and moated brick mansion of 1440, with a fine S. gatehouse, now restored and fitted up to accommodate the Royal Observatory, transferred in 1948–9 from Greenwich. The village (*White Friars*, RB. 21/–28/, P. 8–12 gs.; *Smugglers Farm*, unlic., P. 8½ gs., both at Boreham, 1½ m. E.) is famous for its 'trugs' or wooden garden-baskets. The 12–13th cent. church contains a magnificent late 15th cent. monument and the fine brass of Wm. ffienes (d. 1402).

At (63 m.) *Polegate* the road and railway from Lewes come in on the right. — 65 m. *Willingdon* (by-pass; Hampden Park, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs., ½ m. E.; Chalk Farm, P. 9 gs.) has a 13th cent. church with monuments and brasses.

67½ m. **EASTBOURNE** (57,800 inhab.) is a prosperous and attractive seaside resort, sheltered by the South Downs and Beachy Head. The sea-front is nearly 3 m. long. — Lewis Carroll stayed regularly at No. 7 Lushington Rd.; Sir Charles Sherrington (1857–1952), the physiologist, died here.

Hotels (prices reduced in winter). Grand (200 R.), with winter garden, P. 50/–70/; Cavendish (125 R.), P. 50/–60/; Burlington (149 R.), P. 42/–60/; Queen's (120 R.), RB. 30/, P. 12½–22 gs.; Albion, P. 12–17 gs.; Hydro (100 R.), P. 12–15 gs.; Mansion (100 R.), P. 11–15 gs.; Cumberland, RB. 30/, P. from 13 gs.; Alexandra, P. 13–15 gs.; Chatsworth, P. 11–15 gs.; Beaulieu, Sandhurst, P. 10½–14½ gs.; Sussex, P. 11–12½ gs.; Kenilworth & Montyn (100 R.), Albemarle, P. 10–13 gs.; Imperial (110 R.), P. 9–12 gs.; Lansdowne, P.

10–14½ gs.; Haddon Hall, P. 8½–12 gs., both unlic., and innumerable other unlic. hotels.

Post Office, Upperton Rd., near the station. — INFORMATION BUREAU at the station; also in summer on Lower Promenade.

Motor-Buses from Pevensey Rd. to all destinations; from Royal Parade to *Beachy Head*.

Steamers in summer along the coast and to the Isle of Wight.

Amusements. *Devonshire Park*, with *Theatre*, *Winter Garden Pavilion* (excellent concerts, dancing, etc.).

Swimming and Medical Baths, Tennis, etc.; Pier Pavillon; Royal Hippodrome; Redoubt (open-air shows). — GOLF LINKS, to the N.W. of Compton Place; on the road to

Willington; and on the Downs above the old town. — *County Cricket Ground* at The Saffrons, facing the Town Hall. Cricket Week in August.

The PARADE or ESPLANADE skirts the sea-front in at different levels. Eastwards it extends past the *Pier* (adm. 4d.) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the *Redoubt*, once an anti-invasion fort. Westwards it leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Holywell*, with tea-gardens, near the foot of Beachy Head, passing the *Wish Tower*, an old martello tower. Just inland from this point is *Devonshire Park* (13 acres; see above), famous for its lawn tennis tournaments (Sept.). In the old village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther inland, are the 18th cent. *Manor House*, now containing the *Towner Art Gallery*, with a good collection of Sussex pictures (adm. free; 10–dusk, Sun. 2.30–4.30), and *St. Mary*, a Trans. church with Dec. windows and Perp. tower. Beneath the quaint old *Lamb Inn*, opposite, is an E.E. vaulted chamber. *Compton Place* (18th cent.), a seat of the Dukes of Devonshire, to whom Eastbourne owes much of its development, lies between the old and new towns. — Fully 3 m. S.W. of the pier by the zigzag Duke's Drive (beginning just beyond Holywell) is **Beachy Head* ('Beauchef'; 575 ft.), a magnificent and precipitous chalk headland, with the Beachy Head Hotel. The ruined *Belle Tout Lighthouse*, erected in 1831 about 1 m. W., was superseded in 1902 by a new lighthouse at the foot of the cliff.

The walk may be continued to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Birling Gap* (Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 7–9 gs.), where the cable from France lands, beyond which are the cliffs known as the *Seven Sisters* (632 acres; N.T.). *East Dean* (p. 47) is 1 m. inland. The Downs to the N.W. provide fine walks; points of interest include (3 m.) *Jevington* (Monks Rest, unlic., P. 6½–8½ gs.), which has a restored church with a massive tower; and *Wannock*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Jevington, with its glen and its old mill. See also p. 47.

B. Via East Grinstead and Lewes

ROAD, 70 m. A 22. 14 m. *Purley*. — 31 m. *East Grinstead*. — 34 m. *Forest Row*. — 37 m. *Wyck Cross* (junction of alternative route viâ *Uckfield*). — A 275. 52 m. *Lewes* (for *Newhaven*). — A 27. 65½ m. *Polegate*. — A 22. 70 m. *Eastbourne*. — GREEN LINE COACH 708 from Victoria to *East Grinstead*.

RAILWAY, 66 m. from Victoria or London Bridge in $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hr. Principal Stations: To (38 m.) *Hayward's Heath*, see Rte. 8. — 50 m. *Lewes* (junction for *Newhaven* and *Seaford*). — 61½ m. *Polegate* (junction for *Hastings*). — 66 m. *Eastbourne*. — The alternative route to *Lewes* (50 m. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) viâ *East Grinstead* is slower but more attractive: to (20½ m.) *Oxted*, see Rte. 7A. — 26½ m. *Lingfield*. — 30 m. *East Grinstead*, junction for *Forest Row*. — 36 m. *Horsted Keynes*, junction for *Ardingly*. — 50 m. *Lewes*.

Quitting London by the Brighton road (Rte. 8), we keep straight on at the end of the Croydon by-pass. — 14 m. *Purley*. — Beyond (19 m.) *Caterham* (Valley, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), we emerge from the suburbs of London. From the old village, high up on the right, B 2031 leads to *Chaldon* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), where the church contains a large and remarkable tempera painting of the 'Ladder of Human Salvation' ascribed to c. 1200. — 21 m.

Godstone (Clayton, a 16th cent. inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Wonham House, unlic., 1½ m. S., RB. 16/6, P. 6-8 gs.) has associations with Cobbett.

Bletchingley (Whyte Harte, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), 1½ m. W., has an interesting church (12-15th cent.). To the N. are a fine half-timbered farmhouse of the 15th cent. (at *Brewer Street*) and *Pendell Court*, a gabled mansion of 1624. At *Crowhurst*, 3 m. S.E., are a moated manor and an E.E. church with brass and iron tomb-slabs and a wooden steeple.

A 25 leads E. to Westerham (6 m.), passing *Tandridge*, with a noted golf course, (1½ m.) *Oxted* (Hoskins Arms, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8½-11 gs.), a 'dormitory' town, and (3 m.) *Limpsfield*, an attractive village lying below a pleasant common, with the grave of Frederick Delius (1863-1935), the composer.

24½ m. **Blindley Heath**. About 2 m. left is *Lingfield*, with a racecourse and a large church, rebuilt in the 15th cent., containing fine monuments, brasses and carved stalls. — 31 m. **East Grinstead** (*Dorset Arms*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Crown*, similar charges; *Felbridge*, RB. 25/, P. 12-15 gs.; *Harts Hall*, P. from 7 gs., both 1½ m. N.W.) is a pleasant town (10,850 inhab.), with a wide High St. containing timber-built houses. ***Sackville College** (adm. 1/, 2-4.30 or 6) is a Jacobean almshouse of 1609. — 34 m. **Forest Row** (*Ashdown Forest*, RB. 22/6, P. from 8½ gs.; *Brambletye*, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.), in *Ashdown Forest*, a beautiful region of moorland and woods (fine walks). On the bank of the infant Medway are the ruins of the Jacobean mansion of *Brambletye*.

West Hoathly, 3½ m. W., is a pretty village with a 16th cent. Priest's House, now a Sussex Museum (adm. 1/, closed Thurs.). Near by is *Gravetye Manor* (now a hotel, P. from 12½ gs.) famous for the garden of William Robinson (1838-1935), a pioneer of modern gardening. — *Horsted Keynes* church, 4 m. farther S., contains a miniature 13th cent. effigy.

At (37 m.) **Wych Cross** (Roebuck, RB. 30/, P. 13 gs.), in the heart of the Forest, A 22 bears left, offering an alternative approach to Eastbourne viâ (45 m.) the small town of *Uckfield* (Maiden's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), near which is *Pilt Down*, the site of a celebrated archaeological hoax. — We follow A 275 viâ (41½ m.) *Sheffield Park*, named from the mansion of Edward Gibbon's friend, the first Earl of Sheffield (gardens open 2-7 on Wed., Sat., Sun & BH., Apr.-Oct., adm. 2/; N.T.). Gibbon (1737-94) is buried in the fine church (marred by restoration) of *Fletching*, 2 m. E. — 45 m. **Chailley**, with a windmill and the Heritage Craft Schools for crippled children.

52 m. **Lewes** (*Shelleys*, in a 16th cent. house, RB. 25/, P. 12-16 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 23/6, P. from 9 gs.; *Crown*), the ancient and attractive county town (13,100 inhab.) of East Sussex, lies mostly on the W. bank of the Ouse, surrounded by the South Downs.

The importance of Lewes dates from William de Warenne's foundation of the castle and the priory (c. 1075-88). Henry III built the town walls but in 1264 he was defeated by Simon de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes, fought on the slope of the Downs to the W. In 1553-57, near the present Town Hall, 17 Protestants were burnt at the stake John Evelyn, the diarist, attended the

Grammar School in 1630-37. George Baxter (1805-67), inventor of the colour-printing process named after him, was a native of the town.

On a height near the middle of the town stands the *Norman Castle* (weekdays 10-6, Sun. in summer 2-5; adm. 1/, incl. Museum 1/6), almost blocking the pass through the Downs. The fine Edwardian barbican (1334) is well preserved, but Warrene's keep (*View), on its motte, with 13th cent. additions, is a ruin. In Barbican House, at the corner of Castle Gate, is the *Museum* of the Sussex Archæological Society. In High St. are the *County Hall* (1812), the *Town Hall*, containing a Jacobean staircase from Slaugham (p. 49), and the round 13th cent. tower of *St. Michael's*. Tom Paine (1737-1809) lived in *Bull House* (adm. 6d.; Mon., Wed., Fri., 3-6) opposite. Farther on is *St. Anne's Church*, mainly 12th cent., with a fine Norman font. To reach the suburb of *Southover*, on the S. side of the town, we descend the steep Keere St., passing *Southover Grange* (1572; gardens open), the home of Evelyn. The church of *St. John* preserves, in the S. chapel (key at 14 St. James's St.), the leaden coffins of Wm. de Warrene (d. 1088) and his wife (also her carved tomb-slab). The so-called *Anne of Cleves House* (adm. 1/; 10-6 weekdays), farther on, bears the date 1599, and contains good Sussex ironwork.

Behind the church, and bisected by the railway, lie the extensive but rather formless ruins of the *Priory of St. Pancras*, once the most important Cluniac house in Britain, founded in 1075 and systematically demolished by Thomas Cromwell in 1539. Beneath the site of the high altar the coffins of the founders (see above) were discovered in 1845. The remains are best viewed from the recreation ground in Mountfield Rd.

On the Ouse bank, 1 m. N., is *South Malling* church (1627), where John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was married in 1636. — Walks may be taken on the Downs: to *Mount Harry* (640 ft.), 2½ m. N.W., above the racecourse; *Cliffe Hill* (golf course); *Mount Caburn* (490 ft.; with a good British fort), 2½ m. S.E. *Ringmer*, 3 m. N.E., has a village signpost recording its association with the wives of John Harvard and Wm. Penn.

FROM LEWES TO NEWHAVEN, 7 m. (A 275). The road keeps to the W. bank of the Ouse, passing the round church towers of *Southease* and *Piddinghoe*; the railway to the E. — 7 m. *Newhaven* (*Sheffield, Bridge*, RB. 17/6), a town of 7800 inhab., at the mouth of the Ouse, carries on a considerable trade with France. Louis Philippe landed here in 1848 and put up at the *Bridge Hotel*. The 'new' haven dates from 1570, when the Ouse mouth shifted from the E. to the W. side of the valley. The apsidal 12th cent. church, high above the town, is a relic of the medieval village of Meeching.

The boat-trains run on to Newhaven Harbour (*Rfmts.*), whence passenger steamers ply to (3¼-3½ hrs.) *Dieppe*. Other trains proceed past the Harbour station to (2½ m. more) *Seaford*. — To *Brighton*, see Rte. 8.

A 259 crosses the Ouse and, leaving on the left *Bishopstone*, with its little Norman church, reaches (11 m.) *Seaford* (*Esplanade*, T.H., RB. 18/6-22/, P. 8-11 gs.; *Seaford House*, P. from 8 gs.; *Seven Sisters*, RB. 15/), a bathing and golfing resort (9000 inhab.). The church has Norman portions and a remarkable capital by the S. door. A fine cliff walk leads E. over *Seaford Head* to *Cuckmere Haven* (2½ m.). — At (13½ m.) *Exceat* the road crosses the

Cuckmere valley near the charming village of *West Dean*. — 16½ m. *Friston* church has a Saxon window. At *East Dean*, ½ m. E., the church has a Norman tower. — 20½ m. *Eastbourne*, see Rte. 7A.

From *Lewes* A 27 leads E., passing beneath Mount Caburn (I.). — 56½ m. *Glynde*, with the 16th cent. *Place* (adm. 2/6; May-Oct., Thurs., Sat. & Sun. 2.15–5.30), lies to the left of the road; 1 m. beyond it is *Glyndebourne*, a mansion with lovely grounds and a fashionable opera-house, with restaurant, much frequented in summer. To the right is *Firle Place* (adm. 2/6; May-Oct., Tues., Wed., Thurs. & BH.), seat of the Gage family since the 15th cent., with good portraits. Behind rises *Firle Beacon* (718 ft.; *View). — 61½ m. *Berwick* church (E.E.) has modern mural paintings.

On the Cuckmere, 3 m. S., is *Alfriston* (Star, T.H., RB. 17/6–21/, P. 8–10 gs., a 16th cent. inn with quaint carvings; George, RB. 21/; Deans Place, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), with an interesting Perp. church (the 'Cathedral of the Downs'), a timber-built parsonage (14th cent.; N.T.), and the shaft of a market-cross. *Lullington*, beyond the river, has one of the smallest churches in England (16 ft. sq.; probably the chancel of a larger edifice).

63½ m. *Wilmington* has the scanty ruins of a *Benedictine Priory* (14th cent.; adm. 6d.; 10–6, Sun. 2–5). In the face of the chalk downs on our right appears the *Long Man of Wilmington*, a figure 240 ft. high, with a staff in each hand. Its origin and purpose are uncertain; but its age is at least medieval. — 65½ m. *Polegate*, and thence to (70 m.) *Eastbourne*, see Rte. 7A.

8. FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON

A. Viâ Redhill

ROAD, 51 m. — A 23. 14 m. *Purley*. — 20 m. *Redhill*. — 25 m. *Horley*. — B 2036. 37 m. *Cuckfield*. — 51 m. *Brighton*. — GREEN LINE COACH 710 from Trafalgar Sq. to *Redhill* and *Crawley*.

RAILWAY, 50½ m., from *Victoria* or *London Bridge* in 1–1½ hr. The 'Brighton Belle,' a train of first- and second-class Pullman cars, leaves *Victoria* at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. (on Sun. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.), returning from *Brighton* at 1.25, 5.25, and 8.25 p.m. on weekdays, and at 5.25 and 8.25 p.m. on Sun. (extra charge 3/, 2/). First- and second-class Pullman cars run on several other trains. Principal Stations: 10½ m. *East Croydon*. — 20½ m. *Redhill* (by-passed by the expresses). — 25½ m. *Horley*. — 27 m. *Gatwick Airport*. — 29½ m. *Three Bridges*, junction for *Crawley* and *East Grinstead*. — 37½ m. *Hayward's Heath*, junction for *Lewes* and for *Horsted Keynes*. — 49½ m. *Preston Park*. — 50½ m. *Brighton*.

For the first 30 m. this route lies in *Surrey*, one of the smaller counties of England, well-wooded and verdant, with considerable variety of scenery. As one of the 'Home Counties' (Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford) its N. portions are occupied by S. London and its suburbs, with villas and modern country-houses ever pushing forward the invasion. But farther S., e.g. about *Leith Hill*, *Box Hill*, *Hindhead*, etc., are charming tracts of unspoilt scenery. The *North Downs*, with the *Pilgrims' Way*, traverse the county from E. to W. *Surrey* endured a large share of the German bombing of 1940–45.

We quit *London* viâ *Streatham High Rd.* and *Purley Way* (*Croydon* by-pass), passing the *Croydon* airport. — 14 m. *Purley*. — 15½ m. *Coulsdon*. The road on the right ascends to the still-rural village of *Chipstead* (2 m.) with a 12–13th cent. church. We traverse the *North Downs*, which separate the

London basin from the wealds of Kent and Sussex. — 18½ m. *Mersham* (Feathers).

To the right lies (1½ m.) *Gatton Park*, now occupied by the Royal Alexandra and Albert School. The house and grounds are strictly private, but a drive leads to the adjoining church, which contains exquisite woodwork from Belgium, France, and Germany, a little strange in this setting. From the church path can be seen the 18th cent. tiny town hall. Beyond the park are 200 acres of N.T. woodland.

21 m. *Redhill* (*Laker's*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *South Eastern*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Warwick*, RB. 14/6), an important railway junction, is an eastern extension of Reigate (Rte. 8B).

The pleasant road to Godstone leads W. viâ (2 m.) *Nutfield* and (3 m.) *Bletchingley* (p. 45). — At *Outwood*, 3 m. S.E., are two windmills, one dating from 1665, and 2000 acres of N.T. property; in *Burstow* church, 2½ m. farther S., is a memorial to John Flamsteed (d. 1719), astronomer-royal, who was rector here from 1684.

On approaching (25 m.) *Horley* (Chequers), we take B 2036 to the left, and soon after we enter Sussex and the well-wooded wealden country. — 29½ m. *Worth*. The *Church, on a by-road to the left, is notable for its perfect Saxon ground-plan and its Saxon work (prob. 11th cent.), and is unusually large for its early date. — Beyond (33 m.) *Balcombe* we see (l.) the lofty viaduct on which the railway crosses the Ouse valley. — 37 m. *Cuckfield* (King's Head, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.) lies on the Southern Forest Ridge (fine view). In the churchyard is the tomb of Henry Kingsley (1830–76). *Cuckfield Place* is a fine Elizabethan mansion described in Harrison Ainsworth's 'Rookwood,' though the 'Rookwood' of the tale is located in Yorkshire. *Legh Manor*, 1½ m. S., is a small 16th cent. mansion with lovely gardens and interesting furniture (adm. 1/, Wed. & Fri. 2.30–5).

A 272 leads E. to (2 m.) the pleasant residential town of *Hayward's Heath* (Birch, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Haworth, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), on the main Brighton railway. *Lindfield* (County, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; Bent Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.), a village with some fine old houses (notably Old Place) and one of the few water-mills still grinding corn, prolongs Hayward's Heath to the N. At *Ardingly* (Greyhound, RB. 15/), 2 m. farther on, is an Anglican school, one of a group which includes also Lancing, Hurstpierpoint, and a girls' school at Bognor Regis.

41 m. *Burgess Hill* and (43½ m.) *Hassocks* (Downs, RB. 21/, P. from 9 gs.; North Court, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) are small residential towns. To the E. are *Keymer* (1 m.) with a noted windmill, and *Ditchling* (2 m.), a pretty village, where Sir Frank Brangwyn (1867–1956) died. — At (44½ m.) *Clayton* we reach the South Downs; on the right rises Wolstanbury Hill (677 ft.), on the left Ditchling Beacon (812 ft.; *View; N.T.). Clayton church has an 11th cent. chancel arch and 12th cent. wall-paintings. In 1 m. more we join A 23 and follow it to (51 m.) Brighton (Rte. 8B).

B. Viâ Reigate

ROAD, 50 m. (A 217 and A 23). — 21 m. Reigate. — 29½ m. *Crawley*. — 33½ m. *Handcross*. — 44½ m. *Pyecombe*. — 50 m. Brighton. — GREEN LINE COACH 711 from Trafalgar Sq. to Reigate.

Crossing the Thames at Putney Bridge, we traverse Wimbledon

and Morden and take the Sutton by-pass (A 217) to the right, reaching the foot of the North Downs at (15 m.) *Banstead*. Beyond (16 m.) *Burgh Heath* A 217 bears to the left and descends Reigate Hill (*View).

21 m. *Reigate* (*Reigate Hill*, RB. 25/, P. 9½ gs.; *Monks Court*, RB. 17/6, P. from 7 gs., with good gardens; *Castle*, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an attractive town (42,250 inhab. incl. Redhill), at the S. base of the North Downs, forms one community with Redhill. In the Recreation Grounds N. of High St. are the earthworks that mark the site of *Reigate Castle*, slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648. The gateway is a Gothic erection of 1777. The curious caverns in the depths of the mound were probably nothing but sand-pits, and their association with the Magna Charta barons is quite apocryphal. Lord Howard of Effingham (1536–1624), conqueror of the Spanish Armada (1588), is buried below the chancel of the large parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, which stands near the E. end of the town. The nave-pillars date back to c. 1200.

To the S. of the town is *Reigate Priory*, occupying the site of an Augustinian foundation of the 13th cent. and once the seat of Lord Howard of Effingham. — *Reigate Park*, a finely wooded ridge S. of the Priory, has been given to the town. — *Reigate Hill* (700 ft.) and *Colley Hill* (763 ft.), 1½ m. N. and N.W. of the town (128 acres, N.T.), command an extensive *View of the Weald. — Among other points within easy reach are *Leigh Church* (pron. 'Lye'; brasses), 3½ m. S.W., and *Charlwood Church* (13–15th cent. wall-paintings; 15th cent. screen), 6½ m. S. — The road to (7 m.) *Dorking* leads via *Buckland* (rebuilt church, with an old wooden belfry) and (2½ m.) *Betchworth* (Hartsfield Country House, unlic., P. from 9 gs.); and a fine walk leads along the ridge of the N. Downs from Reigate Hill to Box Hill.

26½ m. *Gatwick*, with a large airport. We enter Sussex. — 29½ m. *Crawley* (George, a 16th cent. inn, T.H., RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.) is the centre of a new 'satellite' town (10,700 inhab.). We traverse Tilgate Forest and the South Downs appear ahead. — 33½ m. *Handcross*. To the S.E. (½ m.) are the noted gardens of *Nymans* (N.T.; adm. Apr.–Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. & BH. 2–7, 2/). At *Slaugham Place*, 1 m. S.W., are the ruins of a Jacobean mansion. — 38½ m. *Bolney*. — 40½ m. *Sayers Commòn* (Stroods, with swimming-pool, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.). As we approach the South Downs we pass near *Hurstpierpoint* (1 m. l.) with a large boys' school and a church with two old monuments. — 44½ m. *Pyecombe* lies in a gap between Wolstanbury Hill (l.; see above) and Newtimber Hill (N.T.; 660 ft.). The chancel arch of the church is Norman, and the interesting leaden font dates from the late 12th cent. On the W. side of Newtimber Hill is *Poynings* (2 m.), where the 14th cent. church is on the plan of a Greek cross; and there is another lead font at *Edburton* (2 m. farther W.). — At (47 m.) *Patcham* (by-pass) we enter the suburbs of Brighton.

50 m. **BRIGHTON** is the largest and most widely known seaside resort in England, disputing with Scarborough the

title of 'queen of watering-places.' Though it is a large and populous coast-town (156,450 inhab.) its interests are not maritime; it has no harbour and its prosperity is due to the residents, and still more perhaps to the crowds of temporary visitors, who are attracted by its bright and bracing air and its wide sea-views, as well as by the abundant arrangements for their comfort and amusement. The borough, whose area was more than trebled in 1929, stretches inland for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. towards the South Downs, and eastward for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., while its sea-front, from Hove (an independent borough with 69,450 inhab.) to beyond Rottingdean, is over 7 m. long.

Railway Stations. *Central* (A 4, 5; Rfmts.), at the N. end of Queen's Rd., for all trains; *Hove* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of A 1), for Worthing trains; *Preston Park* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of A 1), for the N. side of the town; *London Road* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of A 4).

Hotels (on or near the sea-front unless otherwise stated). To the W. of West St. (C, D 2): *Metropole* (D 2; 320 R.), RB. 30/-45/, P. from 15 gs.; *Grand* (D 2; 250 R.), similar charges; *Norfolk* (D 1), RB. 25/-37/6, P. from 12 gs.; *Bedford* (D 1), RB. 25/-35/6, P. 12-17 gs.; *Hockley's* (D 1), unlic., RB. 24/, P. 7-12 gs.; *Curzon* (C 1), T.H., RB. 18/6-22/, P. 8-11 gs.; *Salisbury* (D 1), RB. 25/-30/, P. 13-18 gs.

At Hove: *Dudley*, Lansdowne Pl., RB. 32/6, P. 15-20 gs.; *Sackville Court*, RB. 32/6, P. 13-18 gs.; *Kingsway*, P. 11-16 gs.; *Alexandra*, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; *Hangleton Manor*, inland near golf course, P. from 10 gs.

To the E. of West St.: *Royal Albion* (D 4), RB. 22/6-37/6, P. 14-19 gs.; *Old Ship* (D 3; 140 R.), RB. 19/6-24/, P. 12 gs.; *Queen's* (D 3), RB. 22/-28/, P. 9-11 gs.; *Adelphi* (D 4), RB. 17/6-30/, P. 10-17½ gs.; *Palace Pier* (D 4), RB. 17/6, P. 7-10 gs.; *Victoria* (D 3), similar charges.

In Kemp Town (beyond D 4): *Royal Crescent*, RB. 25/, P. 12-15 gs.; *Steyning Mansions*, RB. 21/, P. 8-12½ gs.; *Clarges*, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 9-14 gs.; *Madeira*, unlic., P. 7-10 gs.

In the town: *Clarence* (C 3), North St., RB. from 19/; *Cook's*, Old Steine, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 8-11 gs.; and many private hotels in *Regency Sq.*, *Montpelier Rd.*, etc.

Restaurants at the chief hotels; also *Cunningham's* (oysters), West St.; *English's* (oysters), East St.; *Sussex Grill*, Ship St.; *Eaton*, Eaton Gardens; *Mascotte*, 29 Preston St.

King Alfred, at Hove (see below); *Jimmy's* Old Steine; *Cricketers*, Black Lion St.; *Nan King*, Market St. (Chinese); *Taj Mahal*, 39 Ship St. (Indian).

Post Office (C 3), Ship St. — **INFORMATION BUREAUX**, Royal York Buildings and 67 King's Rd., Brighton; Town Hall, Hove.

Motor-Buses or **Trolley-Buses** from *Old Steine* to *Central Station*, *Dyke Rd.*, *Patcham*, *Rottingdean* (sea-front or inland service) and *Shoreham*. — **LONG-DISTANCE SERVICES** from *Pool Valley* (D 4) to *Worthing*, *Lewes*, *Newhaven*, *Seaford*, *Eastbourne*, *Arundel*, *Horsham*, *Tunbridge Wells*, *Steyning*, and many other points. — **ELECTRIC RAILWAY** (Volk's) along the beach from the Aquarium to the Children's Playground and *Black Rock*. — **EXCURSION STEAMERS** in summer from the piers to points on the S. coast and Isle of Wight (return may be made by rail or bus).

Amusements. **THEATRES:** *Royal* (C 3), New Rd.; *Palace Pier* (D 4; repertory); *Grand* (B 3), North Rd.; *Imperial* (C 3), North St.; *Hippodrome* (varieties), Middle St. — **SWIMMING** from the beaches; open-air pools at *Black Rock* and *Rottingdean*; indoor pool, *King Alfred*, Hove (1/3; small pool 1/-; also medicated baths from 4/). — **FISHING** from the piers, 1/-. — **TENNIS** in Hove Recreation Ground, *Preston Park*, *Queen's Park*, *St. Ann's Well Gardens* (Hove), etc. — **GOLF** on the Downs (3 courses) and at the municipal courses of *Hollingbury* (2/6 per round), *Waterhall*, and *The Dyke* (3/6). — **COUNTY CRICKET GROUND**, Hove. — **RACE-COURSE**, *White Hawk Down* (June, Aug., Sept.). — **GREYHOUND STADIUM**, *Nevill Rd.*, Hove. — **ICE HOCKEY**, Sports Stadium, West St.

History. Brighton is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Brighthelmston* or *Brithelmeston*, after a more or less mythical Bishop of Selsey; and the fishing-village of Domesday seems to have remained a fishing-village for about seven centuries. The one gleam of interest in its history is that Charles II spent a night here before his escape to France in 1651. The foundation of its modern prosperity was laid in the middle of the 18th cent. by Dr. Richard Russell of Lewes, who strongly recommended its bracing air and sea-bathing (tablet on the Albion Hotel). Miss Burney, Mrs. Thrale, and Dr. Johnson were among the early visitors (1770); and a decisive cachet of fashion was added when George IV, then Prince of Wales, came to live here in 1784 and built the Pavilion. Since then its growth has been very rapid. It is still 'fashionable,' though not exclusively so; and its modern catholicity in summer is well summarised in its sobriquet of 'London by the Sea.'

Aubrey Beardsley (1874-98; born in Buckingham Rd.; A 2) and Roger Quilter (1877-1953) were natives of Brighton; Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), who lived at 5 Percival Terrace, Kemp Town, Hablot K. Browne ('Phiz'; 1815-82), Thomas Hughes (1822-96), and G. J. Holyoake (1817-1906), the social reformer, died here; while the list of distinguished residents includes George Canning (1770-1827; tablet on the Royal Crescent Hotel), Harrison Ainsworth (1805-82), and Richard Jefferies (1848-87). Rowland Hill (1795-1879), the originator of penny postage, was also chairman of the Brighton Railway, and was responsible for the introduction of express and excursion services. William Friese-Greene (1855-1921), a pioneer of the cinema, had his workshop in Middle St.; Gladstone frequently spent his holidays at Lion Mansions (now the Adelphi Hotel); and Metternich stayed at 42 Brunswick Terrace in 1848-9. Sir Hamilton Harty (1880-1941) died at Hove, and Sir Winston Churchill was at school at Lansworth House, Brunswick Rd., in 1883-5. — Macaulay, Thackeray, Dickens (tablet on the Bedford Hotel), Conan Doyle, and many others have given Brighton a place in their pages. — Mrs. Pipchin's infantine boarding-house was in a steep by-street, but Dr. Blimber's was a mighty fine house fronting the sea.

King's Road (D 1-3), which forms the W. part of the broad ESPLANADE, is the centre of the animation of Brighton and contains the chief hotels and shops. It runs W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Hove, and is prolonged by *Kingsway*, skirting the well-kept *Lawns*, which are seen at their gayest on Sunday. *Regency Square* (D 1), off King's Rd., and *Brunswick Square*, off Kingsway, are notable examples of Regency architecture.

'*King Alfred*,' on the front at Hove, an admirable swimming-pool and bathing establishment, with restaurant, served in 1939-45 as 'H.M.S. King Alfred,' the chief war-time training centre for officers of the Royal Navy.

The *West Pier* (1866; adm. 6d.), 1100 ft. long, is generally crowded with promenaders in fine weather. Near the E. end of King's Road are the *Palace Pier* (D 4; adm. 4d.), 1710 ft. long, another popular promenade, and the *Aquarium* (D 4; 10-5, 6, or 7; adm. 1/6, children 9d.), rebuilt in 1929, by David Edwards, surmounted by terraces. Within are tanks with a collection of fish and a small zoo.

The *Palace Pier* replaces the *Chain Pier*, the first of its kind (1823), which stood a few yards farther E. (tablet on the Aquarium railings) until it was destroyed in a December storm in 1896. For many years it was the terminus of a regular cross-Channel service to Dieppe, and Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort disembarked here in 1843.

From this point along the cliff to (1 m.) *Kemp Town* stretches the MARINE PARADE (D 4). On the level of the beach is the wide and well-sheltered *Madeira Drive*, skirted by Volk's Electric Railway, and bordered by a covered walk $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long,

above which is a sheltered promenade on the cliff-side. The squares and crescents of Kemp Town vie with those of Hove. An undercliff walk prolongs the Madeira Drive to Rottingdean and Saltdean.

The open garden-space, with a good War Memorial Colonnade (1922), near the Palace Pier, is the *Old Steine* (prop. 'Steen'; C, D 4), believed to take its name from the stone on which the fishermen used to dry their nets. No. 55 on the W. side of the Steine was the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert (d. 1837), wife of George IV. She is buried in *St. John's* Rom. Cath. church, Kemp Town (in Bristol Rd., reached from the Marine Parade by Bedford St.). Her effigy is adorned by three wedding rings. *Brighton College*, a boys' public school founded in 1845, stands c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.

The Royal Pavilion (C 3, 4; adm. daily 10-5 or 8; 1/6-2/6 according to season), begun in 1784 by *Henry Holland*, was rebuilt after 1817 in an Oriental style by *Nash* for George IV (when Prince of Wales), who frequently resided here. Queen Victoria, however, transferred her seaside home to Osborne in 1845, and the building was sold to the town of Brighton for about £50,000 (a small fraction of the sums lavished in its erection). It has been well restored since 1936 and its sumptuous apartments now display much of their Regency 'Chinese' decoration, while many of the original furnishings have been recovered.

In summer (July-Sept.) a special Regency exhibition is usually held, while out of season the rooms are used for concerts, etc. In 1914-18 it was used as a hospital for Indian soldiers, and, in 1922, a Memorial Gateway (S.) was erected as a mark of India's gratitude to Brighton. The *Chattri* (1921), a domed building on the Downs N.E. of *Patcham*, 3 m. N., marks the site of the burning ghât where the bodies of Sikhs and Hindoos who died in the hospital were burned. The statue of George IV at the N. end of the Pavilion Gardens is by Chantrey (1828).

The former royal stables, to the N., covered with a dome (80 ft. in diameter), have been converted into a concert and ball room, known as the *Dome*. — In Church St., adjoining, is the building containing the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, & ART GALLERY (C 3; adm. free, 10-7, Sun. 2.30-5).

The Museum is interesting for its Sussex Room, illustrating the archaeology and history of Sussex, and contains a good ceramic collection. The Art Gallery has an excellent representative collection of modern British painting, fine water-colours, and good examples of Old Masters. The Booth Museum (10-6, Sun. 2-6), in Dyke Rd. ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond A 1), is devoted to the admirable *Booth Collection of British Birds*, in which about 250 species are shown in surroundings illustrating their natural habitat.

Hove Museum & Art Gallery, in New Church Rd. (adm. free, 10-1, 2.30-5, 6, or 7; Sun. 2.30-5), is notable for its 'period' rooms (Georgian, Regency, Victorian).

On the hill, at the W. end of Church St., stands the former parish church of *St. Nicholas* (C 2), built in 1380, and largely rebuilt in 1853. It contains a Perp. screen (regilt), a quaintly carved Norman font, and a memorial to the Duke of Welling-

S O U T H S T R E

VICARS COLLEGE

Ch. of St Katherine
St. Barlow
St. Mary
St. Day
St. Ralph?
St. Safford. H?
Ch. of St Mary Magdalen

18. 21 *Saxony Sculptures*
20 *St. Barbara*
22 *Beau Book*
23 *Small Society*
24 *St. Barbara*
24* *Baronville Pictures*
25 *St. Leger*
26 *Queen Mary (Ch. of St. Elizabeth)*
27 *Society (now the Singing School)*
28 *Childingworth*
29 *St. Barbara*

WEST

GRAVE
YARD

37

CLOISTER

**PARADISE
ON
BURIAL
GROUND**

CLOIST-EM

CELL

Factorial of Two

**Richards
Palace**

ton (W. end of N. aisle). At the chancel end of the N. wall, near what of old was the Thrale pew, is a tablet recording that Dr. Johnson used to worship here. In the churchyard (by the S. wall of the chancel) lies Nicholas Tetttersell, captain of the ship that bore Charles II from Shoreham to Fécamp in 1651. Near by is the tomb of Martha Gunn (1727-1815) most famous of Brighton 'bathing-women.' *St. Peter's* (A 4), the parish church of Brighton since 1873, is a conspicuous Perp. building by Barry (1824), architect of the Houses of Parliament. Farther out along the London Road is *Preston Park*, with beautifully laid out gardens, just beyond which, in Preston Manor House (1739), is the *Thomas-Stanford Museum* (adm. 1/-; 10-1, 2-5, Sun. 2.30-5, closed Tues.), with a collection of furniture and plate and a Sussex library.

Besides the motor-buses mentioned on p. 50, excursion coaches, usually starting near the Aquarium, make morning, afternoon, or all-day excursions to places in the vicinity, including the *Devil's Dyke*, *Seaford* viâ Newhaven, *Bramber Castle* and *Poynings* circuit, *Ashdown Forest* circuit, *Worthing* and *Arundel Castle*, and many others. — Rottingdean (*Olde Place*, R.B. 21/, P. from 10 gs.; *White Horse*, similar charges), 3½ m. E. of the Old Steine, at the mouth of a 'dean' orcombe in the chalk cliffs, still preserves its old village street. It is reached by road along the cliff, passing *Roedean*, a well-known school for girls founded in 1885, and the modern (1939) home and training establishment of *St. Dunstan's*, primarily for blinded ex-service men. Both these buildings were occupied during the war (1940-45) by H.M.S. Vernon, the naval torpedo school. The return may be made by walking across the Downs viâ (1½ m.) *Ovingdean* (½ m. from the cliffs), with a very early church and the manor house celebrated by Ainsworth in 'Ovingdean Grange.' Rottingdean church contains windows by Sir E. Burne-Jones (1833-98), who is buried in the churchyard, at the S.W. corner of the church. Close by is the grave of William Black (1841-98). Rudyard Kipling lived for a time at 'The Elms,' opposite the church, and North End House, Burne-Jones's residence, is lower down. The cliff road goes on to (9 m.) Newhaven viâ the villa-resorts of (4½ m.) *Saltden* and (6 m.) *Peacehaven*. — The 'Devil's Dyke' is a deep and narrow hollow in the South Downs, 5½ m. N.W. of Brighton. The top of the dyke hill (697 ft.; bus), since 1928 the property of Brighton, affords an extensive *View of the Weald of Sussex, Brighton, the sea, and the North Downs. The Dyke is a good starting-point for walks on the breezy South Downs, the springy turf and open views of which are a joy to the pedestrian. A pleasant descent may be made N.E., viâ the pretty hamlet of *Saddlescombe*, to (½ hr.) *Poynings* (p. 49).

The road from Brighton to Lewes (9 m.), viâ (4½ m.) *Falmer*, skirts *Stanmer Park*, a public park of 5000 acres, noted for its beeches.

FROM BRIGHTON TO WORTHING, 10½ m., A 259 or A 27, (railway in ½ hr.). — 1 m. *Hove*. — 2 m. *Portslade* and (3½ m.) *Southwick* are connected by a line of grimy wharves. At the foot of the Downs, above Southwick, is an interesting Roman villa. — 5 m. Shoreham-by-Sea is an old town (13,050 inhab.) with two fine Norman *Churches: *St. Mary de Haura* (i.e. of the harbour), near the High St., and *St. Nicholas*, at Old Shoreham, 1 m. up the Adur, where the river is crossed by a quaint wooden bridge (car-toll 6d., motor-cycle 1d.). From the small harbour Charles II escaped to Fécamp in 1651. In High St. is *The Maritpins*, a small 12th cent. house with a little museum (weekdays 10.30-12.30, 2.30-5). To *Horsham*, see p. 55. — We

cross the Adur. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lancing* (Sussex Pad, near the toll-bridge, T.H., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) has a partly Norman church. *Lancing College*, on the r., has a conspicuous Gothic chapel, begun in 1868. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Worthing*, see Rte. 9.

9. FROM LONDON TO WORTHING

ROAD, 57 m. (A 243 and A 24). — 19 m. *Leatherhead*. — 24 m. *Dorking*. — $37\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Horsham*. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Washington*. — 57 m. *Worthing*.

RAILWAY via Hove, 60 m. from Victoria or London Bridge in 85–90 min. Principal Stations: To ($49\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Preston Park*, see Rte. 8. — $51\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Hove*. — $55\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Shoreham*. — 60 m. *Worthing* (Central). — 61 m. *West Worthing*. — Places between London and Horsham are served by the Arundel line (Rte. 11A).

We quit London by Putney Bridge and the Kingston by-pass, and at (14 m.) *Hook Corner* turn left on A 243.

An alternative route from London (A 24) runs via Wimbledon, Morden, and Ewell to (15 m.) *Epsom* (68,050 inhab.; *Drift Bridge*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Spread Eagle*, RB. 21/–26/, P. 9 gs.; *Linden House*, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; *Woodcote*, RB. 15/), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of *Epsom Downs*, where the 'Derby' and the 'Oaks' (instituted in 1780 and 1779) are run in May or June. The parish church contains monuments by Flaxman and Chantrey. The mineral springs that gave name to 'Epsom Salts' were discovered in 1618, but are no longer in vogue. *Durdans*, a mansion where the fifth Earl of Rosebery (1847–1929), Prime Minister and winner of the Derby, died, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., adjoining *Woodcote Park*, with the country club of the R.A.C. — At ($17\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Ashted*, where the church contains stained glass (c. 1500) brought from Herck in Belgium, George MacDonald died in 1905. A 24 joins our route at ($19\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Leatherhead*.

On the right at ($15\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Chessington* is *Burnt Stub*, with a popular Zoo and amusement park (adm. 2/, children 1/3; restaurant). — 19 m. *Leatherhead* (*New Bull*, RB. 21/, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.) is a pleasant town (27,200 inhab.) on the Mole, with some attractive old houses and a large boys' school. It is one of the claimants to be the 'Highbury' of Jane Austen's 'Emma.' Anthony Hope (Sir Anthony H. Hawkins; 1863–1933) is buried in the churchyard; while the Council Offices are on the site of Kingston House, in which John Wesley preached his last sermon (Feb. 23rd, 1791).

A 246 runs hence to Guildford ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.) via *Great Bookham* (see below), *Effingham* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and *East Horsley* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.), where the church has an 11th cent. tower and good brasses.

21 m. *Mickleham* (by-pass; Running Horses) has a church in which Fanny Burney was married in 1793 and George Meredith in 1864. A path leads across the Mole and through *Norbury Park*, famous for its beeches and for the yews in the 'Druids' Grove,' rejoining the road near Burford Bridge. — $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Juniper Hall* (l.), now a field-study centre, was once occupied by a group of French refugees, one of whom (Gen. d'Arblay) married Fanny Burney. *Camilla Lacey*, 1 m. S.W., the house originally built with the proceeds of 'Camilla,' was burned, with many Burney relics, in 1919. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Burford Bridge* (Hotel, T.H., RB. 21/–25/) spans the Mole at the foot of Box Hill (see Rte. 10). At the hotel, Keats finished 'Endymion' (room shown) and R. L. Stevenson stayed four times in 1878–86.

A little above Burford Bridge is *Flint Cottage*, the home from 1867 of George Meredith (1828–1909), who is buried in Dorking Cemetery. At the top of the steep garden is the chalet built by Meredith as a study and bedroom in 1877.

24 m. Dorking (*White Horse*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Red Lion*, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.; *Star & Garter*, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient market-town (20,250 inhab.), is a favourite centre for walks (see Rte. 10). It gives name to an old-fashioned breed of five-toed fowls. The former King's Head inn in North St. is supposed to be the original of the 'Marquis of Granby' in 'Pickwick.'

To the E. of Dorking lies the *Deepdene*, a once famous mansion where Disraeli wrote most of 'Coningsby.' The by-pass here runs between *Glory Woods* (r.) and the golf course (l.). A pleasant walk to the N.W. of Dorking leads over *Ranmore Common* (views) to (5 m.) *Great Bookham* viâ (3 m.) **Polesden Lacey* (N.T.), a mansion of 1824 by Cubitt, in beautiful grounds (900 acres), bequeathed in 1942 by Mrs. Ronald Greville with its collection of paintings and other works of art (grounds open daily; house, adm. 2/ or 2/6, Sat. & Sun. 11–1, 2–6, also 2–6 on Wed. & BH.). King George VI spent part of his honeymoon in the mansion. Sheridan lived for some years in a previous house on the site.

From Dorking to *Guildford* and to *Leith Hill*, see Rte. 10.

We skirt *Holmwood Common* (N.T.; 630 acres) and enter Sussex, leaving the Arundel road (A 29) on the right. About 1½ m. S.W. of (35 m.) *Warnham* is *Field Place*, where the poet Shelley (1792–1822) was born and wrote his 'Queen Mab.'

37½ m. Horsham (*King's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Black Horse*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Crown*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Station*, RB. 15/), a market-town (16,700 inhab.) and railway-junction. The E.E. *Church*, with Perp. windows and a shingle spire, contains interesting monuments. Many old houses are to be seen in The Causeway, at the end of West St.; here is the *Museum* (weekdays 2.30–4.30) with the old stocks, bull-ring, and whipping-post. Horsham stone, easily split, is a traditional material for roof-slabs throughout Sussex.

About 2 m. S.W. are the large but somewhat ineffective red brick buildings of Christ's Hospital, the famous 'Blue Coat School,' founded in London by Edward VI in 1552 and removed hither in 1902. The boys still wear the ancient costume of blue gowns, knee breeches, and yellow stockings. This was the school of Charles Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt, and among earlier pupils were Camden, Stillingfleet, and Middleton. In the dining hall is a large painting by Verrio depicting the Endowment of the Royal Mathematical School in 1672; and in the chapel are paintings by Brangwyn.

FROM HORSHAM TO SHOREHAM, 21 m. (S.R. in ¾ hr.). — 4 m. *Lower Beeding*. — The church of (7 m.) *Cowfold* contains the splendid brass, 10 ft. long, of Prior Nelond (1433). — Beyond (8½ m.) *St. Hugh's Charterhouse*, established by monks from the Grande-Chartreuse (1877–83; male visitors admitted 10–3, exc. Sun.), we turn right and cross the Adur beyond (9½ m.) *Partridge Green*. — At (12 m.) *Ashurst* 'Michael Fairless' (Margaret Fairless Barber; d. 1901), author of 'The Roadmender,' is buried. She died at Mock Bridge House, near Shermanbury, 1½ m. E. on the Henfield road. — 16 m. *Steyning* (*St. Cuthman's*, P. 7 gs.), a pleasant little town with an old grammar school at the foot of the Downs, has a very interesting church, said to have been originally founded by St. Cuthman. The present church is only a fragment of the contemplated structure. Its most striking feature is the series of enriched late-Norman arches in the nave (c. 1150). The plain E. arches of the nave and aisles are 100 years older. Near the Purbeck marble font is the 'Steyning Stone,' probably of pre-Christian origin, rediscovered in 1938 in the churchyard.

In a house near by Yeats wrote many of his later poems. About 2 m. W. rises *Chanctonbury Ring* (783 ft.), a conspicuous summit crowned with ancient entrenchments and a circle of beeches. Glorious walks may be taken from Steyning along the Downs to (5 m.) the Devil's Dyke on the E., or to (10 m.) Amberley on the W. — 17 m. *Bramber* (St. Mary's, unlic., in an ancient house, RB. 20/; Castle, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) has a little Norman church and fragments of a castle (N.T.) erected to guard the estuary of the Adur. At *Botolphs* and at *Coombes*, 1 and 2 m. S., are quaint little churches of 11th cent. foundation, the latter with 12th cent. mural paintings. — 21 m. *Shoreham*, see p. 53.

From Horsham to *Guildford*, see p. 66; to *Arundel*, etc., see Rte. 11.

43½ m. *West Grinstead* (l.) has a partly Norman church. In West Grinstead Park is 'Pope's Oak,' under which Pope is said to have composed the 'Rape of the Lock' at the suggestion of his host, John Caryl. On the right are the ruins of *Knepp Castle* and *Knepp Park*, with a lake 1 m. long. — 49½ m. *Washington* lies below Chanctonbury Ring (see above) and a fine road leads W. beneath the South Downs to *Storrington* (2½ m.; White Horse, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.; Manor House, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-10 gs.; Abingworth Hall, unlic., 2 m. N., P. 7-12 gs.) and Amberley (6 m.; Rte. 11A). — 52½ m. *Findon* (by-pass; Findon Manor, RB. 17/6-21/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; Grey Point, RB. 15/-21/, P. 7-10 gs.) is the nearest village to Cissbury Ring (see below). A 280, the 'Long Furlong' with splendid views, leads r. for Arundel.

57 m. *Worthing* (*Warne's*, RB. 27/6-40/, P. 12½-22 gs.; *Beach*, P. 12-16 gs.; *Burlington*, RB. 21/-35/, P. 12-16 gs.; *Berkeley*, *Bath*, P. 9½-13½ gs.; *Eardley*, P. 8-14 gs.; *Cavendish*, *Kingsway*, P. 7-12 gs.; *Alexander's*, P. 6-9 gs.; *Spaniard*, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., and many others. — *Parade Wine Lodge Rest.*, good) is a popular seaside resort (69,375 inhab.), with a mild climate. There are good swimming baths and gardens, but the beach is shingly except at low tide. In Chapel Rd. are the *Post Office* and the *Town Hall* and *Museum* (weekdays 10-5 or 8) with a good collection of Roman remains, and in Union Place, nearly opposite, is the *Connaught Theatre* (repertory). Concerts are held in the Pier Pavilion.

Worthing is a good starting-point for visits to the South Downs and several interesting churches. — The transitional Norman church of *Broadwater*, a suburb 1 m. N., contains old brasses and monuments. In the cemetery, a few yards W., lie Richard Jefferies (see below) and W. H. Hudson (1841-1922), the naturalists. — The Norman Church of *Sompting*, 2 m. N.E., has a Saxon tower with the single example in England of a Rhenish 'helm' roof. Many of the other features, such as the vaulted chapel off the S. transept, are of much interest, and the church has been described as "the greatest architectural curiosity in the county." Near by is the cottage where Edward Trelawny, Shelley's friend, died in 1881. — *West Tarring*, 1½ m. N.W., has some 15th cent. cottages (adm. 6d.), and an E.E. church with a Perp. tower, modern Italian mosaics, and a tablet to John Selden (1584-1654), who was born at *Salvington*, ½ m. farther N., in a cottage still extant (with a Latin inscription over the door). The famous Fig Garden (adm. 2d.) at Tarring is said to have been originally planted by Becket. — *Cissbury Hill* (603 ft.; N.T.), 3 m. N., is crowned by the largest entrenchment on the South Downs (c. 300 a.c.)

FROM WORTHING TO CHICHESTER by the coast-road, 25 m. (A 259; motor-bus) passing several seaside resorts; through trains from Brighton to Portsmouth. — At (2½ m.) *Goring-by-Sea* Richard Jefferies died in 1887. — 3½ m.

Ferring (Greystoke Manor, P. 10 gs.). — 6 m. *Angmering* (South Strand, Palm Court, unlic., RB. 15/-25/, P. 7½-11 gs.; Three Crowns, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.). The Pigeon House, in the village 2 m. N., is an interesting medieval house (adm. daily, exc. Thurs., from 3 p.m., by appointment). — 10 m. *Littlehampton* (*Stetson, Dolphin*, P. 10 gs.; *Broadmark*, at Rustington, 1½ m. E., P. 7-15 gs.), with good sands and a golf course at the mouth of the Arun. — 12 m. *Clymping* has a 13th cent. church with a tower of 1170. To the N. is *Ford*, with a naval air station and a tiny Norman church. — At (16½ m.) *Felpham*, now a suburb of Bognor, are a cottage occupied by William Blake in 1801-4 and the house of William Hayley (1745-1820), the poet, who is buried in the church.

18 m. *Bognor Regis* (*Royal Norfolk*, RB. 22/6-35/, P. 12-24 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 21/, P. 8½-14 gs.; *Clarehaven, Rock Gardens*, P. 8-12 gs.; *Victoria*, P. 7-10 gs.), a bathing-resort (25,600 inhab.) with a sandy beach, owes its surname 'Regis' to the fact that *Craigwell House* (demolished) at *Aldwick* (Bay Court, first class, P. 15-20 gs.; *Lion House*, 1 m. N.W., P. 7-10 gs.), 1½ m. W., was occupied by George V during his convalescence in 1929. — For the direct road to London (A 29), see Rte. 11. — 25 m. *Chichester*, see Rte. 11.

10. BOX HILL AND LEITH HILL

APPROACHES. — ROAD to Dorking, see Rte. 9. — **RAILWAY STATIONS.** *Box Hill & Burford Bridge*, on the electric line from Waterloo to Dorking; *Betchworth*, and *Deepdene*, on the line from London Bridge to Reigate, Dorking, and Guildford, are the nearest stations to Box Hill. — *Holmwood*, on the line from Victoria or London Bridge to Horsham (or from Waterloo, changing at Dorking North); and *Gomshall & Shere*, on the London Bridge-Guildford line, are the nearest stations to Leith Hill. — **MOTOR-BUSES.** Green Line Coaches 712, 713, 714 from Baker St. Station, Hyde Pk. Corner, or Victoria (Eccleston Br.) to *Leatherhead* and *Dorking*; thence No. 433 to *Coldharbour* (for Leith Hill) and to *Ranmore Common*; No. 425 (every ½ hr.) to *Wotton Hatch* and *Guildford*; and No. 412 to *Abinger Hatch* and *Holmbury St. Mary* for the Leith Hill district.

Box Hill (596 ft.; *View), including c. 900 acres of N.T. property, c. 1½ m. N.E. of Dorking, is best approached from the *Leatherhead* road (Rte. 9), either from *Burford Bridge* or via the stepping-stones across the Mole just S. of it. It is a fine expanse of down and woodland with numerous box trees from which it takes its name. A fine walk leads along the ridge via *Pebble Coombe* to (6 m.) *Reigate*; or the ridge may be followed N. across *Mickleham Downs* (N.T.) to (4 m.) *Leatherhead*.

Leith Hill (965 ft.), the highest point in S.E. England, c. 4½ m. S.W. of Dorking, commands an extensive *View, including (on a clear day) *St. Paul's* in London and the Channel, with ships passing *Shoreham Gap* (adm. to tower 2d.). It is approached by several pleasant footpaths from the *Guildford* road between *Westcott* and *Wotton Hatch*, or from *Holmwood* station. The surrounding woods (750 acres N.T.) are noted for bluebells and rhododendrons. From the summit a charming walk may be taken N. to (c. ½ hr.) *Friday Street*, a picturesque hamlet of red cottages faced by a large pond, and thence down the W. bank of the brook to (1 m.) *Wotton House*, where we join the *Guildford* road (see below). About ½ m. W. of *Friday Street* is *Abinger* or *Abinger Hatch* (*Hatch*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with an 11th cent. church shattered by bombs and

restored, a manor house with a Jacobean porch, and the old stocks (on the green). From Abinger a road leads N. to (1 m.) *Wotton* (see below), another via *Pasturewood House*, opened as an educational centre in 1947 in memory of Beatrice Webb, Lady Passfield (1858-1943), to (2 m. S.W.) the charming village of *Holmbury St. Mary* beneath *Holmbury Hill* (857 ft.).

The shortest route to Leith Hill by road (5½ m.) quits Dorking by South St., and ascends to (3½ m.) *Coldharbour*, a hamlet lying at the foot of *Anstiebury Camp* (l.; no adm.), with its double trench, the finest prehistoric camp in Surrey. Beyond (4 m.) *Coldharbour* church the road traverses a beautifully wooded stretch, and passes just below the conspicuous tower on the top of the hill. A little farther (l.) are the fine woods (N.T.; always open) of *Leith Hill Place* (adm. 2/, May-Sept., Wed., Sat. & BH. 2-5.30), presented by Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, the composer, in 1945, and containing Wedgwood family portraits, china, etc.

FROM DORKING TO GUILDFORD, 12 m., A 25 (railway in ½ hr. from Dorking Town sta.; motor-bus from Dorking North sta. in 58 min.). We leave Dorking by West St. and beyond (1½ m.) *Westcott* and the mansion known as *The Rookery* (l.), birthplace of Malthus (1766-1834), ascend to (2½ m.) *Wotton Hatch Hotel* (T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.). To the right, below the road, we see the church of *Wotton*, in which John Evelyn (1620-1706), the diarist, is buried in the family chapel. Hard by (l.) is *Wotton House* (no adm.), Evelyn's home; parts of the surrounding fine woods date from his planting. Shortly beyond the second side road on the left (leading to Leith Hill) we pass *Crossways Farm* ('Diana of the Crossways'), and (4¼ m.) *Abinger Hammer*, a village named after an old iron furnace. — 5½ m. *Gomshall* (Black Horse, RB. 18/6).

An attractive road leads S. to (2½ m.) *Peaslake* (Hurtwood Inn, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) and thence almost to (3½ m.) the summit of *Coneyhurst Hill* (844 ft.) the W. summit of the Leith Hill greensand ridge. The return may be made to Shere. — The thickly wooded ridge to the N. (*Hackhurst Downs*, *Netley Heath*; 270 acres N.T.) is traversed by steep and remote lanes, some of them accessible to motor cars.

6½ m. *Shere* (*White Horse*, an attractive old inn), on the *Tillingbourne*, perhaps the prettiest village in Surrey, has a well-restored church (12-15th cent.).

The road to the left at the next fork (A 248) is an alternative route to Guildford via (1½ m.) *Albury* (Drummond Arms, T.H., RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) and (2½ m.) *Chilworth* to the N. of *Blackheath* (N.T.), a tract of open heathland. *Albury Park* (Dowager Duchess of Northumberland; adm. daily 1.30-5, 2/6) contains some fine pictures. In the lovely grounds, laid out by John Evelyn, is a large Catholic Apostolic Church (or 'Cathedral'), an edifice in a Perp. style, erected in 1840 by Mr. Henry Drummond, who converted the old church, with its early-Norman tower, into a mortuary chapel. Mr. Drummond was father-in-law to the sixth Duke of Northumberland. A new chapel (1939), by Edward Maufe, commemorates the eighth Duke. — About 1 m. N. of *Chilworth* is *St. Martha's Hill* (720 ft.), with the lonely *Chapel of St. Martha* (*View), on the *Pilgrims' Way*. The Norman fabric was largely rebuilt in 1848.

A 25 ascends to (8½ m.) *Newlands Corner* (500 ft.), on the summit of the chalk ridge, affording a famous *View. Part of the *Pilgrims' Way* is traceable on the Downs, and to the S. appears *St. Martha's Chapel*. The road goes on, over *Marrow*

Downs, to (10 m.) *Merrow*, and thence to the left to (12 m.) *Guildford* (Rte. 11).

A pleasant walk leads back from Newlands Corner to (8 m.) *Dorking* along the crest of the North Downs, via Netley Heath and Ranmore Common.

11. FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH

A. Via Arundel

ROAD, 87 m. To (24 m.) *Dorking*, see Rte. 9. — A 29. 43½ m. *Billingshurst*. — 48½ m. *Pulborough*. — 57½ m. *Arundel*. — A 27. 68½ m. *Chichester* (by-pass). — 85½ m. *Portsmouth*.

RAILWAY, 87½ m. from *Victoria* or *London Bridge* in 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 13½ m. *Sutton*. — 16 m. *Epsom*. — 25½ m. *Dorking North*. — 39 m. *Horsham*, junction for *Steyning* and *Shoreham*. — 51½ m. *Pulborough*. — 58½ m. *Arundel*, junction for *Littlehampton*. — 62 m. *Ford*, junction for *Littlehampton*. — 64½ m. *Barnham*, junction for *Bognor Regis* (3½ m.; through trains). — 71 m. *Chichester*. — 73½ m. *Bosham*. — 78 m. *Emsworth*. — 79½ m. *Havant*, and thence to *Portsmouth*, see Rte. 11B. Some trains run to *Horsham* via *East Croydon*, *Three Bridges*, and *Crawley* (2 m. shorter).

From *London* to (24 m.) *Dorking*, see Rte. 9. — At (28½ m.) *Beare Green* A 29 bears to the right. — Near (32 m.) *Ockley* (Red Lion, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6) the Danes were defeated with great slaughter in 851 by *Ethelwulf* of *Wessex*. On the right rises *Leith Hill*. — At (38½ m.) *Roman Gate* begins a long section of the Roman *Stane Street*, leading from *London* to *Chichester*. — 43½ m. *Billingshurst* (Six Bells, RB. 15/). At *Coolham*, 3 m. S.E., is the curiously named 'Blue Idol,' an old Quaker meeting-house associated with *William Penn*. *Shipley* church, 2 m. farther, is Norman. *Wisborough Green*, 3 m. W. on the *Petworth* road, is a charming village on the verge of some of the best country in *Sussex*. — 48½ m. *Pulborough* (*Chequers*, RB. 22/6–28/6, P. 9½–13 gs.; *Pulborough*, RB. 21/-–25/6, P. 8–10 gs.; *Arun*, P. 8½–11 gs.), on the *Arun*, has a large E.E. and Perp. church (brasses), and a good golf course.

At *Bignor*, 7 m. S.W. (2 m. W. of *Bury*, see below), is a fine *Roman Villa (adm. daily 2/, each extra pers. 1/; tickets at caretaker's cottage), inhabited in the 2nd–4th cent., and excavated in 1827. — A footpath leads along the *Arun* from *Pulborough* to *Wiggonholt*, 2 m. S.E., while *West Chiltington* (Roundabout, RB. 21/-–25/, P. 12 gs.). 3 m. E., has its stocks and whipping-post and a good 12th cent. church. *Parham Park*, 4 m. S.E. of *Pulborough*, is a stately mansion of 1577, with interesting furniture and portraits (adm. 2–5.30, Wed., Thurs., Sun. & BH., Apr.–Oct.; 2/6).

FROM *PULBOROUGH* TO *MIDHURST*, 12 m. — 1 m. *Stopham*, with a 14th cent. bridge on the *Arun*. — 2½ m. *Fittleworth* (*Swan*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). — 5½ m. *Petworth* (*Swan*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with narrow streets and picturesque houses, lies close beside *Petworth House* (adm. 2/6; Apr.–Oct. on Tues., Thurs., Sat. & BH., 2–6, also 1st Wed. in the month 5/). The mansion (1688–96), presented to the N.T. by Lord Leconfield in 1947, contains some exquisite carvings by *Grinling Gibbons*, sculptures, and a notable collection of pictures. *Turner*, who was a frequent visitor here, is particularly well represented. The *Park* is open to the public (view from the Monument). — 12 m. *Midhurst* (*Spread Eagle*, RB. 21/-–30/, P. 10–13 gs.; *Angel*, RB. 21/-–25/, P. from 10 gs.; *Park House*, at *Bpton*, 2½ m. S.W., P. 12½ gs.), a charming old town on the *Rother*, is interesting for the imposing remains of *Cowdray House*, a Tudor mansion destroyed by fire in 1793, in *Cowdray Park*, which is open to the public (polo matches). The church of *Easebourne* (pron. Ezburn), 1 m. N.E., contains an effigy of *Sir David Owen* (d. 1535), uncle of *Henry VII.*, and

adjoins the buildings of a 13th cent. priory of Augustinian nuns (now the church hall and vicarage). About 1 m. S. of Midhurst an obelisk commemorates Richard Cobden (1804-65), who built *Dunford House*, near by, on the site of his birthplace; he is buried at *West Lavington*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. *Trotton*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W., was the birthplace of Thomas Otway (1652-85); the church contains 15th cent. wall-paintings and the earliest brass in England to a lady (1310; Margaret Camoys).

We cross the Arun, which meanders through rich water-meadows. — 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Hardham* has a church with 12th cent. wall-paintings. — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bury*, 2 m. from Bignor (see above), with the country house of John Galsworthy (d. 1933), lies opposite *Amberley*, a charming village with a ruined castle (no adm.) of the bishops of Chichester and a late-Norman church. At the Arun bridge beside the station, 1 m. S., are pleasant garden cafés. — 55 m. *Whiteways Lodge* commands a fine *View, with Arundel park on the left.

57 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Arundel (Norfolk Arms, R.B. 17/6-21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Bridge, R.B. 21/-25/, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 gs.)*, a quiet country town (2700 inhab.), clusters round the base of Arundel Castle (Duke of Norfolk), which was founded at a very early period to protect the gap here made by the Arun in the chalky South Downs. Besieged by Henry I in 1102 and by Stephen in 1139, the castle was finally laid in ruins by the Parliamentarians in 1643-44. The occupied part of the castle (adm. 2/; mid-May-Sept., Mon.-Thurs. 12 or 1-4.30; Aug.-mid-Sept. weekdays 12-4.30), rebuilt at the end of the 18th cent., was recast in the 13th cent. style in 1890-1903. The ticket admits also to the ancient *Keep* (12th cent.; restored) and the *Fitzalan Chapel* (see below). The fine *Park*, with *Swanbourne Lake*, is always open (no motors). — The parish church of *St. Nicholas* (c. 1380) has a rare pre-Reformation pulpit and 14th cent. mural paintings. The *Fitzalan Chapel*, separated from the rest of the building by a wall, is the property of the Duke of Norfolk (who is a Roman Catholic). It was originally founded (1380) as the chapel of the College of the Holy Trinity, and contains fine *Monuments of the Fitzalans, previous holders of the earldom of Arundel, which passes with the property and was acquired by the Howard family through marriage in 1580. The 15th duke (1847-1917) restored the chapel and also built the conspicuous Roman Catholic church of *St. Philip Neri*, with a slender flèche (1869-76). George MacDonald was pastor of the Tarrant St. chapel in 1850.

Charming walks ascend both banks of the Arun to (3 m.) *Amberley Bridge* (W. bank) and to (2 m.) *Burpham* (E. bank), at the foot of the S. Downs, with a Norman and Saxon church and a notable promontory-fort, probably built to resist Danish sea-raiders. — For *Littlehampton* (4 m.; p. 57) we cross the Arun and bear right beyond Arundel station.

The Chichester road (A 27) runs W. from Arundel, crossing the Bognor road (A 29). To the r. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is *Slindon*, where Abp. Stephen Langton died in 1228 (memorial in the church), with 3500 acres of N.T. land above it. — 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Fontwell Park* race-course (steeplechases). — 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Opposite *Tangmere*, with an

R.A.F. station, is *Boxgrove*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the main road. The interesting Benedictine *Priory Church here is notable for its late-Norman and E. E. work recalling that of Bp. Seffrid at Chichester. The original building was divided into a monastic and a parish church (the latter now in ruins). The vaulting is of very unusual form. The De La Warr chantry is an elaborate work of 1532.

68 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. CHICHESTER (*Dolphin & Anchor*, T.H., West St., opp. the cathedral, R.B. 22/, P. 10 gs.; *Ship*, North St., R.B. 22/6-27/6, P. 12-14 gs.; *Globe*, South St., R.B. 21/, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.), a charming cathedral city (19,100 inhab.) and the administrative centre of West Sussex, is the ancient *Regnum*, called *Ciseseceaster* in the Saxon Chronicle. It betrays its Roman origin in its four main streets, meeting at right angles in the centre of the town. Here stands the ornate **Market Cross* (c. 1500), surmounted by a cupola put up in 1724. On the E. side is a bronze bust of Charles I.

The **Cathedral* (Plan, see p. 53) is predominantly an early-Norman building, with Transitional and E.E. alterations and additions. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.30, & 5.15; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 4 (6.30 in summer). Visitors enter by the western Galilee Porch (E.E.); the S. porch is a beautiful work of the same period.

HISTORY. The ancient see of Selsey (established in the 7th cent.) was transferred hither c. 1072; and the new cathedral was begun c. 1090 by Bishop Ralph I (on the site of an old collegiate church) and consecrated in 1108. Partly destroyed by fire in 1114, it was at once repaired and practically finished by 1123. A second fire in 1186 led to the rebuilding of the inside of the clerestory and the addition of stone vaulting. The Norman chancel-apse was replaced by Bishop Seffrid II (1180-1204) by the present square retro-choir. The three porches and the sacristy are of the E.E. period. The outer aisles were formed by throwing into one a series of chapels originally added between 1245 and 1280. The upper stage of the central tower, with its plate-tracery windows, belonged to about 1247. The Lady Chapel was completed in 1288-1304. Various windows were inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries. A good deal of damage was done by the Parliamentary iconoclasts in 1643. The graceful spire (277 ft.), recalling that of Salisbury and said to be the only cathedral spire in England visible from the sea, was built in the 14th cent. It collapsed in 1861 and was almost at once rebuilt. The N.W. tower, which had to be taken down in 1684, was re-erected in 1901. Four large windows on the N. side of the nave, destroyed by blast in 1943, have been reglazed (1949) to illustrate the history of the diocese.

Interior. The double aisles of the NAVE, which has eight bays, are its characteristic feature. The arcades and triforium of Bp. Ralph contrast effectively with the light and graceful clerestory of Bp. Seffrid (in which Purbeck marble is freely used) and with the Dec. tracery of the outer aisles. *St. Michael's Chapel*, in the N.W. tower, is now a Naval Memorial Chapel for 1939-45. In the N. aisle are a statue of Wm. Huskisson (d. 1830), by Carew; three monuments by Flaxman, including one to William Collins (1721-59), the poet, a native of Chichester; the tomb of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (beheaded 1397; restored); and (E. bay) the tomb of Maud, Countess of Arundel (c. 1270). In the S. aisle are two more memorials by Flaxman,

and (near the S. porch) a brass of 1592, the only one spared in 1643. *St. George's Chapel* has been restored as a memorial to the Royal Sussex Regiment.

The S. TRANSEPT possesses a fine seven-light window (c. 1330) filled with poor glass. Beneath is the canopy-tomb of Bp. Langton (1305-37). The tomb on the N. side, probably that of Bp. Stratford (d. 1362), is sometimes said to be the shrine of St. Richard de la Wych (d. 1253), the fame of which attracted many pilgrims, but this was certainly in the retro-choir (tablet). On the W. side of the transept are two curious paintings by Theodore Bernardi, an Italian artist employed by Bp. Sherborne (1508-36); they represent Ceadwalla bestowing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfrid, and the confirmation of this grant made by Henry VIII to Bp. Sherborne.

To the W. of this transept is the E.E. *Sacristy*, now the singing-school, with the panelled *Chapter House* (no adm.) over it. A secret chamber here, in which the cathedral plate was hidden, was discovered and rifled by Cromwell's soldiers. To the E. is *St. Pantaleon's Chapel* (Trans.), now used as a vestry.

The N. TRANSEPT, long used as the parish church of St. Peter, contains portraits of bishops by Bernardi (see above). Gustav Holst (1874-1934), the composer, is buried here. On the W. wall is a memorial to Thomas Weelkes, the composer, organist here in 1602-23. It is adjoined on the E. by the *Chapel of the Four Virgins*, now the *Chapter Library*. The 'Pious Consultation' of Abp. Hermann of Cologne preserved here contains the autograph of Cranmer, who is said to have used it in compiling the Church of England prayer-book.

The CHOR is slightly raised above the nave, which it resembles. The oaken *Altar Screen* is a reproduction of the original, made mainly with the old material. The *Stalls*, a little later than those at Winchester, date from c. 1335, but only the backs are original; they have well-carved misericords. The hammered iron screens shutting off the aisles are copied from ancient models. In the S. aisle are two interesting **Sculptured Slabs* (c. 1140), of unusually refined design, representing the Raising of Lazarus and Christ at the Gate of Bethany. Between them is the tomb of Bp. Sherborne (d. 1536), and opposite is the cenotaph of Dean Hook (d. 1875). On the N. side of the high altar is the canopied tomb of Bp. Story (d. 1503). — The *RETRO-CHOR, completed by Bp. Seffrid in 1199, is a charming example of the final transition from the massive Norman to the lighter Gothic style. The interval between the fine Purbeck marble piers and their detached shafts is wider than in any other known example. — The E. end of the cathedral is formed by the long and narrow LADY CHAPEL, the three W. bays of which belonged to the original Norman church, while the two E. bays were added between 1288 and 1304. In the first two bays are traces of the paintings by Bernardi which once covered the vaults throughout the church.

The CLOISTERS, entered by the South Porch, are 15th cent., and irregular both in position and form. There is no N. walk. The garth is known as the Paradise. The *Bishop's Palace*, with a fine medieval kitchen and E.E. chapel, lies to the W., and from the S. walk a narrow passage called St. Richard's Walk (from Bp. Richard de la Wych) leads to Canon Lane. On the right is the Deanery; on the left the *Vicars' Close*, with a fine 14th cent. hall now occupied by the Freemasons. By the 16th cent. *Canon Gate* we emerge into South St. On the right of this street, towards the Cross, diverges the *West Pallant*, one of the four streets (N., S., E., and W. Pallant) intersecting the Palatinate or Archbishop's 'Peculiar,' a sort of miniature city within the city. The Council Offices in N. Pallant occupy *Dodo House*, a fine building of c. 1712, one of several interesting houses in this quarter. At No. 11 Eastgate Sq. (plaque) Keats began 'The Eve of St. Agnes' in 1819.

For an ascent of the *Central Tower* special permission is necessary. The same applies to the *Bell Tower* (c. 1370-1476), 120 ft. high, the only remaining English example of a detached belfry adjoining a cathedral (comp. p. 113). In its basement is the Arundel Screen (1478), removed in 1859 from the entrance to the choir.

Tower Street, opposite the Bell Tower, leads to (5 min.) *North Walls*, a promenade skirting the line of the CITY WALLS, which doubtless rest on Roman foundations and indicate the extent of the Roman town. Following North Walls to the right we soon reach the site of the North Gate, whence North St. leads back towards the Market Cross. The first turning on the left leads to the *Priory Park*, containing a Norman castle-mound, and the E.E. choir of the *Grey Friars' Church*, later used as an assize court. Here William Blake was tried for 'sedition' in 1804 (he had ejected a soldier from his garden at Felpham). The quiet Georgian St. Martin's Sq. leads S. to *St. Mary's Hospital (shown on weekdays 11-1, 2-4 or 5; donation of 6d. or more), founded before 1229 for the care of the sick but since 1528 an almshouse for the aged. The *Great Hall*, formerly the infirmary but since 1680 occupied by small dwellings, has a magnificent timber roof reaching at the sides to within 6 ft. of the floor; it is separated by a carved oaken screen from the *Chapel* with its stalls and misericords so that patients could hear mass from their beds (an arrangement unique in England; but comp. Beaune in France). Except for the partitions and chimneys, the whole dates from c. 1290. — Lion St. leads back to North St. To the left, on the outside wall of the *Guildhall* (1731), is a Roman inscription, recording the erection of a temple to Neptune and Minerva. The stone was dug up in 1723 on this site. Nearer the Market Cross is the small *St. Olave's Church*, which retains a very early round door on the S. side. In West St. the *County Library* occupies a striking late-17th cent. house, while the modern *County Hall* is a worthy companion.

For one week in the year (that of the last Tues. in July) Chichester may be said to lose its dignity of cathedral town and become merely a starting-point for the fashionable races held on the racecourse in **Goodwood Park* (views; Richmond Arms, P.R., at the S. Gate), 4½ m. N. Goodwood itself, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, 1 m. nearer Chichester, is open to visitors 2-6 p.m. on Thurs. in Apr.-Sept., except in race-week (adm. 2/). It contains a fine collection of pictures, largely portraits, including works by Van Dyck,

Reynolds (*Third Duchess of Richmond), Lawrence (Fifth Duchess), Lely ('La belle Stuart,' the duchess who sat for the figure of Britannia on our copper coins), Romney, and Kneller. We may note also the singular picture known as 'The Cenotaph of Lord Darnley,' the landscapes by the brothers Smith of Chichester, and the relics of Charles I. The park is noted for its cedars, and overlooking the racecourse is the prominent *Trundle*, a prehistoric earthwork, on *St. Roche's Hill* (667 ft.). — The church of *Appledram*, 1½ m. S.W. of Chichester, has the sides of its chancel occupied by graduated triplets (windows), a rare feature that it shares with Brecon Priory in Wales.

FROM CHICHESTER TO SELSEY, 8 m. (motor-bus in 40 min.). This road traverses the peninsula of Selsey ('seal's island'), the main interest of which lies in the fact that here St. Wilfrid established Christianity among the S. Saxons (681). St. Wilfrid was followed by a long line of bishops, until the Conqueror transferred the see to Chichester — 4 m. *Sialesham*. At *Pagham*, 2 m. E. by footpath, is a small E.E. church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. — 8 m. *Sesley* (Selsey, RB. 21/, P. 7-10½ gs.) is visited for sea-bathing. To the S. projects the headland of *Selsey Bill*, and along the sandy shore to the W. are the bungalow resorts of *Bracklesham Bay* (Hotel, P. 9½-14 gs.) and *East Wittering* (Shore, RB. from 21/, P. 10-15 gs.).

From Chichester to *Bognor* and *Brighton*, see p. 57.

71½ m. *Broadbridge*. About ½ m. S. is *Bosham* (pron. Bozzam; Critchfield, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a pretty village and yachting centre on Chichester Harbour. The small *Church of singular interest appears in the Bayeux Tapestry, where Harold is shown on his way to hear mass before his ill-starred visit to Normandy. The tower, the W. part of the chancel with the fine chancel arch, and possibly the nave (aisles later) date from the time of Edward the Confessor. The chancel (good lancet E. window) was extended in the early-Norman and again in the E.E. period.

Tradition alleges that a young daughter of King Canute was buried in this church, and a small stone coffin was found at the required spot in 1865. Some think Bosham the scene of Canute's command to the waves (comp. p. 82). Vespasian may have had a camp and villa here.

At (75½ m.) *Emsworth* we enter Hampshire. The Isle of Wight comes into view on the left. — 77½ m. *Havant* (Dolphin, P.R.) is a railway junction of some importance.

To the S. (railway in 13 min.) lies *Hayling Island*, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, with (2½ m.) *North Hayling* and the sea bathing and golfing resort of (4½ m.) *South Hayling* (Royal, RB. 21/, P. 8-11½ gs.; Aconbury, P. 6-9 gs.). The E.E. church of St. Mary at S. Hayling has good sculptures and fine lancet-windows. In the churchyard is a yew 31 ft. in circumference.

Skirting the shallow *Langstone Harbour*, we reach (85½ m.) *Portsmouth* (Rte. 11B).

B. Viâ Petersfield

ROAD, 72 m. A 3. 16 m. *Esher*. — 29 m. *Guildford*. N.B. From the entrance to *Guildford* a by-pass on the right avoids the old town, penetrates the Hog's Back (Farnham road) by a tunnel, and rejoins the old road at *Milford*. — 33 m. *Godalming*. — 35½ m. *Milford*. — 42½ m. *Hindhead*. — 54 m. *Petersfield*. — 72 m. *Portsmouth*.

RAILWAY, 74½ m. from *Waterloo* in 95 min. (restaurant car trains hourly). Principal stations: 12 m. *Surbiton*. — 19½ m. *Weybridge* (junction for *Virginia Water*). — 24 m. *Woking*. — 30½ m. *Guildford*, junction for *Farnham*, *Aldershot*, *Cranleigh*, etc. — 34½ m. *Godalming*. — 43 m. *Haslemere*. — 55 m. *Petersfield*. — 66½ m. *Havant*, junction for *Hayling* and *Chichester*. — 73 m. *Fratton*. — 73½ m. *Portsmouth & Southsea*. — 74½ m. *Portsmouth Harbour*.

Leaving London by Putney Bridge, Putney Heath, and the Kingston By-pass, we join the old Portsmouth road a mile short of (16 m.) *Esher* (see the *Blue Guide to London*). — We cross the Mole at (19½ m.) *Cobham* (White Lion, RB. 22/6–25/, P. 10 gs.).

A 245 ascends the Mole to *Church Cobham*, where Cedar House (N.T.) has a fine 15th cent. hall (shown on application), and (2 m.) *Stoke d'Abernon*, where the church (Saxon and E.E.) contains the earliest *Brass in England (to Sir John d'Abernon, 1277) and imported 14–16th cent. glass. *Slyfield*, beyond the bridge, is an interesting Tudor house (shown on application; donation expected).

22 m. *Wisley Common* (Hut Hotel, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is 1 m. S. of *Wisley*, where the *Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society are open on weekdays (10–7.30 or sunset; 2/6). *Ockham* (Hautboy, RB. 25/), 1 m. S., has a 7-light E. window in its church. — 24 m. *Ripley* (Talbot, RB. 17/6–21/), 1 m. N. of which are the 13th cent. ruins of *Newark Priory* (Augustinian; c. 1190), near a charming stretch of the Wey.

Over 2 m. farther on, A 247 diverges r., viâ (2 m.) *Old Woking*, on the Wey with an interesting church, for (3½ m.) *Woking* (*Albion*, RB. 22/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Wheatsheaf*, at Horsell, 1 m. N., same charges; *Heathside*, private, RB. 17/6, P. 7–11 gs.), a thriving 'dormitory' town (47,600 inhab.).

29 m. *Guildford* (*Angel*, T.H., RB. 18/6–21/, P. 10 gs.; *White Horse*, RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.; *Clavadel*, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.), the county town (47,500 inhab.) of Surrey, is attractively situated on the Wey. It is first mentioned as a borough in 1131, but its records go back to the time of King Alfred (900). The steep *HIGH STREET descends to the W., with many quaint and picturesque buildings. Near the top of High St. (l.) is the *Royal Grammar School*, a building of the 16th cent., with a library founded in 1573 by Bp. Parkhurst, a native of Guildford, and containing 89 chained books (adm. on Sat. and in vacation). A few paces farther on is **Archbishop Abbot's Hospital*, a Jacobean brick building founded in 1619 for a master, twelve brethren, and ten sisters (no fee, but donation expected). It contains a wealth of contemporary carved oak, a portrait group by John Russell (a native of Guildford; 1745–1806), interesting stained-glass windows (1621; in the chapel), and old portraits of Calvin, Wyclif, and Foxe. The chimneys should be noted. *Trinity Church*, opposite the hospital, rebuilt in the 18th cent., contains the monument of Abp. Abbot (d. 1633; from an earlier church) and the cenotaph of Speaker Onslow (d. 1768; buried at Merrow). Near the middle of the street (r.) is the *Town Hall*, a brick and timber edifice of 1682, identified by its projecting clock. On the same side (No. 25) is a house containing a fine old staircase, and below the *Angel Hotel* (r.) and a house opposite are groined cellars of the 13th century. Lower down, *Quarry St.* leads to the left, passing the church of *St. Mary*, which dates largely from the late-Norman period (1160–80; central tower probably pre-Norman).

Within should be noted the curious splayed openings (Saxon) above the later tower-arches, the corbels in the aisles, a piscina in the S. aisle, the square 'low side' window at the W. end of the N. aisle, and the 15th cent. screen incorporated in the organ-case.

A little way beyond St. Mary's is the *Castle Archway*, admitting to the public gardens in which, on an artificial mound, stands the keep of the Norman CASTLE (c. 1150; adm. 4d.; view from the top), which is 70 ft. high and has walls 10 to 14 ft. thick. Adjoining the Castle Archway is a small *Museum of Surrey antiquities and needlework* (weekdays 11-5). The church of *St. Nicholas* (rebuilt in 1875-76), on the left beyond the bridge over the Wey, incorporates the 15th cent. *Loseley Chapel*, with monuments of the Mores of Loseley. — C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'; 1832-98) is buried in Guildford cemetery.

On Stag Hill, N.W. of the town, the new CATHEDRAL of the diocese of Guildford, by Edward Maufe, is in course of erection. The foundation-stone was laid in 1936, the crypt chapel was dedicated in 1947. The chancel, transepts, and crossing are now practically complete and the fabric is adorned with sculpture by Eric Gill, Anthony Foster, and Vernon Hill.

Just S. of Guildford, on the Wey, is *St. Catherine's Hill* (view), crowned with the ruins of an early 14th cent. chapel. — **Loseley House* (adm. in summer, 2-5 Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun.; 11-5 BH.; 2/), 2 m. S.W., is an admirable example of an Elizabethan manor house (c. 1565) in a finely wooded park. The Norman **Church of Compton*, 1½ m. W. of Loseley (3 m. from Guildford), with its Saxon cells and tower, is unique in having a chapel above its low vaulted sanctuary. The wooden rail of this chapel is probably the oldest woodwork in England. On the chancel arch is an incised figure of a Norman soldier. G. F. Watts (1817-1904), the painter, long lived at *Limnerslease*, ½ m. N. of Compton; and his memory is kept green here by the *Watts Picture Gallery* (daily except Thurs., 2-6, also Wed. & Sat. 11-1; adm. 6d., free on Wed., Sat. & Sun.). The *Mortuary Chapel* in the new graveyard is adorned with symbolical terracotta work executed by the villagers, directed by Mrs. Watts (d. 1939).

Other interesting points within easy reach of Guildford are *St. Martha's Chapel* (p. 58), 2½ m. S.E. viâ Chantry Woods; and *Godalming*, 4 m. S. (pleasant path along the Wey). Also in the neighbourhood are several fine mansions: **Sutton Place* (Duke of Sutherland; adm. daily 1-5 in summer, 2/6), a beautiful Tudor work of brick and terracotta (c. 1525), 3½ m. N.; *Clandon Park* (1731-35; N.T.; adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept., on Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun. 2-6, BH. 11-6), at *West Clandon* (Onslow Arms), 2½ m. E., with interesting portraits of the Onslow family and plaster ceilings; and *Hatchlands* (N.T.; adm. Wed. 11-7 or dusk, 1/6), containing the earliest known decoration by Robert Adam (1759), beyond *East Clandon*, 3½ m. E.

Two roads run from Guildford to Horsham, dividing at (1½ m.) *Shalford*. A 281 (19 m.) traverses (3 m.) *Bramley* (Bramley Grange, RB. 21/, P. 8-14 gs.); B 2128 runs through (3 m.) *Wonersh* (Grantley Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), with its old manor house, (4 m.) *Shamley Green* (Tumblers, in an old house, P. 10 gs.), and (7½ m.) *Cranleigh* (Onslow Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), with a fine 14th cent. church and a well-known boys' school (1863).

From Guildford to Farnham, Alton, and Winchester, see Rte. 12A.

The Portsmouth road ascends the Wey. — 33 m. *Godalming* (*Lake*, RB. 20/, P. 10½ gs.; *King's Arms Royal*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), a quaint old town (14,250 inhab.) with narrow streets and half-timbered and decorated brick houses (17th cent.), was

formerly a centre of the Surrey wool industry. The large church of *SS. Peter & Paul*, near the station, is mainly Norman and 13th century. The Meath Home for Epileptics, close to the station, occupies the house of General Oglethorpe (1696-1785), founder of the State of Georgia.

To the N. of the town are the imposing buildings of *Charterhouse School*, by Hardwick, Blomfield, and others, including a large War Memorial chapel and the so-called Founder's Tower (130 ft.). The school (over 600 boys), founded in London by Thomas Sutton in 1611, was removed to Godalming in 1872. An old archway, carved with the names of former Carthusians, was brought from London. Among famous pupils are Crashaw, Lovelace, Barrow, Roger Williams (of Rhode Island), Steele, Addison, Wesley, Blackstone, Ellenborough, Thomas Day (author of 'Sandford and Merton'), Grote, Thirlwall, Havelock, Leech, Thackeray, and Max Beerbohm. The library contains many of Leech's drawings for 'Punch' and the MS. of 'The Newcomes' by Thackeray — *Eashing Bridges* (1½ m. W.; N.T.), over the Wey, are said to date from King John's time. — On the attractive road (B 2130) to *Hascombe*, 4 m. S.E., is (3 m.) the *Winkworth Arboretum* (N.T.; adm. free), a hillside planted with rare trees and shrubs.

At (3½ m.) *Milford* (Red Lion, P.R.) the Guildford by-pass rejoins the old road. Milford and Witley Commons include 388 acres of N.T. property.

Two roads here diverge on the left for Chichester. — A 283 (24½ m.) running via Petworth, A 286 (26½ m.) via Haslemere and Midhurst. A 283 passes (1½ m.) *Witley* (White Hart, R.B. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Old Manor, P. 7½-9 gs.), with an E.E. church, where (at 'The Heights') George Eliot lived after 1876, and (2½ m.) *Chiddingfold* (Crown, R.B. 25/), a characteristic Weald village, formerly engaged in making glass and iron. *Hambleton* (1 m. N.E.), with its two fine churchyard yews, lies beneath *Hydon's Ball* (593 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill crowned by a monument to Octavia Hill (1838-1912) the social reformer.

A 286 traverses (7 m.) Haslemere (*Georgian*, R.B. 21/, P. 9-12 gs.; *White Horse*, R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Swan*, R.B. 17/, P. 8 gs.; *Whitwell Hatch*, Tennyson's Lane, R.B. 21/, P. 7-10½ gs., unlic.), agreeably situated (c. 500 ft.) between the heathery heights of Blackdown and Hindhead. This market-town (12,000 inhab.), now the centre of a rambling residential district, dates its popularity from 1887, when Prof. Tyndall (1820-93) came to live on Hindhead. The *Dolmetsch Musical Festival*, held in July (commemorating a later resident, Arnold Dolmetsch; 1858-1940), is noted for its medieval music played on old instruments. The *Educational Museum* in High St. (weekdays 10-4 or 4.30, 6d., children 3d.; Sun. 2-4) is arranged on the 'space for time' principle and contains also a collection illustrating peasant arts, and a bird-protection exhibit. George Eliot lived for some time (1871) at Brookbank at *Shottermill*, 1 m. S.W.

Blackdown (918 ft.), rising 2½ m. S. of Haslemere, commands an admirable view of the Weald—Tennyson's "Green Sussex fading into blue, with one gray glimpse of sea." To reach it we leave Haslemere by Tennyson's Lane (N.T.) and ascend to the right. Tennyson died in 1892 at *Aldworth*, a house built by him on the E. slope in 1868-69 and named from Lady Tennyson's ancestral connection with Aldworth in Berks.

The Portsmouth road ascends through heathy country. — 37½ m. *Thursley*, to the right of the road, has a church with a font and three windows of c. 1030, and the grave of the sailor victim of the Hindhead murder. — 42½ m. *Hindhead* (*Thorshill*, R.B. 21/, P. 9-12 gs.; *Royal Huts*, R.B. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Manor*, unlic., R.B. 20/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; *Moor House*, R.B. 21/, P. 8 gs.; *Fox & Pelican*, P.R., at Grayshott, 1 m. W., R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) rises N. of Haslemere and is the scene of an enormous motor-car and cycle traffic at week-ends. Over 2500 acres of the

common are N.T. property. The summit (895 ft.) is marked by a granite cross and a pillar with an indicator showing the chief points in the magnificent *View. The name of *Gibbet Hill*, attached to the summit, refers to the murder of a sailor (1786) on the old road skirting the edge of the **Devil's Punch Bowl*, a curious depression on the N. side, where a memorial stone recounts the fact and the fate of the assassins—an inscription listened to by Smike "with greedy interest" when Nicholas Nickleby read it out to him.

From Hindhead to Farnham, see Rte. 12A.

We enter Hampshire before (46½ m.) *Liphook* (Royal Anchor, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Links, RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.), a good centre for walks (e.g. in *Wolmer Forest*, to the N.W.). Sidney Webb, Lord Passfield (1859–1947), Fabian philosopher, died here, at Passfield Corner. — 54 m. *Petersfield* (Red Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Old Drum, RB. 17/6) is a country town (6600 inhab.) with a part-Norman church (restored) and a leaden equestrian statue of William III (1724).

Bedales, 1½ m. N., is a well-known co-educational school, and 2 m. N. is *Steep*, with the cottage of Edward Thomas (1885–1917), the poet, killed in action in France (memorial on the hill opposite). About 2½ m. S. of *Petersfield* is *Burton*, where the manor house was the early home of Gibbon, and 4 m. S.E. is *Harting*, where Card. Pole was rector in 1526–51, and Anthony Trollope lived in 1880–82. *Elsted* church, 2 m. farther E., has a 13th cent. chancel built on a Saxon nave with herring-bone masonry. Roofless for 100 years, it was skilfully restored in 1952. — About 1½ m. S. of *Harting* is *Uppark* (1690; N.T.; adm. Easter–Oct. Wed., Thurs., Sun. & BH. 2.30–6; 2/6), notable for its 18th cent. furnishings.

We cross the South Downs beside Butser Hill (889 ft.) and beyond (62 m.) *Horndean* (Ship & Bell, RB. 15/) reach the straggling suburbs of Portsmouth. On the steep ridge of *Portsdown* (400 ft.) we pass (67 m.) Christ Church, in which two windows commemorate the Second Army's part in the invasion of Normandy (1944). — At (69 m.) *Hilsea*, with a training dépôt of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (I.), we reach *Portsea Island*, on which Portsmouth and Southsea stand.

72 m. **PORTSMOUTH** (233,450 inhab.), with a magnificent harbour entered from the famous roadstead of Spithead, is the chief naval station ('Pompey') of England. The name includes, on the E., the districts of *Landport*, largely inhabited by dock-yard hands, and *Southsea*, the most attractive residential district, and, on the W., *Portsea* and *Portsmouth* proper, the chief centres of the naval and military activity. The last contains less than one-tenth of the population. *Gosport* on the other side of the harbour, though an independent borough, is closely associated with Portsmouth.

Railway Stations. *Portsmouth & Southsea* (C 5, 6; Rfmts.); *Portsmouth Harbour* (C 2, 3), for the Isle of Wight steamers; *Fratton* (C 7; Rfmts.), E. of the town.

Airport on Langstone Harbour, 2½ m. N.E.

Hotels. In Southsea (in many ways the most pleasant for ordinary travellers): *Queen's* (i; E 5), 100 R.,

RB. 25/-35/, P. 12-18 gs.; Pendragon, T.H., Clarence Parade, RB. 18/6-21/, P. 9-11 gs.; Royal Beach (m; F 7), 150 R., RB. 23/6-33/6, P. 10-14 gs.; Solent, P. 10 gs.; Berkeley, Strathearn, unlic., P. 8-11 gs., all in South Parade; Mayville, Waverley Rd., P. 9 gs.; and many private hotels.—In Portsmouth: Keppel's, The Hard (C 3), RB. 17/6-25/; Sallyport, High St. (D 4), similar charges.

Restaurants. In Portsmouth: *Continental*, *Kimbell's*, both in Commercial Rd.; *Moncks*, 54 High St.—In Southsea: *Café Royal*, 78 Palmerston Rd.; *Murray's*, 27 South Parade; *Kimbell's*, Osborne Rd.

Post Office (C 5), Commercial Rd.—**INFORMATION BUREAU** (F 5, 6) at Southsea.

Motor-Buses from the South Parade Pier or Theatre Royal to all destinations.

Steamers to the *Isle of Wight* (Rte. 13) several times daily. Ex-

cursion steamers almost daily in summer from South Parade Pier (F 7) to *Sandown*, *Shanklin* and *Ventnor*; also to *Southampton*, *Bournemouth*, etc.; also from Clarence Pier (E 4).—**FLOATING BRIDGE** from Portsmouth Point (D 3) to *Gosport* every ½ hr. except Sun. (2d.; motor-cycle 6d.; car 2/6). **STEAM FERRY** to *Gosport* every 6 min. daily from the Harbour Station (C 3; 2d.; motor-cycle 6d.).

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (C 5), Commercial Rd.; *South Parade Pier Theatre* (F 7); *King's Theatre* (E 6), Albert Rd.; *Empire* (B 5), Edinburgh Rd. (varieties).—*Boats* for hire on Southsea Beach (trip round harbour 2/6).—*Golf Course* at Great Salterns, adjoining the airport.—*Cricket* at the United Services ground, Portsmouth, and *Alexandra Park*, Southsea, etc.—*Tennis Courts* on Southsea Common and in most parks.—*Swimming Pool* at Hilsa Lido, N. of the town.

History. A small town existed at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour soon after the Conquest, but the real importance of Portsmouth may be dated from the reign of Henry VIII, when the dockyard was first regularly established (1540). Charles II was married here, in Government House, to Catherine of Braganza in 1662.—The distinguished natives of Portsmouth include Charles Dickens (1812-70; see below), whose father was a clerk in the dockyard; George Meredith (1828-1909); Sir Walter Besant (1835-1901); Isambard Brunel (1806-59), the engineer; Jonas Hanway (1712-86), the philanthropist; and John Pounds (1766-1839), the crippled cobbler who established the first 'ragged school' (1819). Its associations with Lord Nelson and other naval heroes are innumerable; and it frequently appears in the novels of Capt. Marryat. Mr. Crummles (in 'Nicholas Nickleby') lived in St. Thomas's St.; Nicholas and Smike in two small rooms, up two pair of stairs and a ladder, at a tobacconist's shop on the Common Hard. Fanny Price, heroine of 'Mansfield Park,' had her first home here. The city suffered heavily from air-raids in 1941-44, and it was the headquarters of the invasion operations on 'D' Day, June 6th, 1944.

In the centre of the town, near the chief railway station and the *War Memorial* (by W. Hill; 1921), is the large *Guildhall* (C 5), gutted by fire in 1941 and now being rebuilt (1956). Commercial Rd., running thence to the S.W., is continued to High St. (see below) by Cambridge Rd. Park Rd. (C 4, 5), skirting the S. side of the Guildhall and passing the *Municipal College & Central Library*, leads W. to Portsea Hard and the Royal Dockyard. On the left is the United Services Recreation Ground, entered by two former town-gates, the *King James Gate* (1687) in Burnaby Rd. and the *Land Port* (1698; in its original position) in St. George's Road.

At No. 393 Commercial Rd. (10 min. from the station; bus) the *Dickens Museum* (A 5; open free weekdays 10-5 or 7) occupies the house in which Charles Dickens was born in 1812.—In the graveyard of *St. Mary's* (B 7) is a memorial to the crew of the 'Royal George', which sank with Adm. Kempenfelt and "twice four hundred men" in 1782, while being careened in Spithead.

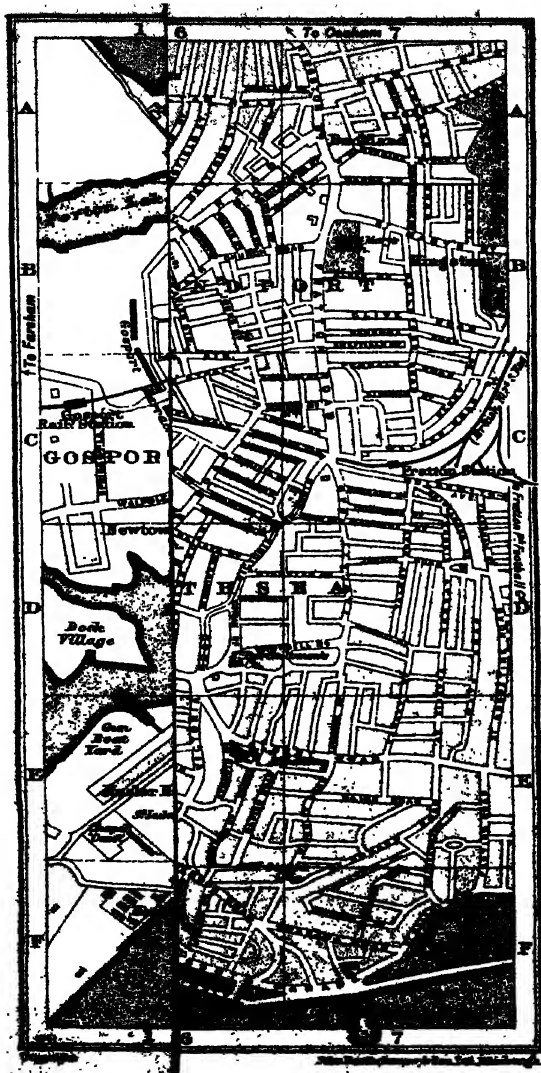
On Portsea Hard (C 3, 4) is the main entrance to the Royal

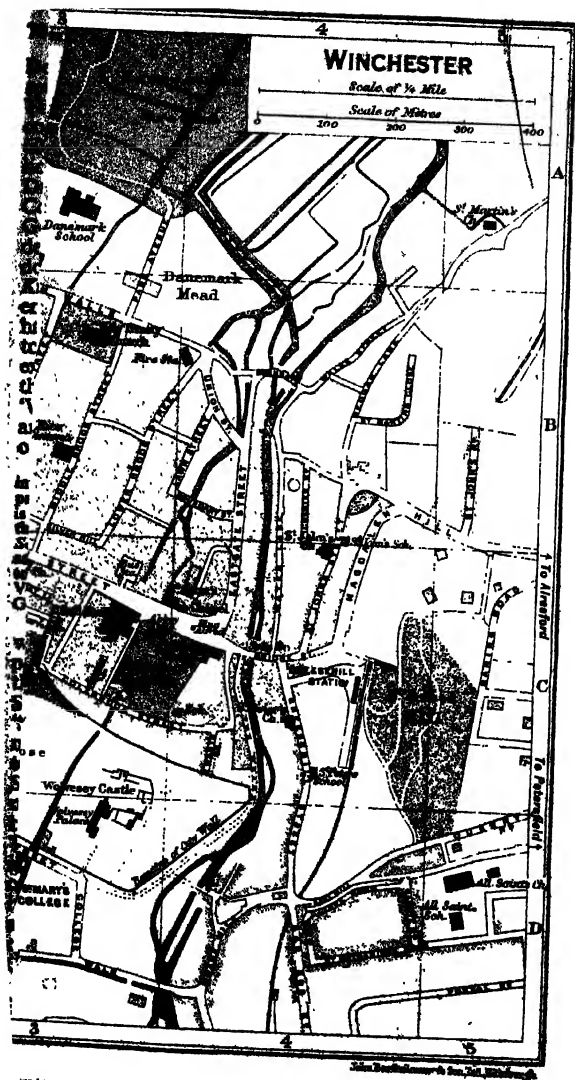
Dockyard (A. B 3; visitors admitted to H.M.S. Victory and museum only, 9.30–dusk; Sun. 11.30–dusk; cameras prohibited). This, a town in itself, covers an area of over 300 acres and comprises 15 dry docks, 62 acres of fitting and repairing basins, 6000 yds. of wharfage, 10 miles of railway, some fine 18th cent. houses, including the former Navigation School ('H.M.S. Dryad'), damaged in 1941, Admiralty House (the office of the Commander-in-Chief), and a church with the bell of the 'Royal George' (see above). Just inside the entrance is the 'quarter-deck,' with the figurehead of 'H.M.S. Benbow' (1813) and the dockyard muster-bell, used from 1791 to 1922. In the *Old or King Charles's Dock* (1648) straight in front of the dockyard entrance is *H.M.S. Victory (B 3), which was moored in the harbour until 1921 and has been restored and fitted out almost to her appearance as at Trafalgar. Adm. free, but donation expected. Visitors are shown the spot where Nelson fell and the cockpit where he breathed his last. Before Trafalgar the 'Victory' was the flagship of Keppel, Kempenfelt, Howe, Hood, and Jervis, and afterwards of Saumarez; she still wears the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth.

Facing the 'Victory' is the H.M.S. Victory Museum (adm. 6d.), with an interesting collection of Nelson and other naval relics, and a Trafalgar panorama by W. L. Wyllie. — Farther N. on the Gosport side of the harbour is the 'Foudroyant' frigate, fitted out as a training-ship for schoolchildren. To the N. of the dockyard is *Whale Island*, occupied by the *Naval Gunnery School*, the officials of which are commissioned to an imaginary vessel known as 'H.M.S. Excellent.' At the S. end of Portsea Hard is the castellated entrance to the *Gun Wharf* (C 4), with the Torpedo School for the Navy ('H.M.S. Vernon'); on the left is *St. George's Church* (1754). Thence we follow St. George's Rd.

HIGH STREET (D 4), the chief street of Portsmouth proper, was devastated in 1941. The *Grammar School*, founded in 1732, partly occupies a barrack of 1860. Almost the sole survivor of the old houses is *Buckingham House* (I.; tablet), formerly the Spotted Dog Inn, where the first Duke of Buckingham (the 'Steenie' of James I) was assassinated by a disappointed officer named John Felton in 1628. Later (1634–35) the house belonged to John Mason, founder of New Hampshire and captain of Southsea Castle. The George Hotel, where Nelson spent the night before embarking on his last voyage (tablet on a new block), and Meredith's birthplace (No. 73) have been destroyed. The unfinished Cathedral of the diocese of Portsmouth, founded in 1927, incorporates the original chancel and transepts of the church of *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, dating from 1188–96, and its nave and tower which were rebuilt c. 1693. The cupola was added in 1703. The old church is now the sanctuary and choir of the cathedral; the nave and aisles, begun in 1935 by Sir Charles Nicholson, are still incomplete.

The S. presbytery aisle (c. 1185) contains a monument (1631) to the Duke of Buckingham (see above), and the S. choir-aisle, known as the 'Navy Aisle' (rededicated 1938), serves as a memorial to the innumerable heroes of





the Royal Navy. Here hangs a model (1929) of the 'Mary Rose' of 1669. The choir, with a W. gallery of 1707, contains the Corporation Pew of 1693 and a wall-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1250) on the N.E. wall. The old S. transept is a Civil Defence memorial. The new N. tower-transept contains a Della Robbia plaque of the Madonna.

Several old houses survive in St. Thomas's St., N. of the cathedral, and here is the *Cathedral House* (1955).

Broad St., passing (L) the *Sally Port*, the classic embarkation-point of Britain's naval heroes, runs hence N.W. to the *Point* (D 3; ferry to Gosport) on the narrow entrance to the harbour, where a few alleys characteristic of the old town still survive. Portsmouth Harbour, less than 300 yds. wide at its entrance, expands into a noble basin, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, affording secure anchorage for the largest vessels. Beyond High St. to the S.E., below the old ramparts, is the *Garrison Church* (D 4), an E.E. structure originally a hospital ('Domus Dei'), with the patients in the nave and a chapel in the choir; the nave (a 19th cent. rebuilding) was gutted by fire in 1941. Gen. Napier (1782-1853) is buried in the churchyard. Farther on, in Pembroke Gardens, is a statue of Nelson (by F. B. Hitch; 1951).

We now enter Southsea (hotels, see above), a popular seaside resort and a favourite residence of retired naval and military officers, commanding views of the Isle of Wight and of the shipping in Spithead. *Southsea Common*, laid out with 'Gardens', extends the whole length of the Esplanade. Among the memorials on the Esplanade are the anchor of the 'Victory,' and the large *Naval War Memorial* (comp. pp. 20, 169). Beyond *Southsea Castle* (F 5), an erection of Henry VIII, modernised, is the *South Parade Pier* (F 7), the centre of the holiday activity of Southsea. A few yards beyond is the 'D' Day Memorial Stone. Near the Canoe Lake is *Cumberland House* (F 7), a museum and art gallery with frequent exhibitions (free weekdays 2-6 or 7).

Opposite Portsmouth, on the other side of the harbour (ferries, see above) lies Gosport, a town of 62,500 inhab., many of whom are connected with the *Royal Clarence Victualling Yard* (B 1, 2), including an enormous store of provisions and clothing for the navy. Near Gosport Hard is the church of the *Holy Trinity* (D 2), containing an organ brought from Canons, in Middlesex, where Handel may have played on it. *Haslar Bridge* (toll 1d.; no vehicles) leads hence to 'H.M.S. *Hornet*,' the naval coastal forces base, and to *Haslar Hospital* (E 1; 18th cent.), with accommodation for 2000 sailors. At the end of the Sea Wall is *Fort Blockhouse* (D 2), protecting the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Offshore lies H.M.S. *Dolphin*. From Gosport motor-buses run to Fareham, to *Alverstoke* (Anglesey, R.B. 17/, P. 9 gs.), a seaside resort 1 m. S.W., and to *Lee-on-the-Solent* (Marine Court, P. 7-12 gs.; Inn by the Sea, R.B. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a bathing resort with a naval air station, 3 m. W.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO SOUTHAMPTON, 20½ m. (railway in 1 hr.). — We skirt the base of *Portsmouth*, with Portsmouth Harbour on the left. — 7½ m. *Portchester*, i.e. *Portus Castra*, was the site of a Roman fortress (*Portus Adurni*) guarding the Saxon shore, the remains of which are second alone in interest to Hadrian's Wall. In the N.W. angle of the bastioned wall of the Romans, remarkably well preserved, Henry II built a **Castle* (adm. 6d.; 9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2) in 1160-72, which was extended by Richard II, and here Henry V mustered his Agincourt expedition. The **Church*, in the S.E. angle of the enclosure, was founded in 1133. On *Port-*

down is a *Nelson Monument* (150 ft.), erected by his comrades at Trafalgar. — 10½ m. *Fareham* (*Red Lion*, R.B. 17/6; *Wallington Hill House*, unlic., P. 8 gs.) a busy market town (42,500 inhab.), is also on A 32, the road to Gosport (5 m. S.) and to the Meon Valley and Alton (see Rte. 12A). *Boarhunt*, with a late-Saxon church, is 3 m. N.E. — 11 m. *Titchfield* has a large and interesting church (Saxon to Perp.; fine Elizabethan monument of the Southampton family) and the remains of *Titchfield Abbey* (adm. as for Portchester) built by the first Earl of Southampton in the 16th cent. on the site of and incorporating the nave of the abbey church (1222–38). Charles I was arrested here in 1647 before his imprisonment in Carisbrooke. — 25 m. *Southampton*, see Rte. 12.

From Portsmouth to *Chichester*, see Rte. 11A; to the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13.

12. FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON

A. Via Alton and Winchester

ROAD, 78½ m. From London to (29½ m.) *Guildford*, see Rte. 11B. — A 31. 39½ m. *Farnham*. — 48½ m. *Alton*. — 65½ m. *Winchester*. — A 33. 77½ m. *Southampton*.

RAILWAY, 78½ m. From Waterloo in c. 3 hrs. Electric service to Alton, where trains are changed; main line, see Rte. 12B. Principal Stations: To (24½ m.) *Woking*, see Rte. 11B. — 35½ m. *Aldershot*, junction for *Ascot*. — 38½ m. *Farnham*. — 47 m. *Alton*, junction for *Fareham*. — 57 m. *Alresford*. — 66 m. *Winchester*. — 73 m. *Eastleigh*, junction for *Romsey*, and for *Botley* and *Fareham*. — 78½ m. *Southampton Terminus*.

From London to (29 m.) the beginning of the *Guildford* bypass, see Rte. 11B. After 3 m. more we ascend to the right on to A 31, which follows the chalk ridge known as the *Hog's Back* (350–500 ft.; views). On the left (34 m.) is *Puttenham* (*Jolly Farmer Inn*, T.H., R.B. 16/, P. 7 gs.) and farther on is the *Hog's Back Hotel* (R.B. 25/–30/, P. 11 gs.).

39½ m. *Farnham* (*Bush*, R.B. 20/, P. 9 gs.; *Lob's Wood*, unlic., P. 7–10 gs.; *Wiley House*, 2 m. S.W., R.B. 21/, P. 8 gs.) is a thriving town (23,900 inhab.) with good Georgian houses. Since 688 the manor has belonged to the Bishops of Winchester, and the picturesque *Castle* above the town is now partly the residence of the Bishop of *Guildford*, partly a retreat house. The ruined moated keep (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2) was erected in 1160–75 by Bp. Henry of Blois, and the red brick gate-tower in the 16th cent. by Bp. Fox; but the castle owes its present form mainly to Bp. Morley (1662–84). The *Park* is open to the public. In the churchyard is the tomb of William Cobbett (1762–1835), who was born here in the house now the 'Jolly Farmer Inn.' In Roman Way (1 m. N.E. by the *Aldershot* road; opposite the *Six Bells inn*) are the remarkably complete foundations of a *Roman Bath* (apply at adjoining house).

Sir Walter Scott is said to have taken the name of his first novel from *Waverley Abbey* (founded in 1128), the earliest Cistercian house in England, the 13th cent. ruins of which lie in the lovely valley of the *Wey*, 2 m. S.E. of *Farnham*, by the *Godalming* road. Near the entrance-lodge (adm. on application except on Sun. and at the hay-harvest) is 'Stella's Cottage' and just to the N. is *Moor Park* (now an Anglican education centre), where Swift, as secretary to Sir Wm. Temple, first met Stella (Esther Johnson) in 1697. — *Crondall*,

4 m. N.W. of Farnham, has a fine Norman church with a good brass of a priest.

From Farnham an attractive road (motor-bus) runs S. to (8½ m.) Hind-head, across *Frensham Common* (665 acres N.T.), passing (4½ m.) *Frensham Pond* (Frensham Pond, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 10-12 gs.). The three "rather squat sugar-loaf hills," c. 2 m. E., are known as the *Devil's Jumps*. The easternmost ('Stony Jump') is open to the public. — At (6 m.) *Churt* (Pride of the Valley, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) Lloyd George lived (at 'Bron-y-de') in 1925-44.

About 3 m. N. of Farnham lies Aldershot (*Victoria*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *George*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *South Western*, RB. 16/6), an inconsiderable village before the establishment of the MILITARY CAMP in 1835, but now having a total population of 36,190 (incl. the troops). The camp is c. 10 sq. m. in area, with its 'Lines,' barracks, and military institutions of all kinds. On the W. of the town is an equestrian statue of Wellington, brought from London (Green Park Arch) in 1885, about 1 m. S. of which is the height known as *Cæsar's Camp* (600 ft.).

For the direct road to London via Farnborough and Bagshot, see Rte. 12a.

Beyond Farnham we leave on the left A 325, which traverses *Alice Holt Forest* (200 acres) with the Forestry Commission's research station, and leads to *Bordon* (6½ m.), with its large artillery camp. We enter Hampshire.

Hampshire, or Hants, a county of low hills, rolling downs, and fertile valleys, is famous for its woodland scenery, culminating in the New Forest. Yew trees are so numerous as to be called the 'weeds of Hampshire.' Except in the Isle of Wight, historically included in the county, the coast is comparatively tame. Hants, containing the ancient capital of Winchester, was the original Wessex, the nucleus of the future kingdom of England. Izaak Walton is an immortal memory along the river-banks of Hampshire; it is the county of Gilbert White; and it claims to be the birthplace of cricket.

Beyond (43½ m.) *Bentley* is the road to *Binsted* (2 m. 1.), with a good church. — At (46 m.) *Holybourne* Mrs. Gaskell died in 1865. — 48½ m. — *Alton* (*Swan*, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; *Alton House*, RB. 16/6, P. 7-9 gs.), with 8650 inhab., has a 12th and 15th cent. church, the S. door of which is riddled with Parliamentary bullets fired in 1643. The *Curtis Museum* (adm. free weekdays, 10-5) contains a remarkable collection of old farm and craftsmen's tools, and of domestic utensils. — *Selborne* (Queen's), 5 m. S.E., a charming village, was the home of Gilbert White (1720-93), author of 'The Natural History of Selborne.' The *Wakes* (adm. 3-6, except Mon.; 1/6), the house in which he was born and died (with a fine library of 40,000 vols.), is preserved as a memorial to him. The church has a Norman font and piers; in the churchyard, where White is buried, is a fine old yew. *Selborne Common* (250 acres) belongs to the N.T.

FROM ALTON TO FAREHAM, 25 m. (railway in 1 hr.). — 12½ m. *West Meon*, where we reach the pleasant Meon valley, is 3 m. N.W. of *East Meon*, which has a church with a Tournai font (comp. p. 76) and a fine Norman tower. — 17½ m. *Corhampton* has a remarkable early Norman Church, with an old stone chair in the choir. — 16½ m. *Droxford* has an interesting part-Norman church. The railway station was the headquarters of the War Cabinet immediately before 'D' Day, 1944. *Hambledon* (New Inn), 3½ m. S.E., claims to be the birthplace of cricket (1774). Its church is of peculiar plan and of many periods. — 21½ m. *Wickham*, the birthplace of William of Wykeham (1324-1404), has a flour mill made from the timbers of the 'Chesapeake.' — 25 m. *Fareham*, see p. 72.

At (49½ m.) *Chawton* is the red brick house (adm. daily 11-4.30;

1/) occupied by Jane Austen in 1809-17, the period of her chief works. — 58½ m. *New Alresford* (Swan, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 8-12 gs.; Bell, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.) is a clean little town with wide streets. A tablet in Broad St. marks the birthplace of Mary R. Mitford (1787-1855), authoress of 'Our Village.' Admiral Rodney (d. 1792) is buried at *Old Alresford*, 1 m. N. *Titchborne* (2 m. S.W.) is a pleasant village with a partly Saxon church (10-11th cent.).

65½ m. **WINCHESTER**, one of the great historical cities of England (25,700 inhab.), once the capital of the kingdom, and famous for its cathedral and its school, is situated at the base and on the slope of a hill rising from the Itchen.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart): *City* (A 1, 2; Rfmts.), for Southampton, Bournemouth, London, etc.; *Chesil*, *Cheesehill* (C 4), for Newbury.

Hotels. Royal (B 2) St. Peter's St., with garden, RB. 21/-25/6, P. 10-12 gs.; Southgate (C 2), with garden, 14 Southgate St., RB. 22/, P. 10 gs.; Winchester, St. Cross Rd. (beyond D 1), RB. 22/6, P. 10-12 gs.; Manor of God-Begot (B 2), High St., RB. 18/6-21/, P. 9 gs.; Westgate Lodge

(B 2), similar charges; Hyde Abbey House (A 2), with fine plaster ceiling, RB. from 17/6, P. 6-8 gs.

Restaurants. *Criterion* (lic.), 18 Jewry St.; *Old Chesil Rectory*, *Cheesehill St.*; *Dumpey's*, High St.; *Minster Café*, Gt. Minster St.; *Abbey Mill*, Colebrooke St.

Post Office (B 3), Parchment St., off High St.

Motor-Bus Station (C 3), Broadway, for all destinations.

History. Winchester, which in 1897 celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its civic institutions, is the successor of the British settlement of *Caer Gwent* the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*, and the Saxon *Wintanceaster*, which became the capital of Wessex in 519 and saw Egbert crowned as first king of all England in 827. Christianity was introduced by Bp. Birinus in 634, though the bishopric was not founded till 40 years later. Winchester was the capital of Alfred and of many of his successors, including Canute and the Danish kings; Edward the Confessor was crowned in the old minster in 1043; and William the Conqueror made the city a joint capital with London and was crowned in both, an example followed by several of his successors. In commerce Winchester was long the rival of London, reaching its zenith in the 12th cent., but by the time of Henry VIII its famous wool industry had died out. Here Henry III (Henry of Winchester) was born in 1207, and here in 1100 Henry I, in 1402 Henry IV, and in 1554 Mary and Philip of Spain were married. In 1213, at the door of the cathedral, Abp. Stephen Langton absolved King John from excommunication. Winchester was captured by Cromwell in 1645, after the battle of Naseby. The unfinished palace adjoining the castle, begun by Wren for Charles II in 1683, was burned down in 1897. — The *Statute of Winchester* (1285) was a kind of early police act. — Keats wrote the 'Ode to Autumn' and possibly finished 'The Eve of St. Agnes' at Winchester (1819).

All the roads in Winchester converge on the picturesque **HIGH STREET**, which ascends steeply from E. to W. *West Gate* (B 2), at the top, is a good specimen of medieval military architecture (archway 13th cent.; upper part c. 1380); it contains a small museum (adm. 10-4, 5 or 6, Sun. 2-4.30; free Thurs., other days 6d.). Castle Hill (r.) leads to the *Great Hall* (B 2; adm. free weekdays, 10-4 or 6) of the castle begun by William the Conqueror and enlarged and completed by Henry III (1235). It is a fine example of the domestic architecture of its time, with aisles and clustered columns of Purbeck marble

and beautiful two-light windows, but is at present obstructed with temporary partitions. At the W. end, above the remains of the royal dais, hangs the so-called 'Round Table of King Arthur' (18 ft. in diameter), a relic said to have existed in the 13th cent. and possibly older; it was painted in 1522 and repainted in 1789. — We descend, passing (l.) the *Manor of God-Begot* (No. 101), a Tudor house with a modern half-timbered façade. The *City Cross* (B 2) dates from the 15th cent. Farther on is the *Pentice*, with overhanging gables, barge boards, and moulded ridge-tiles. *St. Maurice's Church* (r.) has a Norman doorway in its tower. At the foot of the street are (r.) the *Guildhall* (C 3), by Sir G. G. Scott (1873), a bronze statue of King Alfred, by Hamo Thornycroft, and (l.) the *Chapel of St. John's Hospital* (13th cent.; apply at the Hospital, opposite). Next the Guildhall are the *Abbey Grounds* (C 3), on the site of 'Nunnaminster,' a convent for Benedictine nuns, founded by Alswitha, wife of King Alfred.

The **Cathedral* (C 3), dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Holy Trinity, is a building of high architectural interest, though disappointing at first sight owing to its unimposing W. front and the absence of a lofty tower. It is the longest medieval church in Europe (526 ft.; St. Peter's at Rome 611 ft.) and ranks fifth in point of area among English cathedrals. The *West Front* (by which we enter) is approached by a fine avenue of limes. Opposite are a War Memorial (by Herbert Baker), incorporating a stone from the Cloth Hall at Ypres, and a fine statue of a Rifleman (K.R.R.C.) by Tweed. Adm. to the crypt 6d.; ascent of the tower (at 12 & 3) 6d. Services on weekdays at 8, 10 & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The original cathedral of Eastern Wessex (c. 700) was enlarged by *St. Swithun* or *Swithun*, Bp. of Winchester, in 852–862, and largely rebuilt by *Bishop Ethelwold* in the 10th century. The remains of St. Swithun were then transferred from the churchyard to a golden shrine within the church; and it is the legendary delay of this removal, caused by forty days of rain, that accounts for St. Swithun's control of the weather after July 15th. The present building was begun by *Bp. Walkelin* "from the foundations" in 1079. Walkelin's superb Norman erection received additions in the E.E. style from *Bp. Godfrey de Lucy* (1189–1204). *Bp. Edington* (1346–66) rebuilt the W. front and began the transformation of the nave from Norman to Perp., which was mainly carried on by the great *Bp. William of Wykeham* (1367–1404) but actually completed by *Bp. Waynflete* (1447–86). The arduous task of underpinning the foundations of the cathedral, which the original builders had not carried down to sufficiently firm ground, was satisfactorily accomplished in 1905–12 by Sir T. G. Jackson and Sir Francis Low at a cost of £113,000.

Interior. The core of the interesting and imposing **NAVE*, with its thick walls, bold vaulting, and massive piers, is substantially the work of Walkelin. The two W. bays on the N. side and the W. bay on the S. side were rebuilt by *Bp. Edington* (see above), and the remainder, including the arcades, was transformed by *Bp. Wykeham* into the new Perp. style. This was done without pulling down the old 11th cent. work; the

Gothic mouldings of the S. piers are simply cut in the Norman stones. The main arcade and clerestory were greatly enlarged, while the triforium was reduced to the present beautiful little balcony. Most of the windows are very graceful. Fragments of 14th cent. glass remain in the aisles and clerestory and in the great W. window. The magnificent lierne vault bears the arms of Edington and Wykeham. — Against the W. wall are statues of James I and Charles I, by Le Sueur. In the S. arcade of the nave are the two earliest of an unsurpassed series of *Chantries*, which illustrates the development of architecture from 1366 to 1555. *Edington's Chantry* is near the E. end. Succeeding it in date, and far surpassing it in splendour, is **Wykeham's Chantry*, in the fifth bay from the W. end, with the effigy of the great architect and statesman (d. 1404; figures in the niches restored, 1893). At the W. end of the N. aisle is a stone *Cantoria* or minstrel gallery. On the wall of this aisle (which is covered with Riflemen's memorials), opposite the Wykeham Chantry, are a brass tablet and a window to Jane Austen, who lies beneath the pavement at this spot. In the next bay stands the **Font* (12th cent.), carved with the story of St. Nicholas of Myra.

This is one of seven fonts in England of dark Tournai marble, with rich carvings of Belgian workmanship (12–13th cent.). The others are at Southampton (St. Michael's), East Meon, St. Mary Bourne, Lincoln (Cathedral), Thornton Curtis, and Ipswich (St. Peter's).

Opposite Edington's Chantry are the Jacobean pulpit, and an Annunciation, carved in oak, by Alan Durst (1944). — The massive **TRANSEPTS* remain much as Walkelin left them (1070–98) and represent the vast scale of his design. Later Norman work (distinguished by the finer masonry) is a rebuilding necessitated by the fall of Walkelin's central tower in 1107, popularly attributed to the burial beneath it of the hated King William Rufus in 1100. Under the organ-loft of the N. transept is the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre* (12th cent.; 13th cent. **Wall Paintings of the Life and Passion of Christ*). The W. aisle was screened off in 1908 as the *Epiphany Chapel* (Burne-Jones windows). The S. transept is rendered less impressive than the N. arm by the enclosure of the aisles, forming (E.) *Prior Silkstede's Chapel* (1524) and the *Venerable Chapel* (elaborate iron-work) and (W.) the *Treasury of Henry de Blois* (1129–1171). Izaak Walton (1593–1683), who died at No. 7 The Close, lies beneath a tablet in Silkstede's Chapel. The S. choir aisle is entered through a 12th cent. iron **Grille*, that used to admit to St. Swithin's shrine (see below).

The *CHOIR* is separated from the nave by an oak screen designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The excessive stoutness of the tower-piers is the result of their strengthening after the fall of the tower. Under the tower is a marble tomb which long passed for that of William Rufus. The magnificent **Stalls* (1305–10), with their vigorous misericords, are the oldest cathedral-stalls

in England except some fragments at Rochester; the desks and stools of the upper tier date from 1540. The pulpit was given by Prior Silkstede (c. 1520); the bishop's throne is modern. The piers, arches, and clerestory of the *Presbytery* (prolonging the choir towards the E.) were rebuilt early in the 14th century. Bp. Fox (1501-28) rebuilt the outer walls of the presbytery aisles, inserted the tracery of the clerestory and E. window, and put up the wooden lierne vault. To him are due also the screens between the presbytery and the aisles, which now bear six painted and gilded mortuary chests (four of 1525, and two copies, of 1661), made to contain the bones of Canute, William Rufus, and several Anglo-Saxon monarchs. Two of the coffers which they contained stand in the N. choir aisle. The E. window has fine glass of c. 1525. The great *Reredos*, almost certainly dating from c. 1480, was mutilated at the Reformation, but was restored and equipped with statues in 1884-91. There is, however, some fine original work in the spandrels of the doors. On the E. side of the reredos is the *Feretory*, a place for the 'feretra' or shrines for the relics of saints. To the left (N.) and right (S.) of the feretory are the *Chantries of Bp. Gardiner* (1555) and *Bp. Fox* (1528). In the former is kept 'Queen Mary's Chair' used by the unhappy queen on her marriage with Philip II of Spain. To the E. are the large **RETRO-CHOIR** of three bays (in the centre of which stood the Shrine of St. Swithun), with contemporary floor-tiles, some panels of 13th cent. grisaille glass (S. side) from Salisbury, and the *Lady Chapel* beyond. With the exception of the 15th cent. elongation of the Lady Chapel the work is by Bp. de Lucy (1189-1204) and (together with the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre) is the earliest Gothic work in the cathedral and (saving Lincoln choir) perhaps the earliest purely Gothic work in England (comp. Chichester). On the E. wall of the feretory, at the W. end of the retro-choir, are nine exquisite niches, and below is the entrance to the 'Holy Hole,' or vault below the feretory. In the retro-choir on either side are the *Chantries of Bp. Waynflete* (1486; N.) and *Cardinal Beaufort* (1447; S.), and against the N.E. pier is a wooden figure of *St. Joan of Arc* (by J. N. Comper; 1923). The admirable woodwork and the mural paintings from the 'Life of the Virgin' in the Lady Chapel (restored by Prof. Tristram, 1933-36) are late 15th cent. work. The chapel to the S. was fitted up as a chantry by *Bp. Langton* (1501). Its woodwork is remarkable; at the entrance is a magnificent headless statue (c. 1235). The late 12th cent. *Chapel of the Guardian Angels* (N.), with painted roof-medallions (c. 1240), contains the tomb of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland (d. 1635), a masterpiece of Le Sueur.

The **Crypt**, entered from the N. transept, is in three parts. The first two of these are Norman, of the same date and character as the transepts. In

the first and larger is a *Well* of unknown antiquity. The rectangular E. crypt is B.E. (1189-1204).

Over the passage between the S. transept and the Norman arches of the old Chapter House is the *Library* (12th cent.; reconstructed 1668), containing 4000 printed vols. and some rare MSS. It is open on weekdays 11-12, 2.30-4, adm. 1/-; its chief treasures are a magnificent illuminated Vulgate in three folios (12th cent.) and a 12th cent. leather binding.

From the S.W. corner of the W. façade a passage called the *Slype*, or *Dark Arch*, constructed in 1636 as a substitute for the right of way through the cathedral, leads to the beautiful and spacious *Cloze*. Anagrams on the W. and E. arch of the *Slype* refer to its use. The close is in part surrounded by the ancient monastery walls. The *Deanery*, approached by a vestibule of three arches (c. 1225-50), includes the 15th cent. Prior's Hall.

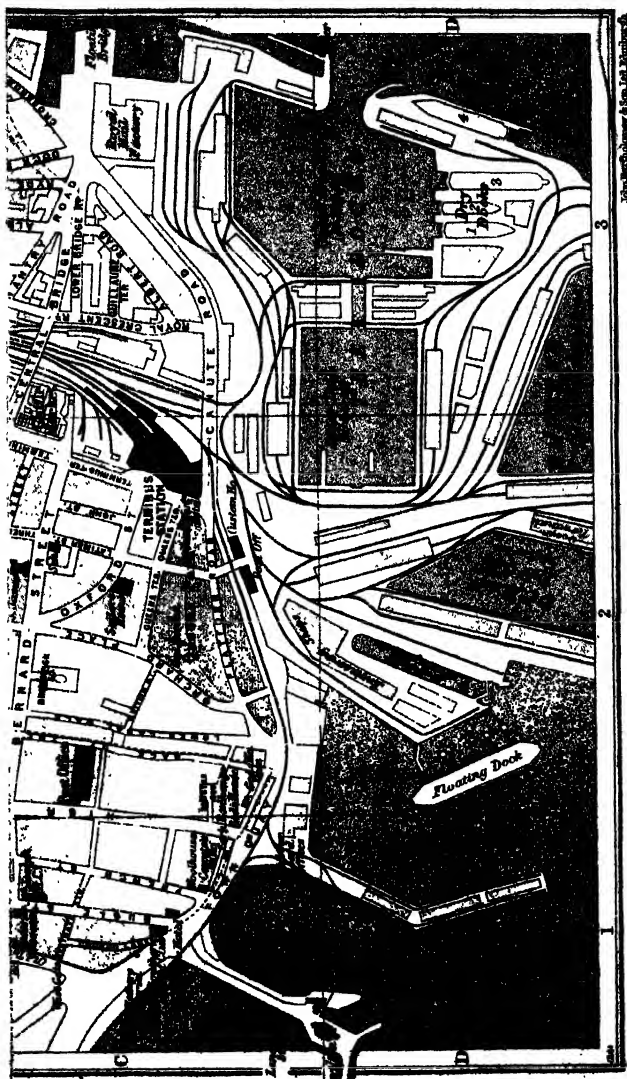
We leave the close at the S.E. angle and pass through the 13th cent. *King's Gate* (C 3), over which is the church of *St. Swithun* (rebuilt in the 16th cent.). On No. 9 Kingsgate St. is a tablet to S. S. Wesley the composer, cathedral organist in 1849-64. We, however, turn to the left into College St., on the right (S.) side of which is the house in which Jane Austen died (tablet). On the same side is the great gateway (1394-97; good figure of the Virgin) of *Winchester College or *St. Mary's College* (D 3), founded by William of Wykeham in 1382 and thus the earliest great public school in England (open 10-3.30 or 5.15; to 6 in Aug.; chapel normally open, but for a tour of the college visitors await guide). The first stone of the chapel was laid in 1387, and the buildings were occupied in 1394. The school is allied with New College at Oxford founded by Wykeham in 1379. Besides the 70 foundation scholars, who live in college, there are about 440 'commoners,' living in masters' houses.

Visitors are shown two quadrangles, surrounded by the old school buildings and domestic offices of Wykeham. In the passage to the *Kitchen* is a curious figure of the 'Trusty Servant,' placed there in the 16th cent. and repainted in 1809. The lavatory and boot-cleaning room are known as *Moab* and *Edom* (Ps. lx. 8; cviii. 9). The *Chapel* retains its original fan-tracery ceiling of wood and some original *Glass from the E. window (now in the late 15th cent. S. chapel). The *Dining Hall* has a fine oaken roof. In the middle of Wykeham's *Cloister* is *Fromond's Chantry* (1420-45), with good glass of 1501 (not replaced, 1956). The ground floor serves as a chapel for the younger scholars; above is a library devoted to the history of the college. In the garth is buried Lord Wavell (1883-1950), while the cloister is carved with the names of Bp. Ken (1656) and many other notable Wykehamists. On the wall of 'School' (1683-87), usually ascribed to Wren, is the inscription 'aut discere, aut discedere, manet sors tertia caedi' ('learn, leave, or be licked'). The beautiful **War Memorial Cloister* (adm. free, entrance in Kingsgate St.), by Sir Herbert Baker, commemorates over 300 Wykehamists who fell in 1914-18 and 270 who fell in 1937-45. The *College Sickhouse* dates from 1656. Among famous Wykehamists may be mentioned Grocyn, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Thomas Browne, Bp. Ken, Otway, Sydney Smith, Trollope, Dr. Arnold and Matthew Arnold, the Earls of Selborne, Lord Grey of Fallodon, and Lord Wavell.

On the left (N.) side of College St. are the ruins of *Wolvesey Castle* (C 3), begun by Bp. Henry of Blois in 1129. Queen Mary lodged here before her marriage with Philip.

Of the medieval building, most of which was destroyed by Waller in 1646, the Perp. chapel survives. A wing of the adjacent *Wolvesey Palace*, perhaps designed by Wren for Bp. Morley in 1684, is now the bishop's residence. The rest was pulled down in 1800.

Hence we may go on, skirting the river, to the *Soke Bridge* (C 4), at the



foot of the High St. Here is the *City Mill* (1714; N.T.), now a youth hostel, but open free on Mon., Tues., Fri. & BH. 10-1. Beyond the bridge, at the corner of Cheesehill St., is a mid-15th cent. house claiming to be the oldest in Winchester. *St. John's Church* (C 4), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is of various periods from the 12th to the 16th cent. and has aisles wider than the nave. *St. Giles's Hill*, to the E., commands a good view.

To the N.W. of the cathedral, in the Square, is the *City Museum* (C 2; open 10-4, 5, or 6). — Jewry St. and its prolongation Hyde St. (A 2), in which are some fine 17th cent. houses, lead to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the gatehouse, the sole surviving relic of *Hyde Abbey* (A 3). This house, originally known as the *New Minster*, was founded in 901 near the cathedral and removed to its present site c. 1110. The monks brought with them the body of King Alfred, but its resting-place is now unknown. — Near by is *St. Bartholomew's Church* (A 3), with some Norman fragments.

About 1 m. S. of the cathedral, and reached viâ St. Cross Rd. (D 2) or (more pleasantly) by a path along the Itchen, beginning at College Walk (D 3), lies the venerable *Hospital of St. Cross (adm. 1/). Visitors are conducted by a brother.

This was founded by Bp. Henry of Blois for 13 poor brethren in 1136, and a second foundation (of 'Noble Poverty') was added by Card. Beaufort in 1446. The brethren of the first foundation wear a black gown, with a Jerusalem cross, while the others have a red gown bearing a cardinal's hat. Passing through the outer court, we take our tickets at the *Beaufort Tower*, where the 'Wayfarer's Dole' of bread and ale is supplied to all applicants. In the inner court are the *Brethren's Houses* (c. 1445), the *Refectory*, the *Kitchen*, the *Master's House*, the *Infirmery*, and the *Church, a fine example of its period (1136-c. 1250). The unusual lectern dates from 1510, and in front of the altar is the brass of a Master of the Hospital (1410). The triptych in the S. chapel is attributed to Mabuse (1470-1532). 'The Warden', by Trollope, and 'Brother Copas', by Quiller-Couch, undoubtedly refer to St. Cross.

Across the river, to the E., rises *St. Catherine's Hill* (255 ft.), commanding a fine view. At the top are a clump of trees, an Iron Age fort, the foundations of a medieval chapel, and a 'mizmaze' cut in the turf. *Chilcomb* (1 m.), in the valley to the N., has a very early little Norman church.

At *Hursley* (King's Head, P.R.), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is the grave (in the churchyard) of John Keble (1792-1866), vicar of the parish for about 30 years. The church was rebuilt from the proceeds of 'The Christian Year.' *Hursley House* replaces Merdon Manor, the home of Richard Cromwell (d. 1712), who, with several members of his family, is buried in the church.

FROM WINCHESTER TO FAREHAM, A 333, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Beyond (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Twysford*, where Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography, an alternative route to Southampton (9 m.) diverges on the right viâ *Eastleigh* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), an unattractive town (30,550 inhab.) with engine-shops. — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bishop's Waltham* (Crown Inn), with a ruined manor of the Bps. of Winchester, where William of Wykeham died in 1404. *Botley* (Botleigh Grange, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Dolphin, RB. 16/6), 4 m. S., was for a time the home of William Cobbett. — 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Wickham*, and thence to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Fareham*, see p. 73.

FROM WINCHESTER TO NEWBURY, A 34, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (railway in c. 1 hr.; through trains from Southampton to Didcot, for Oxford). — 3 m. *Worthy Down* airfield; 2 m. W. is the quaint village of *Crawley*, said to be the 'Queen's Crawley' of 'Vanity Fair.' — 12 m. *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 16. — Beyond (15 m.) *Litchfield* we see the tumuli known as *Seven Barrows* and *Beacon Hill* (858 ft.), both to the left. On top of the latter is buried the 5th Earl of Carnarvon (1866-1923), discoverer of the tomb of Tutankhamen. — 18 m. *Burghclere* (r.) has an old, but freely restored, church. The Sandham Memorial Chapel (N.T.; 2 m. N. near Highclere station) has remarkable mural paintings by Stanley Spencer (1927-33). At *Kingsclere*, 4 m. E., are an important Norman church and some well-known racing stables. — *Highclere Castle* (Earl of Carnarvon), to the left, in a noble park (open on special occasions only; fine cedars, rhododendrons, etc.), formerly belonged to the Bishops of Winchester. — 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Newbury*, see Rte. 19.

↳ The Southampton road, passing St. Cross, keeps to the right

bank of the Itchen. — At (69½ m.) *Otterbourne* John Keble was rector (comp. above) and Charlotte M. Yonge (1823–1901) lies in the churchyard. — Passing (72 m.) *Chandler's Ford* (Mount, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.), we enter Southampton through the leafy suburb of *Bassett*. — 77½ m. Southampton, see Rte. 12B.

B. Viâ Basingstoke and Winchester

ROAD, 75½ m. A 30. 16½ m. *Staines*. — 26½ m. *Bagshot*. — 46 m. *Basingstoke*. — A 33. 63½ m. Winchester. — 75½ m. Southampton.

RAILWAY, 79 m. from Waterloo in 80 min.—2 hrs. Principal Stations : To (24½ m.) *Woking*, see Rte. 11A. — 28 m. *Brookwood*. — 33½ m. *Farnborough*. — 36½ m. *Fleet* (Lismoyne, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.), on Fleet Pond (130 acres), which once provided fish for the monks of Winchester. — 42½ m. *Hook*. — 48 m. *Basingstoke*, for the main line to the S.W. — 58 m. *Micheldever*. — 66½ m. Winchester, and thence to Southampton, see Rte. 12A

From London viâ the Great West Road, *Staines*, and *Egham* to (21 m.) *Virginia Water*, see the *Blue Guide to London*.

FROM VIRGINIA WATER TO READING, 17½ m., A 329. — 3½ m. *Ascot* (*Berystede*, T.H., RB. from 21/, P. 9–12 gs.; *Royal Ascot*, RB. 22/6; *Royal Foresters*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.) is the scene of the most fashionable race-meeting of the year, with the 'Gold Cup' in June (see the *Blue Guide to London*). *Englemere*, near the railway, was the last home of Lord Roberts (d. 1914). — 5 m. *Bracknell* (Admiral Cunningham, RB. 18/6). — 10½ m. *Wokingham* (8700 inhab.; Old Rose, RB. 22/, P. 12 gs.; Bush, RB. 17/6, P. 27/) with the picturesque Lucas Almshouses (1665). *Finchampstead Ridges* (60 acres N.T.), 3½ m. S., command a magnificent view southwards. — 17½ m. *Reading*, see Rte. 31.

The main road traverses (23 m.) *Sunningdale* (*Sunningdale*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), a favourite residential district, among fir and beech woods, with noted golf links. — 26½ m. *Bagshot* (*Cricketers*, T.H., RB. 18/6) is by-passed by A 30.

To the S. are *Bisley* (3½ m.), with the camp and ranges that are the annual meeting-place (in July) of the National Rifle Association; *Brookwood* (5½ m.), with the London Necropolis, a huge cemetery, with an American memorial chapel (1937); and *Pirbright* (6½ m.), with the grave of H. M. Stanley (1841–1904).

From beyond *Bagshot* A 325 leads S.W. to (8½ m.) *Aldershot* viâ (2½ m.) *Frimley*, where in the churchyard lie Bret Harte (1839–1902), the American humorist, and Adm. Sturdee (1860–1925), victor at the Falkland Isles (1914). — 7 m. *Farnborough* (Queen's, RB. 17/6–21/), with 27,700 inhab., has large military and aircraft establishments. Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial are buried in a memorial church (near the station) built in 1887 by the Empress Eugénie (1826–1920), who also lies here. The adjoining abbey is occupied by Benedictines from *Prinknash*. On the other side of the railway is *Farnborough Hill*, now a convent, where the Empress died.

29½ m. *Camberley* (*Cambridge*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Duke of York*, RB. 16/6; *Frimley Hall*, RB. 22/6, P. 8 gs.), with a good golf course and the Royal Staff College, lies in a heathy district devoted largely to military interests. Here also, on the right, is the *Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst*, for army officers, situated in beautiful grounds with a lake.

Founded in 1799 as the Royal Military College, it was merged in 1946 with the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The *War Memorial Chapel* (1922) commemorates 4000 former cadets. The *Indian Army Memorial Room*, the *Cavalry Museum*, and the *Disbanded Irish Regiments Museum* are open free on weekdays 10–12.30, 2–5 exc. Sat. aft.; Sun. 10.30–12.30 in term time. About 2 m. farther N. is *Crowthorne* (*Wellington*, RB. 22/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Waterloo*, RB.

18/6) with the public school of *Wellington College*, established in 1853, primarily for the sons of deceased officers. In the vicinity is *Broadmoor Asylum*, for criminal lunatics.

At (31 m.) *Blackwater* (Hawley, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) we enter Hampshire and soon reach *Blackbushe Airfield*. — Beyond (38 m.) *Hartley Wintney* (White Lion, RB. 21/, P. 6–10 gs.) B 3016 on the left leads to *Winchfield* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) with a beautiful little church, partly Norman. *Odiham* (*George*, with Jacobean panelled room, RB. 17/6, P. 8–11 gs.; *King's Arms, Tuns*, RB. 16/6), 2 m. farther S., is delightfully unspoilt and still has its stocks and whipping-post. The church (E.E. to Perp.) contains brasses and a remarkable font.

At *Odiham Castle*, 1 m. N.W., now preserving only a ruined 13th cent. keep, David II of Scotland was confined after the battle of Neville's Cross (1346). — About 2 m. N. of Hartley Wintney lies *Bramshill Park* (adm. 2–6 every 3rd Sun. May–Sept., 2/), now the Police Staff College, a striking Jacobean mansion (1612) with fine gardens. Bramshill is in the parish of *Eversley*, of which Charles Kingsley was curate and rector from 1842 till his death in 1875; he is buried in the churchyard, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.

40 m. *Hook* (Baredown, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.) has a red brick church (1940) by Maufe. — We next pass (42 m.; l.) the tiny Norman church of *Nately Scures*, and ($43\frac{1}{2}$ m.; r.) the village of *Basing*, where the large church contains Paulet tombs. *Basing House*, built by the first Marquess of Winchester (d. 1572), was famous for its stout resistance, under the fifth Marquess, to the Parliamentarians for two years, finally yielding to Cromwell himself (1645). Little remains intact except the 16th cent. gatehouse and dovecote (adm. 1/, weekdays 10–6). — A 30 avoids Basingstoke by a by-pass (l.).

46 m. *Basingstoke* (*Red Lion*, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Wheatsheaf*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Station*, RB. 16/) is a thriving market town (16,975 inhab.). Close to the station, in an old 'liten' or graveyard said to owe its origin to the Interdict of 1207, which closed the ordinary graveyards, are the ruins of the *Holy Ghost Chapel* (1525). *St. Michael* is a good 16th cent. town church.

About 3 m. N. is *The Vyne*, a mansion of the 16th cent., enlarged by John Webb, with a chapel much lauded by Horace Walpole (early 16th cent. glass and tiles from Flanders). It is now N.T. property.

An alternative route to Winchester, 1 m. longer than the main road, runs viâ (4 m.) *Farleigh Wallop*, with Farleigh House, rebuilt by the first Earl of Portsmouth (c. 1750). — At ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Chilton Candover* the crypt of the destroyed Norman church has been excavated.

From Basingstoke to *Salisbury*, etc., see Rte. 16.

Beyond (61 m.) *King's Worthy* the Winchester by-pass diverges left. *Headbourne Worthy* (r.) has important Saxon work in its church, notably a fine but damaged *Rood. — $63\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Winchester* and thence to Southampton, see Rte. 12A.

$75\frac{1}{2}$ m. **SOUTHAMPTON** (178,325 inhab.), a great seaport with many historic associations and interesting ancient remains, is finely situated at the head of Southampton Water, the estuary of the Test, on a peninsula bounded on the E. by the

river Itchen. The harbour, one of the best natural harbours in England, has the advantage of a double tide, first viâ the Solent and then (two hours later) viâ Spithead.

Railway Stations. *Central* (A 1; Rfmts.), for all regular services. — *Terminus* (C 2; Rfmts.), for boat-trains. Bus service from Central Station to Royal Pier, in connection with trains and boats, 6d., including pier tolls.

Hotels. *Polygon* (A 1), near Central Station, 130 R., RB. 29/-37/-; *Dolphin* (C 2), T.H., High St., RB. 21/-; *Royal* (A 1), Cumberland Place, near Central Sta., 100 R., RB. 20/-25/-, P. 94-114 gs.; *Star* (B 2), High St., RB. 19/6, P. 10-12 gs.; *Alliance*, Oxford St. (C 2), RB. 18/-; *Stafford House*, unlic., Winn Rd. (N. of A 1) RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Restaurants. *Scullard's*, lic., Above Bar; *Mayfair*, Commercial Rd.; *Embassy*, *Cadena*, Above Bar; *Belmont*, lic., at Portswood, 2 m. N.

Post Office (C 2), High St.

United States Consulate and *American Express Co.*, Havelock Chambers, opposite Dock Gates, Queen's Terrace. — *Thos. Cook & Son*, 31 Oxford St. (C 2), and at the Ocean Terminal (see below).

Motor-Bus Station (A 1), near Civic Centre, for all destinations.

History. The Saxon town of *Hamwih* (excavated 1947-8) superseded the Roman *Claesantum* (Bitterne), on the other side of the Itchen, and the form *Suthamptuna* probably indicated its situation with reference to that settlement. It was a place of some note, and it is said that Canute here administered the famous rebuke to his courtiers (comp. p. 64). After the Norman Conquest the Continental trade of Southampton became of great importance. Part of Richard Cœur-de-Lion's Crusading fleet sailed from Southampton in 1189; in 1345 and 1415 the armies that conquered at Crécy and Agincourt took ship here; and in modern times it has continued to be the principal port of embarkation for troops on foreign service down to the British Expeditionary Force of 1914. The most notable of many hostile descents was that of 1338, when a large French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet plundered the town. The rise of Portsmouth and a terrible visitation of the plague (1665) conspired with other causes to diminish the prosperity of Southampton, but a new era of advance was ushered in by the Napoleonic wars and confirmed by the coming of the railway (1840) and the construction of the docks. — The Pilgrim Fathers originally sailed for America from Southampton in 1620 in the 'Speedwell' (which had brought some of them from Holland) and the 'Mayflower.' On arrival at Plymouth, however, the 'Speedwell' was discarded as unseaworthy and the whole band was crowded into the 'Mayflower.' In 1940-41 the town suffered heavily from air raids, and large areas, especially in and near the High St., were destroyed. — John Alden (1599-1686), the hero of 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' was an artisan of Southampton. Isaac Watts (1674-1748; born at 21 French St.), Charles Dibdin (1745-1814), Sir John Millais (1829-96), George Saintsbury (1845-1933), and Lord Jellicoe (1859-1935), were natives, and 'Artemus Ward' (C. F. Browne) died here in 1867. Southampton is the 'Bevishampton' of Meredith's 'Beauchamp's Career.'

Steam Ferry (C 3; motor-cycle 4d., car 1/-) across the Itchen to *Woolston*.

Steamers. From the *ROYAL PIER* (C, D 1) to the *Isle of Wight*, see Rte. 13. — From the *TOWN QUAY* (D 1) to *Hythe*, every ½ hr.; on Sun. hourly till 2.30 p.m. (1/10 ret.). — From the *OUTER DOCK* (D 3) to *Havre*, 3 times a week; to *St. Malo*, thrice weekly in summer; to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 15. — From the *OUTER QUAYS* (S. of D 3) to New York and Canada viâ *Cherbourg* or *Havre*, by steamers of the Cunard, U.S. Lines, etc.; Royal Mail Lines to S. America, Union Castle to S. Africa, and P. & O. to the East. Steamers from Dutch and French ports to S. Europe and America usually anchor in Southampton Water, and passengers are conveyed to them by tender.

Air Services from Eastleigh Airport to *Cowes* (Rte. 13), and the *Channel Islands* (Rte. 15).

Amusements. *Grand Theatre* (A 1), West Marlands Rd. — **STEAMER CRUISES** in Southampton Water from Hythe Pier on Tues.-Fri. afternoons in summer; ferry leaves at 2 p.m. (5/- ret.).

Close to the *Terminus Station* (C 2) is the entrance to the capacious Docks (C, D 2, 3), which occupy the lower end of the town's peninsula. Opened in 1843 and purchased in 1892 by the L. & S.W. Railway, they are among the best-equipped in the world. On No. 2 Dock Gate a plaque records the embarkation of the 'Old Contemptibles' in 1914. Recent extensions include a graving dock, 1200 ft. long, 135 ft. wide, and 59 ft. deep, the largest of its kind in existence; and the *Ocean Terminal* (1950) for transatlantic passengers, with restaurant, etc., and a tower 100 ft. high.

From the Docks entrance Platform Rd. runs W., skirting *Queen's Park*, to the *Town Quay & Pier* and the *Royal Pier* (C, D 1; adm. 3d.). The *Bridewell* or *God's House Gate* (C 2), with a tower, formed part of the old town wall. Behind it, in Winkle St., stands the *DOMUS DEI* (God's House) or *Hospice of St. Julian* (C 2), founded in the 12th cent., granted to Queen's College Oxford, in 1343, and now harbouring four 'brothers' and four 'sisters' (cottages rebuilt).

The chapel (for adm. apply to 11 Oxford St.), which has been drastically restored, was assigned to Walloon refugees in 1567 and is now occupied by a congregation using the Anglican service in French. It contains the remains of the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were executed in 1415 for treason ('Henry V,' ii. 2). Against the S. wall is a strange memorial to the first Walloon minister (1569).

HIGH STREET (C 2, B 1), anciently known as 'English Street,' runs N. from the Town Quay. Many of its old buildings were destroyed by German air-attacks in 1940-41. In Porter's Lane (I.) are the shattered remains of a medieval building known as *Canute's House*. A garden of remembrance, in honour of the men of the Merchant Navy killed in 1939-45, has been laid out in the ruins of *Holy Rood* church (C 2).

In St. Michael's Sq., W. (I.) of this part of High St., is the church of St. Michael (C 1), spoiled by modernisation in 1826, but still retaining some interesting Norman details. The low central tower rests on early Norman arches and bears a disproportionately lofty spire of the 18th century. The elaborate font (12th cent.), of dark Tournai limestone, resembles that of Winchester Cathedral. — *Tudor House* (adm. free 10-5, Fri. 10-12, Sun. 2.30-4.30), a handsome half-timbered house in the same square (W. side), is now a museum of local and other antiquities. Here are kept the 17th cent. painted figures (formerly on the Bar Gate) of Sir Bevis of Southampton, the legendary hero of the town, and the giant Ascupart whom he conquered. Below the garden, in which a Norman chimney has been reconstructed, is an interesting 12th cent. house known as *King John's Palace* (C 1), abutting on the ramparts.

On the E. (r.) side of High St., the bow-windowed Georgian *Dolphin Hotel* has survived, while at the head of High St. is the Bar Gate (B 1, 2), the old N. gate of the city. It has been modernised on the S. side (with a statue of George III) but still shows on the N. its flanking towers of the 14th cent. (incorporating earlier work), as well as the 15th cent. projection with machicolated parapet. The armorial decorations and figures of lions are comparatively modern. Over the archway is a chamber formerly the Guildhall, now housing a small museum (10-12,

1-5; closed Fri. aft. and Sun. till 2.30). Farther N., on the way to the Central Station, is the Civic Centre (A 1), an imposing group of municipal buildings, by E. B. Webber (1932), including also law courts, an art school, and an *Art Gallery* (adm. free 10-7, Sun 2-5), opened in 1939. The collection consists mainly of English paintings of the 18-20th cent., with a small group of French 19th cent. works, and two early portraits by Van Dyck.

In the same neighbourhood are the Parks: in *Houndwell* (A, B 2), now *Palmerston Park*, is a statue of Lord Palmerston (1784-1865); in *East Park* (A 1, 2) a memorial to the engineers who perished in the 'Titanic' (1912); and in *West or Watts Park* (A 1) a War Memorial by Lutyens and a statue of Isaac Watts, whose hymns are said to have been first sung in Above Bar Congregational Chapel (destroyed). — London Road (A 1) and The Avenue lead to *Southampton Common*, a fine natural park of 350 acres, with a cemetery (S.W. corner; grave of 'Lord Dundreary' Sothorn, d. 1881) and the County Cricket Ground. On the way thither we pass the *Ordnance Survey Office* (badly damaged in 1941). — In *Hollybrook Cemetery*, N.W. of the Common, is a Memorial Wall (1930), by T. Newham, with the names of 1861 soldiers of all ranks (beginning with Lord Kitchener) who were lost at sea in 1914-18.

At *Highfield*, c. 1 m. E. of the Common, is *Southampton University*, with the Sims Library (90,000 vols.), a zoological museum, and five halls of residence. There are c. 1000 students, and, in addition to the usual faculties, a School of Navigation (at *Warsash*, on the Hamble). The educational institute opened here in 1862 as a result of a bequest from H. R. Hartley, a Southampton wine-merchant, was incorporated in 1902 as a university college, and received its charter as a university in 1952.

The ancient Walls of Southampton, dating from Saxon times but afterwards rebuilt, were about 1½ m. in circuit, 30 to 40 ft. in height, and defended on the N. and E. by a moat and on the S. and W. by the estuary of the Test. They were strengthened by towers and had six principal gates of which three are extant. There are considerable remains of the wall, best seen on the W. side, but the castle within them has practically vanished.

From the Bar Gate we descend W. to the *Arundel* or *Wind Whistle Tower* (B 1) near the N.W. angle of the old wall, which extends thence to the S. in tolerable preservation. To the S. of *Catchcold Tower* and the site of the *Castle Watergate* (14th cent.) the Norman walls were strengthened in later times by a series of external arcades, with arrangements for showering missiles on assailants. The *West Gate* (13th cent.) was the ancient access of the town from the Old Quay. A monument on this quay commemorates the fact that the 'Mayflower' sailed thence on Aug. 15th, 1620. Farther on, short of the *Bugle Tower* at the S.W. angle of the wall, a flight of steps ascends to the top of the wall. At the S. end of French St. is the ancient *Woolhouse* (14th cent.), afterwards used as a prison and known as the French or Spanish Prison.

Netley Abbey, 3 m. S.E., may be reached by railway, by water, or by motor-bus from Woolston. Netley Station is 1 m. from the Abbey, the boat-landing ½ m. The usual way is to cross by the floating bridge (car 1/1, 1/6 ret.) to *Woolston*, 2 m. from the abbey. **Netley Abbey* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) was a Cistercian foundation of Henry III (c. 1239), originally occupied by monks from Beaulieu. The picturesque ruins include the church, the cloisters, the chapter house, and some domestic buildings. Netley Castle is now a convalescent home, and the huge *Royal Victoria Hospital*, 1 m. S. (1863), has accommodation for 1100 military patients. — *Hamble*, 1½ m. farther, is a well-known yachting centre, with a good church (Norman and E.E.).

FROM SOUTHAMPTON to ANDOVER, 26 m. (railway in c. ½ hr.). — 5 m. *Nursling* (Horns Inn, P.R.). — 8½ m. *Romsey* (*White Horse*, T.H., R.B. 17/1, P. 8 gs.; *Dolphin*, R.B. 17/6, P. 7-8½ gs.; *Abbey*, R.B. 16/1, P. 7 gs.), junction of the railway to Salisbury, is a small town (6300 inhab.) on the Test.

Its **ABBEY CHURCH presents the aspect of a purely Norman conventual church more completely than any building of equal size in England (263 ft. long, 86 ft. wide; transepts 131 ft.). In its present form it dates mainly from about 1130, but remains of the earlier Saxon church (967) of the Benedictine nunnery of SS. Mary and Ethelfleda (founded c. 907) have been discovered beneath the flooring (trap-door near the pulpit). The first abbess seems to have been St. Elfleda, daughter of Edward the Elder. The W. bays of the nave are E.E., made to assimilate with the older work, on the foundations of which they evidently rest. There is no W. door. The aisles of the choir end in apses (square externally); the E. side of the transepts is also adjoined by circular chapels. The two great E. windows are 14th cent. insertions. The N. aisle and transept were long used as a parish church, and the reredos here preserves notable paintings of c. 1500 (Resurrection and saints). The beautiful mouldings and original Norman triforium and clerestory of the choir deserve special attention. At the E. end of the S. choir-aisle is a carved Saxon crucifix; and outside the S. or Abbess's Door is another Saxon *Rood now ascribed to the 11th century. The central lantern tower (92 ft. high) is disfigured by a clumsy wooden belfry (good view). The so-called *King John's Hunting Box* (adm. 6d.), just E. of the abbey, is a small 13th cent. house with interesting inscriptions of 1306 in the upper room. In the market-place is a statue of Lord Palmerston, whose home, *Broadlands*, now the seat of the Mountbatten family, adjoins the town on the S. Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) is buried at *East Wellow*, 3 m. W. *Embley House*, on the road from Romsey, was her family home in winter in 1825-96. — 13 m. *Mottisfont* has a church with a Norman font and some 15th cent. glass. *Mottisfont Abbey* (18th cent.; no adm.) occupies the nave and part of the cloister of a 12-13th cent. Austin priory. — 18½ m. *Stockbridge* (Grosvenor, RB. 20/, P. 8-10 gs.) is a small town frequented by anglers in the Test. — 26 m. *Andover*, see Rte. 16.

From Southampton to the *New Forest*, *Bournemouth*, and *Weymouth*, see Rte. 14; to *Portsmouth*, see p. 71; to the *Isle of Wight*, see below; to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 15.

13. ISLE OF WIGHT

There are three regular ports of entry to the island: Ryde, Cowes, and Yarmouth, approached respectively from Portsmouth, Southampton, and Lympington. In summer excursion steamers touch at various piers (see weekly bills). — FROM PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR TO RYDE (4½ m., in ½ hr.; 2/3). This is the best route, as the trains run near the boats at both ends. The through journey from London (Waterloo) to Ryde takes 2½ hrs. — FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO COWES (12 m., in 1 hr.; 4/8). The first half of the passage is inside Southampton Water, with Netley Hospital to the left, and Calshot Castle to the right. The journey from London (Waterloo) takes 1½-2 hrs.; bus from Southampton Central Sta. to Royal Pier. — FROM LYMPINGTON TO YARMOUTH (4 m., in ½ hr.; 2/3). This is the shortest passage (half of it inside the river) and convenient for the W. side of the island (buses from the pier in connection with the steamer). The journey from London (Waterloo) to Yarmouth takes 2½-2¾ hrs.

MOTOR CARS are transhipped by a ferry from Portsmouth to Fishbourne, near Ryde, thrice daily in winter except Sun.; in summer frequent sailings daily; return fare, car c. £2-£5, motor-cycle 14/1-15/6. At Southampton cars are transhipped by passenger boats (fares as via Portsmouth); at Lympington by ferry boats (also used for passengers; fares as via Portsmouth). Previous notice should be given to the I.O.W. Steam Packet Co., 12 Bugle St., Southampton, or to the Marine Agent, British Railways, Broad St., Portsmouth, or Lympington. Cars must be on the slipways ½ hr. before departure.

AIR SERVICES (Sat. in summer only). To *Bembridge* from London Airport in ½ hr. (42/, ret. 63/); from Newcastle in 2 hrs. (£6, ret. £10 16/) and Leeds in 1½ hr. (£5 10/, ret. £9 18/), etc.

The *Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire (in which it was long administratively included) by the *Solent* (2-4 m. wide) on the N.W. and *Spithead* (1½-4 m. wide) on the N.E.

This beautiful island, of an irregular lozenge shape, is about 23 m. long from E. to W. and $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide from N. to S. Its area is 147 sq. m., or about two-thirds of that of the Isle of Man. It is divided into two 'hundreds' or 'liberties,' named *East* and *West Medina*, by the river Medina, which furnishes also a title (Earl of Medina) of the Marquis of Milford Haven. The population is 95,600.

The island attracts thousands of visitors annually by its fine and varied scenery, its many pleasant seaside resorts, and its mild climate. In August and the first half of September accommodation is often difficult to procure unless ordered in advance. The great variety of scenery is mainly due to the curiously abrupt geological formations: the grand headland overlooking the Needles, the unique Undercliff, and the Landslip contrast sharply with the downs inland. — The National Trust owns nearly 450 acres on the island.

History. In 43 A.D. the Isle of Wight was conquered by the Romans, by whom it was known as *Vectis* or *Ichis*, and after 449 it seems to have been settled by the Jutes. Relics of both these occupations have been found. Annexed to Wessex in 661 and christianised in the next half-century, it was the headquarters of the Danes at the end of the 10th century. William the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of the island on William Fitz-Osbern, from whom it passed to the family of Redvers, Earls of Devon. In 1293 it was repurchased by the Crown and it was afterwards governed by 'captains,' a title revived in 1889. It is now a county in itself.

RAILWAYS. From Ryde to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Ventnor, via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Brading, ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Sandown, and ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Shanklin. — From Ryde to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Cowes, via (10 m.) Newport. — MOTOR-BUSES serve almost every place in the island, and motor coaches radiate in the season from all the chief centres to places of interest. — **EXCURSION STEAMERS** in summer to Southsea, Southampton, Bournemouth, etc. (4/6-12/6 return). A trip round the island (5 hrs.) is made on Sun., Tues., & Thurs. in summer by steamers from Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor (12/6).

The usual gate of the island is **RYDE**, a lively and popular town (20,100 inhab.) on a hillside, well seen from the sea.

Railway Stations. *Pier Head* and *Esplanade* at either end of the pier; *St. John's Road*, S.E. of the town.

Hotels. Ryde Castle, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 9-11 gs.; Osborne, similar charges, these two on sea-front; Yelf's, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Royal Squadron, similar charges; Spencer's Inn, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Crown, RB. 15/, these four in Union St.; Marine, RB. 15/6;

Royal Esplanade, commercial.

Post Office, Union St.

Amusements. *Esplanade Pavilion* (variety, concerts, etc.); orchestra (daily) in *Eastern Gardens*. **GOLF**, **LAWN TENNIS** and **BOWLS** are well provided for.

Steamers regularly to *Portsmouth*, see above; also excursion steamers as above.

At the W. end of the fine *Esplanade* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is the *Royal Victoria Yacht Club* (regatta the week after Cowes). From the *Pier* (c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; adm. 3d.; tram 3d.) a magnificent view of Spithead and its shipping is enjoyed.

Binstead Church (1 m. W.), mainly rebuilt, has an E.E. chancel with some earlier herring-bone work; over the plain Norman door serving as a gateway is a grotesque figure. A mile farther on are the scanty ruins of *Quarr Abbey*, a Cistercian house founded by Baldwin de Redvers in 1132, taking its name from the adjacent quarries of fine limestone (used in Winchester and Chichester cathedrals). The estate was purchased by the Benedictines of Solesmes, who built a conspicuous new church (1908-12). — The walk may be continued to (1 m.) *Fishbourne*, with the motor-ferry slip, at the mouth of the attractive wood-girt *Wootton Creek*; and the return may be varied by crossing the creek (ferry) to (1 m.) *Wootton Church* (Norman door), and about 4 m. from Ryde by the main Newport road.

To the E. of Ryde is the small bathing resort of (2½ m.) *Seaview* (*Pier*, P. from 11 gs.; *Northbank*, P. 9-14 gs.; *High Salterns*, *Seaview*, *Old Salterns Gate*, unlic., P. 8-11½ gs.; *Sandlands*, unlic., P. 7-10 gs.), reached by the sea-wall and footpath or by road (motor toll 6d.). We may go on to (2 m. more) *St. Helen's*, a sailing centre (with a 9-hole golf links, and a common, N.T.; view), and to (½ m. viâ ferry, 6d.; 2 m. by road, motor toll 6d.-1/) *Bembridge*, passing the old tower of *St. Helen's Church* (now a sea-mark).

FROM RYDE TO NEWPORT, 8 m. (buses viâ Wootton or Haven Street). The main road is dull and it is preferable to take the S. road viâ (3½ m.) *Mersley Down* (413 ft.) and (5 m.) *Arreton Down* (444 ft.), a route of noble views. Below *Mersley Down*, S. of the road, is *Newchurch*, the church of which has a gilded 'pelican in her piety' as a lectern. *Arreton*, below *Arreton Down*, has a spacious 12-16th cent. church and a Jacobean manor house.

FROM RYDE TO VENTNOR, A 3055, 12 m. (railway in ¾ hr.; motor-bus to Shanklin in 35 min.). — 3 m. *Brading* is a decayed little town at the foot of *Brading Down* (407 ft.; view) and at the head of a once navigable inlet. The fine church (1150-1250) has a tower of which the lower stage is open. The monuments in the *Oglander Chapel* (15th cent.) include two wooden effigies. On the floor of the sanctuary is an incised slab of 1441. Under the old Town Hall are kept the stocks and whipping-post, and at the cross-roads is the ring once used in bull-baiting.

About 1 m. S.W. are the remains of a *ROMAN VILLA (weekdays 9.30-7; Sun. 3-6; 1/), including several well-preserved mosaic pavements, heating arrangements (hypocaust), and objects discovered during excavation (1880). — About ½ m. W. is *Nunwell*, the seat of the *Oglanders*, who have been one of the leading families of the island since the 11th century.

FROM BRADING TO BEMBRIDGE, 3½ m. — 1 m. *Yaverland* has a Jacobean manor house, and a church with a late-Norman door and chancel-arch. — 3½ m. *Bembridge* (*Royal Spithead*, R.B. 25/, P. 10-15 gs.; *Birdham*, R.B. 17/6, P. 7-11 gs.; *Elms*, P. 9-14 gs.), a yachting resort, lies at the mouth of the shallow *Brading Harbour* (ferry to *St. Helen's*, 6d.). — A charming coast-walk may be taken from *Bembridge* to (5 m.) *Sandown* (see below), viâ the *Foreland* (the E. point of the island), *Whitecliff Bay* (geologically interesting) and **Culver Cliff* (254 ft.), the seaward end of *Bembridge Downs* (343 ft.; view), with its old fort, and monument to Lord Yarborough (d. 1846).

7 m. SANDOWN, a flourishing bathing resort (6700 inhab.) with a long esplanade and a pier, lies between the white *Culver Cliff* and the dark-red promontory of *Dunnose*.

Hotels (mostly open summer only). *Ocean*, P. from 10 gs.; *Royal Cliff*, with garden, R.B. 21/, P. 10-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; *Royal Pier*, *Sandown*, P. 8-11½ gs.; *Sandringham*, *Trouville*, P. 8-10½ gs.; *Belgrave*, open always, R.B. 15/, P. 6-10 gs.; *Grange Hall*, unlic., P. 6½-9 gs.; *Culver Lodge*, P. 8-9½ gs.

Post Office, *St. John's Rd.*

Amusements. *Theatre* on pier. **GOLF COURSE** (18 holes), beyond the railway. — **SWIMMING POOL**.

The sands are particularly fine; and the cliff-walk to *Shanklin* commands an excellent view of the bay.

9 m. SHANKLIN, one of the best-known resorts in the island (6000 inhab.), is built mainly on the high ground away from the sea, but has an esplanade, a good sandy beach, and a pier.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter). *Shanklin*, P. 9½-14½ gs.; *Highlands*, P. 10-14 gs.; *Medehamstede*, P. 9½-12 gs.; *Keats Green* P. 7-11½ gs.;

Cliff Tops, open always, R.B. 17/6-35/, P. 7½-15 gs.; *Channel View*, *Shanklin Towers*, P. 9-14 gs.; *Dalish's*, P. from 11 gs.; *Queen's Court*, P.

8-10 gs.; Holliers, open always, RB. 21/, P. 8½-10 gs.; Montegale, open always, RB. 17/6, P. 10½-12½ gs., these two in the 'Old Village'; Rylstone House, unlic., in large public garden, P. 6-8 gs.; and many other unlic. houses.

Post Office in High St., with Theatre near by.

Excursion Steamers, see p. 86.

At the S. end of the High St. is the 'Old Village,' with a few thatched cottages. Above a fountain, near the Crab Inn, are some lines written by Longfellow when staying here in 1868. Keats's visit in 1819 is recorded by a plaque on Eglantine Cottage. Close by is the upper entrance of *Shanklin Chine* (adm. 6d.), a narrow wooded fissure in the sandstone, above which are the attractive *Rylstone Gardens* with splendid views from the cliffs.

A pleasant walk leads to (3 m.) Ventnor viâ (½ m.) the head of the small *Luccombe Chine*, (1½ m.) the *Landslip*, and (2½ m.) *Bonchurch*.

The road ascends sharply over Shanklin Down, then descends above the Landslip. — 11 m. *Bonchurch* (Grange, P. 6-8½ gs.) is a pretty village beneath the towering Downs. The tiny old church (adm. 6d.) has some slight Norman remains (c. 1170). In the new churchyard (higher up) is buried A. C. Swinburne (1837-1909), who used to spend his boyhood holidays at East Dene (close by), now a hostel.

12 m. VENTNOR (7300 inhab.), a noted health-resort with a mild winter climate, is delightfully situated on a series of terraces above the sea and under the steep face of St. Boniface Down.

Hotels. Royal, T.H., RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-13 gs., open always; Metropole. RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Wellington, P. 8-10 gs., open always; Burlington, P. from 7 gs.; King Charles I, unlic., open always, RB. 17/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Ventnor Towers, unlic., in pleasant grounds, P. 7-12 gs.; Beach, Solent,

unlic., P. 7 gs.; and many other private houses.

Post Office, Church St.

Amusements. *Winter Gardens* (concerts, sun lounge, etc.). — CRICKET WEEK in August. — GOLF COURSE on Rew Down.

The road descends steeply to the little esplanade and pier. From the charming Park, reached by the St. Lawrence road, there is a cliff-walk along the so-called *Undercliff, a fine stretch of cliff and terrace ¼-1 m. in width, consisting of a huge mass of chalk and limestone which has slipped off the blue clay beneath. — *St. Boniface Down* (787 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in the island (*View), is best approached from the station.

FROM VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER AND ALUM BAY VIA CHALE, 23 m. We pass (r.) *St. Lawrence Hall*, once Lord Jellicoe's home. — 2 m. *St. Lawrence*, see below. The road is bordered on the right by precipitous cliffs (200 ft.; fine walk along the top); the Undercliff proper is below us. — We turn inland for (4 m.) *Niton* (Reeth Lodge, P. 7-11 gs.; Royal Sandrock), a pleasant village and a good centre for walks. Below us, to the left, is *St. Catherine's Lighthouse*, on the S. extremity of the island, with one of the most powerful coast-lights in the world (visitors admitted). — 5½ m. *Blackgang Chine* (St. Catherine's House, unlic.), 400 ft. in depth (adm. 6d.), is practically bare of vegetation. — Behind (6½ m.) *Chale* (Clarendon, RB. 17/6) lies *St. Catherine's Hill* (781 ft.), crowned by the ruins of a 14th cent. beacon. From the E.E. church the so-called 'Military Road' runs straight along the coast to (10 m.) Freshwater; it is one of the few roads of the island commanding wide sea views. The more interesting route turns inland and runs viâ (8 m.) *Chale Green* and (9½ m.) *Kingston*, with a small E.E. church, to (11½ m.) *Shorwell*, a pretty village. The 15th cent. church, with a 12th cent. S. door, contains a wall-

painting of St. Christopher (c. 1440), a medieval pulpit, entered through a pillar, with a canopy of 1620 and hour-glass; a 16th cent. brass of a priest and many 17th cent. Leigh monuments. Close by are three great manor houses: *Northcourt* (1615), with beautiful terraced grounds; *Westcourt*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. (1579); and *Wolverton*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. (c. 1600). — $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Brighstone* (New Inn), another stone-built village. — 15 m. *Mottistone* has a church with a memorial chapel to Lord Mottistone (1868–1947), whose home was the fine manor house of 1567. — 20 m. *Freshwater* and thence to (23 m.) *Alum Bay*, see below.

FROM VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER VIA NEWPORT, 9 m. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *St. Lawrence* (Old Park, with fine grounds, P. 7–10 gs.), the old church (adm. 6d.) of which is one of the smallest in England (40 ft. by 11 ft.), we turn inland. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Whitwell* church (SS. Mary & Radegund) has two chancels, originally separate chapels. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Godshill* (Griffin; tea-gardens), a pretty village, has a stately Perp. church containing monuments of the Worsleys of Appuldurcombe, including Sir Richard (d. 1805), historian of the island, and a rich one to Sir John Leigh (c. 1520). To the right rises *Appuldurcombe Down*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Rookley*. To the right is *Merstone*, with a Jacobean manor house. To the left, in *Gatcombe Park*, is *Gatcombe Church* (13th cent.), with a wooden effigy of a knight.

11 m. Newport (*Bugle*, RB. 18/6–25/; *Wheatsheaf*, RB. 15/–21/; *Warburton's*, commercial), the capital (20,425 inhab.) of the island, situated above the Medina, is a busy town. The church of *St. Thomas* (1854) contains a monument, by Marochetti, to Princess Elizabeth (see below), who is buried under the chancel. Relics from the old church include the elaborate pulpit (1637), an alabaster effigy of 1583, and a 17th cent. font. The Jacobean *Grammar School* in St. James's St. (A 3020) was the lodging of King Charles during the conference of 1648, while the Parliamentary Commissioners were housed at the Bugle Inn. In Avondale Rd. (on the r. of the Shanklin road) is a *Roman Villa* (adm. 1/; 10–6) of the 2nd to 4th century.

From Newport to Ryde, see p. 87; to Cowes, see p. 91.

About 1 m. S.W. of Newport (bus from St. James's Sq.) is **Carisbrooke Castle* (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. 2–4 or 6), situated on a hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village.

The castle was founded on the site of a Roman fort in early Norman times for the defence of the island, and was always important as a fortress. Its chief interest, however, is the imprisonment here of Charles I from Nov. 1647 to Sept. 1648. From it he was removed to Newport Grammar School, and then to Hurst Castle. His daughter Elizabeth died here in 1650.

The outer entrance consists of an archway of 1598, beyond which we cross a stone bridge and pass through a noble 14th cent. *Gatehouse*, with a 15th cent. upper stage and inner doors. To the right is the rebuilt *Chapel of St. Nicholas*. The former *Governor's Lodging*, the range of domestic buildings (restored) facing the gatehouse, consists of the *Great Hall*, with a chimney-piece of 1390, the remains of a chapel (c. 1270), and the *Great Chamber* (no adm.). The *Museum* here includes a well-displayed archaeological collection, local antiquities, a 16th cent. parish gun, and Charles I's nightcap and other relics. To the S. is the *Well House* (16th cent.), where the water from the well is drawn by a donkey treading inside a large wheel. Beyond is the lofty *Keep* (mid-12th cent.) with a well, 160 ft. deep. A pleasant walk may be taken along the 12th cent. *Ramparts*.

Carisbrooke (*Glenfield*, unlic.) has a *Priory Church* with the finest tower in the island (1474). The 12th cent. arcade survives but the chancel was pulled down by Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth I's secretary of state. On the tomb (16 cent.) of Lady Margaret Wadham, aunt of Jane Seymour, are carved figures of cripples. — We follow the Yarmouth road to (16 m.) the *Calbourne* cross-roads. In the village (1.) the church contains a brass of a knight (1379); the road goes on over the downs (516 ft.) to Brighstone (4½ m.; p. 89). — We turn right for (17½ m.) *Shalfleet* where the church has a huge square Norman tower, a Norman doorway with tympanum, a good roof, and remarkable window-tracery. *Newtown*, 1½ m. N.E., is a decayed port, with a little 18th cent. town hall (N.T.).

21 m. **Yarmouth** (*George*, Easter-Oct., RB. 22/6, P. 8-14 gs.; *Bugle*, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs., good), a small port (steamers, see p. 85) and a yachting centre, is a tiny but ancient town, once a parliamentary borough. Near the *George Hotel*, which was the Governor's Lodging, are the remains of a *Castle* of Henry VIII (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2). The *Church* contains a statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes (d. 1692), who took New York from the Dutch in 1664. The figure is said to have been begun as Louis XIV by a French sculptor, and to have been captured at sea.

About 1 m. beyond Yarmouth a road on the right leads viâ (3 m.) *Colwell Bay* (*Colwell View*, unlic., P. 8-14 gs.), and (5 m.) *Totland Bay* (*Hill House*, unlic., *Sentry Mead*, P. 8-11½ gs.), a pleasant little bathing-resort with a pier, to (7 m.) *Alum Bay* (see below).

23½ m. **Freshwater** (*Royal Standard*), the birthplace of Robert Hooke (1653-1703), the physicist, has a rebuilt church with a Norman doorway and memorials to Thackeray's daughter Lady Ritchie (d. 1919) and to Alfred Tennyson (1892). Lady Tennyson (d. 1896) is buried in the churchyard. — 24½ m. **Freshwater Bay** (*Albion*, P. 7½-10 gs.; *Dimbola*, unlic., P. 6-8½ gs., both open Apr.-Oct.) is a sea-bathing resort, where G. F. Watts and Ellen Terry spent their honeymoon in 1864. The fine chalk cliffs include two isolated masses of chalk of the same character as the Needles.

About ½ m. N.W. is *Farringford* (now a hotel, P. 8½-15 gs.), a mansion leased by Tennyson in 1853 and purchased by him in 1855 out of the profits of 'Maud.' He wrote 'Crossing the Bar' while crossing the Solent on one of his annual journeys between this home and Aldworth (p. 67). — To the E. is *Afton Down* (golf course) and the walk may be continued to (3 m.) *Brook*, with its lifeboat station and submerged forest.

Between Freshwater Bay and the Needles (3 m.) are the imposing **Freshwater Cliffs*, rising to a height of c. 400 ft. They are best seen from the sea, and motor-boats make the trip to the Needles (5/ per pers.) and Alum Bay (6/), passing *Lord Holmes's Parlour* (cave) and the recessed arch at *Scratchell's Bay*. The walk along the top of the downs above the cliffs commands a series of grand views, and *Tennyson Down*

(485 ft.; N.T.) is surmounted by the Tennyson Monument. The view near the *Needles Fort* (golf course) is very striking, but the remarkable contrast between the white cliff on the S. side of Alum Bay and the many-coloured sands towards its centre should be seen from a boat.

**Alum Bay* (*Headon Hall*, unlic., open always, P. 7 gs.; *Royal Needles Restaurant*, lic.), named after the alum formerly obtained here from the clay, is famed for the brilliant hues of the vertical strata of sandstone. A granite memorial marks the site of the first permanent wireless station (1897–1900), from which, in 1898, Lord Kelvin sent the first paid marconigram. At the S. extremity of the bay are the three isolated and pointed masses of chalk known as the **Needles* (100 ft. high; lighthouse on the outermost).

FROM NEWPORT TO COWES, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The line runs along the Medina (r.); the road keeps to the higher ground inland, passing Parkhurst, a convict prison. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Northwood* is the mother-church of Cowes, with a Norman doorway and a Jacobean pulpit.

COWES, a busy little port (17,150 inhab.), with the best harbour in the island, is the chief yachting centre in the country. Regattas are frequent in summer and autumn, culminating in the expensive 'Cowes Week' (1st week in Aug.). In the days of sail it was a packet station of some importance. On the banks of the Medina are shipbuilding, engineering, and flying-boat works.

Hotels. *Gloster*, R.B. 22/6–30/, P. 9–14 gs.; *Pavilion*, summer only, R.B. 17/6; *Fountain*, High St., commercial, R.B. 17/6, P. 7–9 gs.

Post Office, High St.

Steamers to Southampton regularly (p. 85). — *Floating Bridge* to East Cowes, 1d.; motor-cycle 3d., car 6d.–9d.

The older part of *Cowes*, or *West Cowes*, on the left bank of the river, is narrow-wayed and has some quaint houses. A tablet on The Parade (S. end) commemorates the departure of the 'Ark' and 'Dove' with the founders of Maryland on Nov. 22nd, 1633. Jefferson landed here in 1784 and 1789 on his way to and from his embassy in Paris. At the N. end of The Parade is *Cowes Castle* (rebuilt), originally one of Henry VIII's defences; since 1856 it has been the headquarters of the *Royal Yacht Squadron*, the most exclusive yacht club in the world. Hard by is the *Royal London Yacht Club*. The newer part, along the Solent shore, has a long esplanade, extending W. beyond *Egypt Point* to (1 m.) *Gurnard*, a popular seaside resort. Inland, on the hill, are the public grounds of *Northwood House*. Dr. Arnold of Rugby was born at No. 43 Birmingham Rd., the continuation of High St. At *East Cowes*, on the other side of the Medina, is *Norris Castle* (by J. Wyatt; 1799), where Queen Victoria spent some youthful holidays.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of East Cowes (entrance on the high ground

above the ferry-landing; bus from E. Cowes or Newport) is **Osborne House** (adm. 2/, 11-5, Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Fri., Easter to mid-Oct.) with its two towers (100 ft.), built in the Palladian style in 1846, and long the seaside home of Queen Victoria, who died here in 1901. King Edward presented it to the nation in 1902, as a memorial of his mother, and it was made a convalescent home for officers and civil servants.

Visitors are shown the State Apartments, among which is the Durbar Room, with gifts from Indian Princes, and Queen Victoria's Private Suite. *The Swiss Cottage*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E., contains a small museum. — *The Royal Naval Training College*, long installed in the old riding school and stables of Osborne, was closed in 1921.

On the high bank of the river, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Osborne, stands *Whippingham Church*, a strange medley of English and German architecture, said to have been designed by Prince Albert.

14. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH AND WEYMOUTH

ROAD, 64 m. — A 35. 10 m. *Lyndhurst*. — 31 m. *Bournemouth*. — 36 m. *Poole*. — A 350, 35, 351. 46 m. *Wareham*. — A 352, 353. 64 m. *Weymouth*.

RAILWAY 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in c. 2 hrs. (through trains from London). Principal Stations: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lyndhurst Road*. — 9 m. *Beaulieu Road*. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Brockenhurst*, junction for Lymington and for Wimborne. — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *New Milton*. — 25 m. *Christchurch*. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bournemouth (Central)*. — 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Poole*, junction for Blandford. — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Wareham*, junction for Corfe and Swanage. — 56 m. *Dorchester* (see Rte. 17). — 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Weymouth*.

Southampton, see Rte. 12. We leave the town by Commercial Rd. and skirt the reclaimed estuary of the Test, crossing the river at (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Redbridge*. — At (4 m.) *Totton* we enter the New Forest. An alternative road to Weymouth, avoiding Bournemouth and Poole, here diverges to the right, viâ (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Cadnam* (Furnival, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Bell Inn, at Brook, 2 m. N.W., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) and Ringwood, while A 36 leads right off this road for Salisbury viâ *Ower* (3 m.; Motel, RB. 30/).

B 3053 runs S.E. to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Hythe* (Golden Hind, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Drummond Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.; West Cliff Hall, RB. 25/, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; ferry to Southampton), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Beaulieu, (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Fawley* (Falcon, P.R.) with a Norman church damaged in 1940 and a huge oil refinery, and (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Calshot Castle*, one of Henry VIII's coast defences, at the mouth of Southampton Water.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lyndhurst Road Station* (New Forest Hotel, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.). — 10 m. *Lyndhurst* (*Crown*, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Parkhill*, RB. 16/6-27/6, P. 7-12 gs.; *Grand*, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 10-15 gs.; *Stag*, RB. 12/6), the 'capital of the New Forest,' is the best headquarters for visitors. The elaborate church contains a painting by Lord Leighton and windows by Burne-Jones; and in the churchyard is buried Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves, the original of 'Alice in Wonderland.' Adjoining the *King's House*, formerly the residence of the Lord Warden of the New Forest, is a hall used by the Forest Court, or Court of Swainmote, which meets every 40 days. Over the chimney-piece hangs the so-called 'William Rufus's stirrup-iron' (in reality of the 17th cent.).

The *New Forest, occupying the S.W. corner of Hampshire, between Southampton Water and the Avon, covers about 93,000 acres, of which about 65,000 acres belong to the Crown (16,000 of which are reserved for the commercial growth of timber), the remainder being disafforested and in private hands. The local authority is the Court of Verderers, with a Chief Verderer and six verderers elected by the commoners. The forest already existed as such in 1016, but the name 'New Forest' dates from 1079, when William the Conqueror, who "loved the tall deer as if he were their father," set it apart as a hunting-ground, with less ruthlessness and under a less severe forest-code than was long popularly believed. It is a 'forest' only in the sense of being an uncultivated region used as a royal hunting-ground (just as 'chase' is a similar tract not belonging to the Crown) and its fine stretches of ancient oaks, beeches, yews, and hollies are diversified by wide expanses of heath, farm-land, and modern fir-plantations. A few red deer, fallow deer, and roe-deer still linger, but the hardy and active New Forest ponies (descended from an indigenous wild breed), and the commoners' cattle and donkeys are more in evidence. Badgers are numerous near Boldrewood. Adders and lizards are not uncommon, the insect life is varied, and botanists may find rare plants. The more accessible parts of the forest are crowded in summer with motorists and other visitors, but its attractive inner recesses are open to the pedestrian only, whose best plan, perhaps, is to follow the water-courses. *Marryat's* 'Children of the New Forest' and *Blackmore's* 'Cradock Nowell' have their scenes in the forest. — Permits for camping are obtained from the Deputy Surveyor, King's House, Lyndhurst.

FROM LYNDHURST TO BROCKENHURST, BEAULIEU, AND BACK, 17 m., an easy round giving a fair idea of New Forest scenery. — A 337 leads S. to (3 m.) *Balmer Lawn* (Hotel, RB. 25/6, P. 14 gs.), where pony races and sales are held in Aug., and (4 m.) *Brockenhurst* (*Forest Park*, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs., 1 m. N. of the station; *Carey's Manor*, RB. 17/6–22/6, P. 7–10 gs.; *Rose & Crown*, similar charges; *Cloud*, RB. 17/6–24/, P. 7½–10½ gs.; *Watersplash*, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 6–10 gs.), a popular starting-point for excursions.

From Brockenhurst a road and a branch-line runs S. to (4½ m.) *Lymington* (*Londesborough*, RB. 18/6–25/6, P. 9 gs.; *Angel*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Anchor & Hope*, RB. 15/6; *Passford House*, 1½ m. N., RB. 17/6–25/, P. 7–12 gs.), a picturesque old port and yachting station (5725 inhab.) at the mouth of the Lymington River, which flows into the Solent. King Henry II landed here in 1154 on the way to his coronation. In the lovely church of *Boldre*, 2 m. N.E., which has a Norman arcade, Southey married his second wife in 1839. Here also is a memorial to the men of H.M.S. Hood killed in action against the Bismarck in 1941. The train, crossing the river, runs on to (½ m.) *Lymington Pier*, whence steamers ply to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight (see Rte. 13).

The Beaulieu road runs E. through attractive woodland and heath to (10 m.) *Beaulieu* (Montagu Arms, RB. 25/6, P. 12 gs.; bus from Hythe Ferry), pron. 'Bewley,' a pleasant village in a lovely situation at the head of the tidal Beaulieu River.

**Beaulieu Abbey*, a wealthy and powerful Cistercian house, founded by King John in 1204, stood on the E. side of the river. The *Palace House* (open Apr.–Oct. daily 11–1, 2–6, closed Mon. morn.; in winter Wed. & Sun. 2–4.30; adm. 2/6 including abbey), representing the old gatehouse, is now the residence of Lord Montagu; it contains relics of maritime interest from Buckler's Hard (see below), and a collection of old motor-cycles and cars. The chief relic of the extensive abbey-buildings is the old E.E. refectory, now the *Parish Church*, with fine lancet windows, roof-bosses, and a beautiful reader's *Pulpit. Other remains (daily 9–4 or 7: 1/) are the ruined cloisters, three arches of the chapter house, and the lay brothers' dormitory. The foundations of the large church are marked out by stones. Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, here sought sanctuary with her son Prince Edward in 1471 after

the battle of Barnet, and here also Perkin Warbeck found a brief refuge in 1497. — A pleasant walk may be taken down the creek to (2½ m.) *Buckler's Hard* (Master Builder's House, RB. 22/-30/, P. 10-15 gs.), a quaint waterside hamlet famous for its shipbuilding yards in the days of oaken ships.

The return to Lyndhurst leads N.W. viâ (13½ m.) *Beaulieu Road Station* (Hotel, P.R., RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.). — 17 m. *Lyndhurst*, see above.

Some of the chief points in the N. part of the New Forest may be included, as follows, in a round of about 11 m. from Lyndhurst. We ascend Lyndhurst Hill to the W., and, leaving A 35 at the top, bear right through *Emery Down*, with its large village green, and then left on an unfenced road. We proceed viâ (3 m.) **Mark Ash*, with the finest beeches in the forest, and (1½ m.) *Boldrewood*, with the 'King' oak and many fine fir trees. On reaching (½ m.) the Ringwood—Southampton main road, we keep to the right and proceed to (2½ m.) *Stoney Cross* (370 ft.; Compton Arms, RB. 25/6, P. 14 gs.), a good centre. About ¼ m. E. of the hotel, a little N. of the road, is the *Rufus Stone*, on the site of the tree whence glanced the arrow that slew William Rufus in 1100. According to one account the king was accidentally killed by Sir Walter Tyrrel, according to another he was murdered by a dispossessed Saxon; all that is known for certain is that he was killed by an arrow in the forest and was hastily interred at Winchester. From Stoney Cross we descend viâ the pretty village of (2 m.) *Minstead* (Trusty Servant, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), where Conan Doyle is buried, to Lyndhurst, 2 m. farther on.

FROM LYNDHURST TO WIMBORNE AND DORCHESTER, 43 m. At about 2½ m. we pass (r.) the *Knightwood Oak*, a famous tree 20 ft. in girth. — At (6 m.) *Wilverley Post* we diverge r. from the Bournemouth road, viâ (8½ m.) *Burley* (Burley Manor, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 8-15 gs.), and leave the New Forest. — 11 m. *Ringwood* (*Bridge House*, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Crown*, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a town of 6350 inhab. on the Avon, is known for its knitted gloves ('Ringwoods'). We enter Dorset just before (18 m.) the villa-colony of *Ferndown* (Dorset, P. 16-18 gs.; *Whincroft*, P. 8-12½ gs.). — 21 m. *Wimborne* (*King's Head*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Crown*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an ancient town (4500 inhab.) on the Allen at its confluence with the Stour, has a fine **MINSTER*, or collegiate church, with a noble Trans. Norman tower of red sandstone over the crossing and a Perp. tower (1448) at the W. end. The most interesting features of the interior are the central lantern, the E. window filled with 15th cent. Flemish glass, the monument of the Duke of Somerset (d. 1444) and his wife, the chained library (6d.), and the late 16th cent. clock in the W. tower. *Canford School* (removed from Weston-super-Mare in 1923), a fine mansion by Barry, beyond the Stour, was formerly the seat of Lord Wimborne. About 2 m. N.W. is *Kingston Lacy* (1663), the seat of the Bankes family. Blandford (p. 118) is 10 m. N.W. by B 3082; Poole is 6 m. S. — We follow A 31 up the Stour. At (29½ m.) *Winterborne Tomson* the tiny church (14 ft. by 23 ft.) has beautiful early 18th cent. oak fittings. — 32 m. *Bere Regis* (Royal Oak, RB. 17/), where we join A 35, is the 'Kingsbere' of Hardy's 'Tess,' and the interesting church, which has a good carved timber ceiling, contains the burial-chapel of the Turbervilles. *Woodbury Hill*, close by, is the scene of a once-famous fair (Sept. 18th), the Greenhill Fair of 'Far from the Madding Crowd.' — 35½ m. *Tolpuddle* is noted for its 'Martyrs,' five agricultural labourers sentenced to transportation in 1834 for 'forming an illegal union,' now regarded as pioneers of the Trade Union movement in England. — 38 m. *Puddletown*, and thence to (43 m.) *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16.

We quit the New Forest at (22½ m.) *Hinton Admiral* (East Close, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Ridge, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs., at Bransgore, 1½ m. N.), with the quaint Cat & Fiddle inn. *Highcliffe* (Highcliffe, P. 8-10 gs.), 1½ m. S., is a small seaside resort. *Highcliffe Castle* is a remarkable Gothic structure, the style being determined by a number of fragments from a château at Les Andelys in Normandy, re-erected here by Pugin for Lord Stuart de Rothesay. It is now occupied by Missionary Fathers.

The coast road running E. passes the seaside resorts of (2 m.) *Barton-on-Sea* (Red House, R.B. 19/, P. 8-10½ gs.; bus from New Milton station) and (5½ m.) *Milford-on-Sea* (Solent Court, R.B. 21/-27/6, P. 9½-17 gs.; Milford House, R.B. 17/6-25/, P. 8-12 gs.; bus from New Milton or Lymington), with good bathing. *Hurst Castle* (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), built by Henry VIII to guard the W. entrance to the Solent, stands 2½ m. from Milford, at the extremity of a bar of shingle resembling Chesil Bank. Charles I was confined here for 18 days before his removal to Windsor in 1648.

26 m. **Christchurch** (*King's Arms*, R.B. 18/6-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; *Forest Barn*, 2 m. E., P. 35/ or 7-10½ gs.) is an ancient town (20,500 inhab.), at the head of Christchurch Harbour, between the Avon and the Stour (boating and fishing). Once known as *Twineham*, the town derives its present name from its magnificent ***PRIORY CHURCH**, now the longest parish church in England (312 ft.). The late 15th cent. W. tower is 120 ft. high (view). The beautiful Norman work on the exterior of the N. transept should be noted. We enter by the large ***North Porch** (c. 1300); under the tower is a monument to Shelley by H. Weekes (1854). The ***Nave**, built by Bp. Flambard of Durham about 1093, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, especially the triforium; the clerestory is E.E. and the vaulting recent. The aisles are Norman work, recast in the 13th century. The 14th cent. rood-screen was radically restored in 1848. The **Choir** is for the most part late 15th cent.; the stalls have quaint misericords (1200-1500), but the chief feature is the stone ***Reredos** (late 14th cent.), representing the Tree of Jesse. The **Salisbury Chantry** (1539), the **Lady Chapel** (c. 1405), **St. Michael's Loft**, and the piscina in the **Draper Chantry**, E. end of S. aisle (1529), should not be overlooked.

Opposite the King's Arms are the ruins of the *Castle* and of the *Norman House*, both recently restored. The *Red House* in Quay Rd. contains a small museum of local interest (adm. 11-1, 2.15-5, Sun. from 2.15; 6d.). — About 2 m. S. is *Hengistbury Head*, commanding fine sea views, and 2 m. S.E. is *Mudford* (Avonmouth, T.H., R.B. 17/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.), with a sandy beach.

31 m. **BOURNEMOUTH**, a well-built modern "city set in a garden" (144,750 inhab.) described by Thomas Hardy in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" under the name of 'Sandbourne' as "a Mediterranean lounging-place on the English Channel," is a favourite summer resort and a frequented winter residence for invalids. Its popularity dates from c. 1810, and is due in great part to the enterprise of its municipality and to its beautiful situation on Poole Bay, at the mouth of a central valley (that of the little river Bourne). The characteristic features of Bournemouth are its pine-woods, and the beautiful 'chines' that interrupt the line of cliffs. To the E., *Boscombe*, *Pokesdown*, and *Southbourne* extend to Christchurch; to the W., *Westbourne*, *Branksome Park*, and *Canford Cliffs* join Bournemouth to Poole.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). and for through trains to the Central (B 6), for the main line. — North. West (B 1), for local trains to Wareham, Salisbury, etc.; for Wimbome, Templecombe, and Bath; Hotels (prices lower in winter). Reached from the Central Station: Royal Bath (D 4), on the E. Cliff,

109 R., RB. 32/6-55/, P. 17-24 gs.; Imperial (C 5), RB. 25/-38/, P. 14 gs.; Palace Court (D 4), Westover Rd., 125 R., RB. 33/, P. 44/-61/; Grand (C 4), 150 R., RB. 25/-35/, P. 13 gs.; Carlton (D 5), E. Cliff, 150 R., RB. 27/6-35/, P. 15-19 gs.; White Hermitage, unlic., Pier Approach, RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs.; Marsham Court, Russell Cotes Rd. (D 4), 120 R., RB. 27/6-35/, P. 12-22 gs.; Durlston Court, RB. 22/6, P. 10-14 gs.; Langham, P. 11-21 gs., two unlic. houses on the E. Cliff; and many others.

Reached from the West Station: Branksome Tower, Branksome Park, 1 m. from station, 107 R., RB. 31/6, P. 14-27 gs.; Norfolk, Richmond Hill (C 3), RB. 22/6-37/6, P. 32/6-60/; Highcliff (D 2), 120 R., RB. 30/-42/, P. 13-20 gs.; Savoy, RB. 25/-30/, P. P. 9-15 gs., both on W. Cliff (D 2); Bourne Hall (B 1), 100 R., RB. 21/-25/, P. 8-15 gs.; Durley Hall, Durley Chine Rd., 100 R., RB. 25/-35/, P. 14 gs. Unlic.; Tralee, P. 6-12 gs.; Glenroy Hall, 100 R., P. 8-12 gs., W. Cliff; and many others.

At Boscombe, 2 m. E.; Chine, RB. 31/6-37/6, P. 11 gs.; Courtlands, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-12 gs.; Salisbury, RB. 17/6, P. 8-15 gs.; Linden Hall Hydro, 120 R., P. 9-17 gs.; etc.

At Canford Cliffs, 2 m. W.: Greystoke, RB. from 25/, P. 12-16 gs., closed in winter; Branksome

Court, P. 14-19 gs.; Riviera, P. 9-14 gs. At Southbourne: Gordon, RB. 21/, P. 10-15 gs.

Restaurants. *Lucullus* (Pavilion; see below); *Swiss*, The Square; *Criterion*, Criterion Arcade; others in Old Christchurch Rd.

Post Office (C 3), off Old Christchurch Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Westover Rd.

Trolley-Buses and local buses from the Square (C 3). — MOTOR-BUSES from Bus Station just S. of the Square (C 3). — MOTOR BOATS from the Jetty for Poole, Studland, and Swanage. — STEAMERS in summer along the coast; daily to Swanage.

Amusements. **Pavilion* (D 3), with theatre, ballroom, and restaurants. **Winter Gardens* (C, D 3), in which first-class afternoon and Sun. evening concerts are given by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra; *New Royal Theatre* (C 3), Albert Rd.; *Palace Court Theatre* (D 4), Westover Rd.; *Hippodrome*, Boscombe (variety). — *Rowing Boats and Motor Boats* for hire. — *Tennis Courts* in the parks. — *Crickets* at Dean Park (B 5), Meyrick Park, etc. — *Golf Links* at Meyrick (A 3), Queen's Park, Boscombe, and Parkstone. — *Swimming Pool*, medical and Turkish baths, between the Pavilion and the pier. — *Ice Rink*, Westover Rd.

Bournemouth is well provided with the attractions of a high-class seaside resort, including a pier, attractive overcliff and undercliff drives, and good bathing, and it has 700 acres of parks and gardens. The banks of the Bourne are attractively laid out, and behind the extensive *Meyrick Park* (A 3) stretch the remains of the *Talbot Woods*, with fragrant pine trees. On the E., dividing Bournemouth from Boscombe, lies *Boscombe Chine*, while on the W. are *Durley Chine* (D 1), the less sophisticated *Middle* and *Alum Chines*, and **Branksome Chine*. — In the graveyard of *St. Peter's* (C 4) are the tombs of William Godwin (d. 1836), his wife Mary Wollstonecraft (d. 1797), and his daughter Mary Shelley (d. 1851). The *Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum* (D 4) is an interesting collection of paintings (examples of Turner, Corot, and many of the later Victorians) and other works of art (open free 10-6, 10.30-5 in winter; Thurs. 6d.). — R. L. Stevenson lived at Bournemouth in 1884-87, but the house ('Skerryvore,' Alum Chine Rd.) where he spent the last two years and completed 'Kidnapped' and 'Dr. Jekyll' was destroyed in 1940. Sir Hubert Parry (1848-1918) was a native of Bournemouth. To the W. of Branksome Chine

BOURNEMOUTH

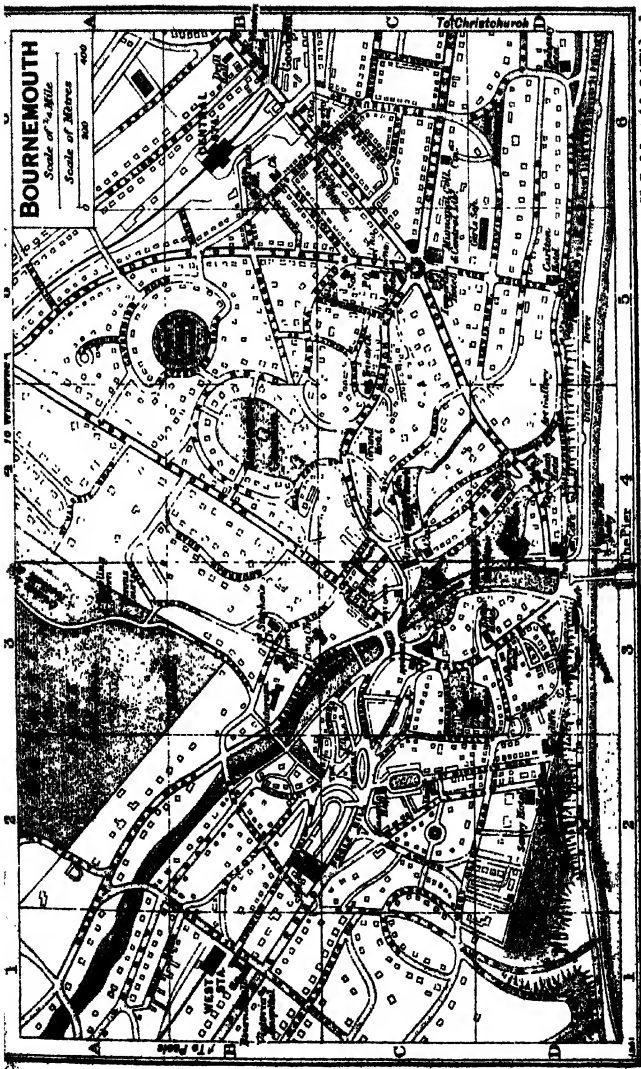
Scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ Mile

Scale of Metres

0

200

400



To Christchurch

To Poole

are *Canford Cliffs* and (5 m.) the bathing resort of *Sandbanks* (Haven, RB. 25/-50/, P. 17-23½ gs.; Harbour Heights, P. 13-19 gs.; Sandbanks, RB. 30/-42/, P. 17-22 gs.) on Poole Harbour, connected by floating bridge with Studland and Swanage (3d.; car from 3/).

From Bournemouth to Salisbury, see Rte. 16; A 350 leads N.W. to *Blandford* and *Shaftesbury*, see pp. 118, 121.

Passing through the suburban districts of *Branksome* and *Parkstone*, we enter Dorset, skirting Poole Park with a salt-water lake of 60 acres. — 36 m. Poole (*Dolphin*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Antelope*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is an ancient and still active seaport (83,000 inhab., including Branksome), with a picturesque quay lined with old warehouses, a *Guildhall* of 1761, and pottery works. The quay faces *Poole Harbour*, a capacious and almost landlocked bay, surrounded by heaths and favoured by yachtsmen. It was the war-time terminus of B.O.A.C. flying-boats. In High St. *Scaplen's Court* incorporates a 14th cent. house of the Guild of St. George. Within the narrow mouth of the harbour lies *Brownsea Island* (no adm.), where the Boy Scout movement began in a trial camp in 1907. — Our road skirts *Hole's Bay*, a branch of Poole Harbour, with its huge power station, and bears left.

46 m. Wareham (*Red Lion*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Black Bear*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient and interesting little town (2750 inhab.) on the navigable Frome, is built within an enceinte of massive Anglo-Saxon earthworks ('the Walls'), with its four main streets intersecting at right angles. *Lady St. Mary's Church* contains the marble coffin of Edward the Martyr (see below) near the interesting leaden font (c. 1155), and two remarkable little chapels. *St. Martin's*, a small church on the walls, is partly Saxon. The fine monument to T. E. Lawrence (see below) is by Eric Kennington.

FROM WAREHAM TO SWANAGE, 10 m. (railway in 25 min.; through-carriages from Waterloo) the road crosses the so-called *Isle of Purbeck*, a bold promontory of downs and heath, of great interest to geologists and yielding potter's clay and the shelly limestone known as Purbeck marble. — 4 m. *Corfe Castle* (Banks Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Greyhound, similar charges). Above the village, boldly situated on an isolated hill in the centre of a gap in the downs, are the striking ruins of **Corfe Castle* (open 9-dusk; adm. 6d.), famous for its gallant defence for six weeks in 1643 by Lady Banks against 600 Parliamentary troops. In 1646, however, it was seized by stratagem and deliberately reduced to its present curiously shattered condition by gunpowder. The castle, dating mainly from the Norman period, occupies the site of a Saxon stronghold of King Edgar (950), at the gate of which King Edward the Martyr was murdered by his stepmother Elfrida in 979 to clear the way to the throne for her son Ethelred. It was a favourite residence of King John; and Edward II was imprisoned here in 1326, just before his death at Berkeley Castle. At *Kingston*, 2 m. S.W., is a sumptuous church built by Street in 1880. Lord Chancellor Eldon (d. 1838 at Encombe, 1½ m. S.W.) is buried in the old parish church. — 11 m. Swanage (*Grand*, RB. 21/-35/, P. 10-18½ gs.; *Grosvenor*, with swimming-pool, RB. 25/-42/, P. 10-22 gs.; *Royal Victoria*, summer only, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 9-16 gs.; *Wolfeton*, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 9-12 gs.; *Ship*, RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.), a popular seaside resort (6850 inhab.). Steamers in summer to

Bournemouth. The façade of the Town Hall originally belonged to the Mercers' Hall in London, and was designed by Wren; the clock-tower, near the pier, was first erected in honour of the Duke of Wellington at the S. end of London Bridge. At *Durlstone Head*, 1½ m. S., is a stone terrestrial globe 10 ft. in diameter and weighing 40 tons (adm. 6d.). About ½ m. W. of this are the *Tilly Whim Caves* (6d.), once used by smugglers, and the walk may be extended along the coast, past (1½ m.) *Dancing Ledge* (so called from the motion of the waves of the making tide), to (4½ m.) *St. Alban's Head* with a Norman chapel, and (5½ m.) the lovely little bay of *Chapman's Pool*, whence the return to (6 m.) Swanage may be made via *Worth Matravers*, with its Norman church. — About 3 m. N. of Swanage (bus) is the charming village of *Studland* (Knoll House, RB. 25/-48/, P. 12-17 gs.), with a tiny Norman church, on a pretty bay with good bathing. On the moor, 1 m. N.W. of Studland, is a curious perched block of ferruginous sandstone (16½ ft. high; c. 400 tons), known as the *Agglestone*. The road goes on to (3 m. more) the floating bridge for Sandbanks and Bournemouth.

We ascend the valley of the Frome. — At (50 m.) *Wool*, with *Bovington Camp* (r.), the original headquarters of the Royal Tank Corps, are the scanty ruins of *Bindon Abbey* (adm. weekdays 10-6, 6d.), founded by the Cistercians in 1172, and the manor house of the Turbervilles, where Tess and Angel Clare spent their wedding night.

T. E. Lawrence of Arabia (1888-1935) is buried at *Moreton*, 3½ m. N.W. His cottage (N.T.) at *Clouds Hill*, on the Puddletown road N. of Bovington Camp, is open on Sun., Wed. & Thurs. 2-6 or 12-2 (adm. 1/6). *Lulworth Cove* (Cove, open in summer, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), 5 m. S. of Wool, beyond *West Lulworth* (Castle, RB. 17/6), is a little summer resort. The Cove proper is a remarkable circular bay, about 500 yds. in diameter, almost completely landlocked by tall oolite and chalk hills. At *East Lulworth*, 2½ m. N.E., is *Lulworth Castle* (16-17th cent.), the square feudal-looking seat of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Weld, where Charles X of France found shelter for a time after 1830. A fine walk leads W. along the cliffs to (10 m.) *Weymouth* (Rte. 16); but the Royal Armoured Corps now has its permanent headquarters between East and West Lulworth and the beautiful coast to the E. is a military training area, closed to the public.

At 56 m. the Weymouth road leaves the Dorchester road on the right and crosses the Downs. To the right beyond (58½ m.) *Osmington* is an equestrian figure cut in the chalk, supposed to represent George III (see 'The Trumpet Major'). — 64 m. Weymouth, see Rte. 16.

15. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Steamers. Between c. June 15th and c. Aug. 25th sailing-tickets (obtainable at British Railways Travel Centre, Regent St., London, S.W.1) are required on Fri. for the outward journey, on Sat. between c. July 7th and c. Sept. 22nd for the return. In mid-May-Sept. steamers of the B.R. sail every evening except Sun. (Sun. also in July-Aug.) from *Southampton*; in other months on Mon., Wed., Fri.; also c. May 20th-Sept. 20th every evening except Sun. from *Weymouth*; in other months on Tues., Thurs., Sat. Boat trains from London to the steamer-side run from Waterloo to Southampton and from Paddington to Weymouth. The boats touch first at *Guernsey* (6½ hrs. from Southampton, 5 hrs. from Weymouth) and, after ½-¾ hr.'s delay, go on to (2 hrs. more) *Jersey*. Fares from either port 79/, 53/5; from London 97/11, 66/, ret. 170/6, 117/10, available by either route. Adm. of 2nd cl. passengers to saloon 25/6, double journey 40/. A limited number of berths and cabins may be reserved through B.R. Travel Centre (see above). Motor cars are shipped from Southampton or Weymouth (on passenger vessels except at summer week-ends) at a charge of from £6 10/ (owner's risk), or £7 10/ (company's risk); motor cycles from 14/10, bicycles 9/10. Motorists must have a Customs Specification

Form certified at the port of embarkation, and must obtain an International Driving Permit and International Certificate (see p. lxiv), and pay customs and wharfage charges (c. 11/4). Shipping space should be reserved well in advance.

Air Services. To *Jersey* or *Guernsey*: from *London* (Heathrow or Croydon) several times daily in 95 min. (128/, ret. 192/; from *Southampton* (Eastleigh) 2-3 times daily in 1 hr. (98/, 140/); air-ferry for cars, etc., *Southampton* to *Guernsey* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (car from £12 10/, motor cycle from 50/, cycle 10/). Summer services several times weekly (frequently on Sat.) from most provincial airports to both islands. To *Alderney*: from *London* (Croydon) once or twice daily in 1 hr. (90/, ret. 150/); from *Southampton* twice daily in 55 min. (67/, ret. 120/). Motor transport between airport and town in *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, 1/6. For services between the islands and from France, see below.

The CHANNEL ISLANDS (*Iles Anglo-Normandes*), viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, and *Herm*, with several islets and a labyrinth of rocks and reefs, are situated in the wide gulf of St. Malo, off the N. coast of France. Though within 10-30 m. of the coast of the Cotentin in Normandy and 50 m. at their nearest point from England (Portland Bill), they have been united with the latter through the Crown for 800 years. The total area of the islands is about 75 sq. m., and their population in 1951 was 103,000. English is spoken and understood everywhere, though French is the official language, while among themselves the countryfolk, especially in *Guernsey*, use a Norman dialect. These "lovely gardens of the sea," as Victor Hugo calls them, are an attractive and much frequented summer resort, offering fine rock scenery, rich and varied vegetation, a pleasant climate, bathing, boating, golf, and good roads. At the same time they afford interesting material for study to the historian, the lawyer, the economist, and the archaeologist. Compulsory service in the militia was the rule until 1928 and the detachment of British regular troops that had garrisoned the islands since the 17th cent. was withdrawn in 1930.

The Channel Islands are divided into the two distinct Bailiwicks of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, differing considerably in constitution. *Alderney*, *Sark*, and *Herm* rank as dependencies of *Guernsey*. Both the little commonwealths have retained their domestic independence, with their own legislatures and jurisprudence, and are not controlled by the Parliament in London. Acts of the island legislatures must receive the consent of the Sovereign in Council. The Privy Council, too, is the final court of appeal. The foundation of their laws is the Grand Coutumier of Normandy, modified by centuries of island legislation and by the adoption of many British Acts of Parliament. Each bailiwick has its Lieutenant-Governor (or commander-in-chief), its Bailiff (or chief magistrate), and its own judicature. The bailiffs (who are also ex-officio presidents of the States) preside over the royal courts, consisting of 12 Jurats, chosen by the States with a legal electoral college, in *Jersey*, and by 12 councillors, chosen by a body called the States of Election, in *Guernsey*. In *Jersey* the States consist of 12 senators, 12 constables, and 28 deputies, all chosen by universal suffrage. The lieutenant-governor and crown officers have seats in the States and may speak but not vote. In *Guernsey* the States of Deliberation consist of the 12 councillors, 10 delegates of the douzaines (or representatives of the parishes), 33 deputies, elected by the people, and two representatives of *Alderney* (with the crown officers as in *Jersey*). The States of *Alderney* (since 1949) consist of a president and 9 deputies, elected by universal suffrage; the island has two representatives in the *Guernsey* States of Deliberation, four in the States of Election. In *Sark*, where the feudal system is seen in actual

operation, though on a microscopic scale, the seigneur and the tenants of his manor form a court, presided over by the seigneur, who exercises complete jurisdiction under the Crown, and a seneschal nominated by the seigneur.

The Soil of the islands, light and very productive, is industriously cultivated and periodically enriched with 'vraic' or seaweed. Except in the case of the fiefs and seigneuries the land in descent is subject to 'partage' amongst members of the family, so that the islands present an interesting system of small holdings. Large quantities of early potatoes, tomatoes, apples, and pears are exported to England from Jersey, and grapes, melons, and tomatoes from Guernsey. The Jersey cabbage, or great cow cabbage (*chou cavalier*), often grows to a height of 10 ft., and its stalks used to be made into walking-sticks. — The famous CATTLE of the Channel Islands, of small size and delicate frame but unsurpassed as milkers, are of two breeds, viz. Jersey cattle, descended from a Breton stock, and Alderney or Guernsey cattle (rather larger), descended from a Norman breed. These are the only breeds permitted to exist in the islands; they are never crossed and purity of breed, proved by strictly-kept herd books, is maintained by legislation.

Money. British coins are the legal tender in all the islands, but Jersey and Guernsey each have a local 'copper' coinage, not mutually valid, corresponding to British pence, half-pence, etc.; while Guernsey issues bank notes for £1, not valid in Jersey.

History. The present inhabitants are mainly of Norman descent, with an admixture of Breton blood, but in Alderney the stock is mainly English. It is doubtful whether the islands came under the rule of Rollo at the Treaty of St.-Clair-sur-Epte (912), but in 933, after the conquest of the Breton chiefs, they became part of the Duchy of Normandy. At the Norman Conquest they were united to the English Crown, and this union, interrupted under William II and Stephen, became permanent on the accession of Henry II in 1154. When Philip Augustus of France confiscated the Duchy of Normandy and united it to his crown in 1204, the islanders remained faithful to King John, and France failed to retain them. It is curious to note, however, that ecclesiastically they still long remained subject to the Bishop of Coutances, for the bull of Pope Alexander VI, transferring them to the diocese of Winchester at the instance of Henry VII, did not take actual effect until 1568. By the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360 John II recognised the English claim to the islands, but both before and after that date the French made repeated efforts to take possession of them, the final attempt being made in 1781, when the invaders, under Baron de Rullecourt, were defeated at the Battle of Jersey, in the market-square of St. Helier, by Major Francis Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory (Jan. 6th). During the Civil War Guernsey sided with Cromwell, while the royalist Jersey afforded an asylum to Charles II when Prince of Wales and proclaimed him as king immediately on the execution of his father. But Dec. 15th, 1651, saw the surrender of all the islands to the Parliamentary forces under Admiral Blake and Colonel Haynes. New Jersey, in the United States, granted in 1664 to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, was named in honour of Carteret's gallant defence of Jersey for the King. A silver-gilt mace, presented at the Restoration by Charles II to Jersey, is still carried before the Bailiff in the Court and States. Victor Hugo, exiled from France by the Coup d'Etat of 1851, sought refuge, at first in Jersey, but from 1855 in Guernsey, where he remained until the fall of the Second Empire in 1870.

Soon after the fall of France, in June 1940, began the islanders' greatest ordeal. The islands were not capable of defence and were declared 'open cities.' A large proportion of the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey and the entire population of Alderney were evacuated to the mainland, the cattle on Alderney having been shipped to Guernsey, and, after a preliminary attack from the air, the islands were occupied by German troops at the beginning of July. The German army behaved on the whole with considerable correctness, though requisitioning whatever material and buildings they required and maintaining a régime of military strictness. In 1942-43 many residents of non-island origin were deported to Germany, and a great number of prisoners and workers of the 'Todt organisation' were employed in constructing huge steel and concrete fortifications, sea-walls, and underground works. A few British Commando raids were made on Sark and Guernsey,

and the Guernsey airfield and harbour were bombed in 1940-41, and again in 1944, but Jersey was left unmolested. After the Allied landing in France in 1944, the islands, cut off from all sources of supply apart from the visits of Red Cross ships, suffered great hardship until, on May 9th, 1945, the German garrison formally surrendered to the Royal Navy. In Jersey, Guernsey, and Sark normal life was quickly resumed. In Alderney, however, destruction had been much more universal; the island was not even safe for civilian occupation for six months, and thanks to the complete disorganisation, the islanders were practically without resources. The British Government therefore subsidised the island, which was run on a communal basis until the end of 1947; ten years of effort, with additional economic aid from Guernsey, have restored the island to its former prosperity.

In 1953 a long-standing dispute between the United Kingdom and France concerning sovereignty over the *Ecrehous* and the *Minquiers*, two groups of reefs (6 m. N.W. and 12 m. S. of Jersey) was decided in favour of Britain by the International Court at The Hague. These islets are important as centres of oyster and lobster breeding.

JERSEY (28,700 acres; 57,300 inhab.), lying 12 m. from France, is 12 m. long and 6 m. wide. The N. coast offers picturesque rocky scenery with many remarkable sea-caves, while the other coasts consist of open sandy bays enclosed by rocky headlands. The well-wooded interior is intersected by lovely miniature valleys.

The island, known to the ancients as *Casarea*, is divided into 12 parishes, each with its ancient church, mostly built in the 12th cent. but sadly entreated since. Ancient small manor- and farm-houses, with rectangular windows and of a severe simplicity, and some with their characteristic double gateways of granite, exist in numbers all over the island; but these, too, have been freely modernised. — There are in Jersey five fiefs (St. Ouen, Rozel, Samaria, La Trinité, and Méléches), called fiefs haubert, held direct of the Sovereign 'par foi et hommage en service de chevalerie' (knight's service). A fief haubert ranks immediately below a feudal barony. Rozel and La Trinité are held also by Grand Serjeanty. Leave to visit the grounds of the manor-houses, with their chapels and their ancient colombiers, is often granted on application; admission to the houses requires special introduction.

ST. HELIER (25,350 inhab.), the capital of Jersey, situated on the fine bay of *St. Aubin*, often compared with the Bay of Naples, is a clean and flourishing town, with fine parks and good sea-bathing. Prominent in the centre of the bay as the steamer approaches the harbour is *Elizabeth Castle*, built in the reign of Elizabeth I on the site of the ancient monastery from which the town took its name (adm. 6d.), at low tide accessible by causeway, at high tide by ferry from West Park (2/ return). Within it is the house in which Lord Clarendon wrote his *History of the Great Rebellion* and in which Charles II sought refuge with him in 1646 and 1649. On a rock called the *Hermitage*, just beyond the castle, is a rudely built chapel with a pointed stone roof of the 12th cent. (key at the lighthouse).

Hotels (prices lower out of season). Grand, Esplanade, P. 15 gs.; Royal Yacht, Weighbridge, P. 15 gs.; Woodville, St. Saviour's Rd., P. 12 gs.; Beaufort, Green St., 11-24 gs.; Ritz, Colomberie, 10½ gs.; Metropole, Roseville St., 11 gs.; Bay View, St. Aubin's

Rd., 12½ gs.; Continental, 12½ gs.; de France, 11½ gs., both St. Saviour's Rd.; Royal, David Place, 11½ gs.; Osterley Court, Hastings Rd., 7½-12 gs. — At Havre des Pas: Normandie, P. 12 gs.; Ommaroo, P. 14 gs.; and many others. — *Private*

Hotels and simpler accommodation abound: apply to the States Tourism Committee, Jersey.

Post Office, Broad St.

Restaurants (closed Sun.). *Star*, Wharf St.; *Oyster Shell*, Halkett St.; also at *West Park Pavilion*. — **Café**, with orchestra, *Pomme d'Or*, Weighbridge.

Swimming Pool at Havre des Pas.

Motor-Buses radiate from St. Helier. — **MOTOR COACHES** make circular tours daily (5/-10/).

Steamers viâ Guernsey to England daily (see above); the Southampton

steamers berth in the Albert Harbour, the Weymouth boats at the North Quay. To *St. Malo* once or twice weekly (ret. 90/6, 70/; fares are carried). To *Sark*, see p. 108.

Air Services from Jersey Airport (at St. Peter's, 5 m. N.W.). To *Great Britain*, see above; to *Guernsey*, 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20/, ret. 36/); to *Alderney*, once or twice daily in 20 min. (26/, ret. 46/); to *Dinard*, twice daily in summer in 25 mins. (45/, ret. 65/); also 'no-passport' day trips (£5 incl. lunch and tea); to *St. Brieuc* in 30 min. (48/, ret. 70/).

At the entrance to the town is the *Parish Church* (11th and 14th cent.), with a massive square tower, to the E. of which is **ROYAL SQUARE**, the scene of the Battle of Jersey in 1781. A statue called George II stands on the site of the old market-cross, and official proclamations are still made at this spot, but the market house is now in Halkett Place, a little to the N. One side of the square is formed by the *Court House* or *Cohue Royale* (with interesting paintings), the *Salle des Etats* (where the local Parliament meets), and the *Public Library* (founded in 1736). Overlooking Royal Sq. on the S. is *Fort Regent*, built in 1806. — The museum of the *Société Jersiaise*, at No. 9 Pier Rd., contains interesting prehistoric relics found in the island (weekdays 10.30-12.30, 2.30-4.30, exc. Wed. aft.; adm. 1/, free Thurs. aft.). In the *Howard Davis Park* is a 'Garden of Remembrance', with a small war cemetery.

FROM ST. HELIER TO GOREY, 5 m., motor-bus in ¼ hr. We traverse the holiday suburb of *Havre des Pas* on the sandy *Grève d'Azette* overlooking which is the *Maison Victor Hugo* (now a hotel) where the poet lived in 1852-55. Most buses follow the coast-road viâ *Le Hocq*, on St. Clement's Bay (*Ambassadeur*, P. 16 gs.), and *La Rocque Point*, the S.E. corner of the island. The inland route runs viâ *Samarès*, where the manor house, mostly of the 18th cent., has a fine garden, a dovecote and a 12th cent. chapel-crypt, and *St. Clement's Church*. The dolmen of Mont Ubé lies 5 min. from *Samarès*. Beyond *Grouville* (Links, P. 14 gs.; *Grouville Hall*, P. 11 gs.), appears Gorey Common, with its golf links. From *Gorey* (*Dolphin*, P. 12 gs.) a launch sails 3 or 4 times weekly to (1 hr.) *Carteret* in France (also 'no-passport' day trips in summer). On a lofty headland dominating the village is ***MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE**, an imposing mediæval fortress (weekdays 10-6, Sun. 2-6; adm. 1/; conducted tours).

The castle is first mentioned in 1212, though the crypts of the chapels of St. Mary and St. George are probably 100 years older. The title of 'Mont Orgueil' was conferred upon it in 1462, and though the castle underwent many sieges, notably by Du Guesclin in 1373, its keep was never taken. William Prynn, the Puritan, was imprisoned here in 1638-40. The view from

the summit of the keep embraces on a clear day the coast of France and the spires of Coutances cathedral (guide 1/6).

A steep pathway ascends from the Castle Green to the summit of Gorey Hill, with notice-boards indicating the way to the *Dolmen de Faldouet*, one of the finest megalithic remains in Jersey. The capstone weighs 23 tons. From the dolmen we descend to *Anne Port* whence the *Coast Road leads past *Archirondel* to *St. Catherine's Breakwater*, built in 1843-55 as a naval harbour of refuge, but afterwards discovered to be useless. Thence we may return to St. Helier (6 m.) by motor-bus in 35 min.

FROM ST. HELIER TO ST. AUBIN AND CORBIÈRE, 7 m. (motor-bus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), at first skirting the Bay of St. Aubin. 3 m. *Millbrook* (Magnolia, P. 12 gs.), with the church of St. Matthew, containing decorative glass fittings by René Lalique (1934), a memorial to Lord Trent. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *St. Aubin* (Somerville, with fine view, P. 14 gs.; La Haule Manor, P. 12 gs.; La Tour, P. 11 gs.) is a picturesque village with a harbour.

The road ascending past the Somerville Hotel leads to the *Manor of Noirmont* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Noirmont Point*, which has been purchased by the States of Jersey as an island war memorial. Just to the W. is *Portelet Bay*, with a holiday camp and the Old Farm Restaurant. From the heights above the latter we cross the common to *La Cotte Point* (the E. arm of St. Brelade's Bay), where a Mousterian cave-dwelling has been discovered.

A pleasant route for walkers follows the old railway line ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) to Corbière, but the main road goes on from St. Aubin to (5 m.) *St. Brelade* (L'Horizon, St. Brelade's Bay, at both P. 16 gs.; Beau Rivage, 12 gs.), the quaint church of which (12th cent.) has been restored, though it has escaped more lightly than the other country churches in the island. The *Fishermen's Chapel* (10th cent.), adjoining, has 14th cent. frescoes and in the churchyard is a German war cemetery. Thence we go on to (7 m.) *Corbière* (Seagrove Court, P. 14 gs.; Le Chalet, 15 gs.), overlooking the wild rocky coast and the lighthouse (no adm.).

On the coast S.W. of St. Brelade is the lovely little *Beauport Bay*, presented to the States in 1949 by Lord Trent; while from *La Moye*, with the airport on the left, half-way to Corbière, we descend to the 'Five Mile Road' which runs N. along the shore of *St. Ouen's Bay* (surf bathing for good swimmers), backed by the sand dunes called Les Quennevais.

FROM ST. HELIER TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PARISHES (motor-buses to Grève de Lecq or Plémont, 35 min.; to L'Etacq $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Devil's Hole, 40 min.). We follow the St. Aubin road, and, beyond Millbrook, at *Bel Royal*, we turn inland, by the beautiful valley of St. Peter to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Tesson Mill*, revived for use during the war.

The road on the right here leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the *German Underground Hospital* (adm. daily 2.30-5.30, 6d.), a remarkable series of subterranean wards, etc., built by slave labour, once fully equipped but never used, and now stripped bare.

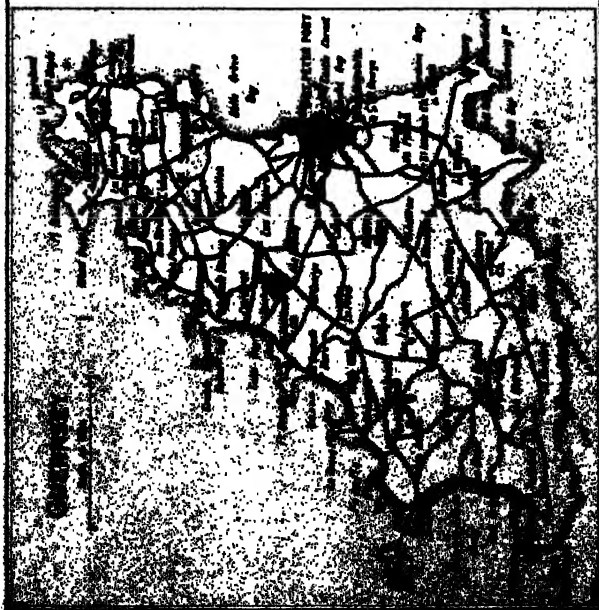
At (4 m.) *La Hague Mill* we ascend (l.) to the St. Ouen's road and the beautiful *Manor of St. Ouen* (13th cent.; restored),

the domain of the De Carteret family since before the Norman Conquest. To the left is the parish church (13th cent.) with brasses of the De Carteret and Payne families, about 1 m. N.W. of which is the *Dolmen des Monts Grantez*, on the height above St. Ouen's Bay. Thence we follow the road to the N. passing *L'Etacq* to visit the scanty ruins of *Grosnez Castle* (14th cent.), situated on the extreme N.W. point of the island (9½ m. from St. Helier), which commands a magnificent view of the rest of the archipelago. — We now strike E., leaving on the left *Plémont*, with a large holiday camp, good sands, and a 'needle rock' accessible at low water, and, passing the two old manors of *Vinchelez*, descend to the charming *Grève de Lecq* (Hotel).

The N. coast to the E. is unfrequented and can only be explored on foot. A very fine view-point is the *Col de la Roque*, c. 1½ m. from *Grève de Lecq*, and in the next bay E. is the *Devil's Hole*, a cave with a collapsed roof (dangerous descent). From the old farm-house above it (teas), with remains of a 14th cent. priory, we may return to St. Helier by *St. Lawrence's Church* (13th cent.) and the attractive Waterworks Valley; or we may go on E. crossing the little Mourier Valley to Sorel and by the new *Route du Nord* (constructed during the war), to join the next route at St. John's. The coastal beauty is somewhat marred here by the large quarry on Ronez Point.

FROM ST. HELIER TO THE EASTERN PARISHES (motor-bus to Rozel, 40 min., to Bonne Nuit, 42 min., to Archirondel viâ La Hougue Bie, ½ hr.). Quitting St. Helier by St. Saviour's Rd., we pass on the right *Victoria College*, a public school opened in 1852, and on the left *Government House* (residence of the Lieutenant-Governor), and reach (1 m. from Royal Sq.) *St. Saviour's Church*, properly St. Sauveur de l'Epine, with its square embattled tower, one of the finest churches in the islands. The rectory was the birthplace of Lily Langtry (Lady de Bathe, 1852-1929), her tomb, with portrait-bust, is in the churchyard. Thence we strike N.E. for (1½ m.) **La Hougue Bie* (adm. 6d., closed Sun. till 2.30), a prehistoric artificial mound, on which (fine view) stand two chapels under one roof. That on the W. (*Notre Dame de la Clarté*) dates from the 12th cent.; the other (*Jerusalem Chapel*), with an undercroft, was built by Dean Mabon of Jersey on his return from Jerusalem in 1538. Beneath the mound was discovered in 1924 a remarkable late-neolithic sepulchre consisting of an entrance passage, a central chamber, and three side chambers with enormous uprights and capstones of granite. Adjoining is a German dug-out with an 'Occupation Museum' (adm. 6d.). About 1½ m. farther N. is *St. Martin's Church* (13th cent.), beyond which are *Rozel Manor* (13th cent. chapel), the residence of the Lemprière family since 1365, and (5 m.) *Rozel Bay and Harbour* (*La Chaire*, P. 15 gs.). The Seigneur of Rozel is bound to ride into the sea up to his saddle-girth to meet the Queen when she visits Jersey and to act as her butler (i.e. Grand Serjeanty). — A few min. walk E. is the *Couperon Dolmen*. In the opposite direction we may proceed viâ *Trinity Church* and thence along





the picturesque N. coast, to *St. John's*, viewing *Bouley Bay* (Water's Edge, P. 21 gs.), *Giffard Bay*, the pleasant *Bonne Nuit Bay* (Chalet Hotel, P. 9½ gs.), and the *Wolf Caves*, and return to St. Heller by the St. John's road. Or from Trinity Church we may return direct (S.) to (3½ m.) St. Helier, passing the lodge-gate of the *Manor of La Trinité*, a house of the 16th to 17th cent. (restored and enlarged), with many interesting features and beautiful subtropical gardens. The Seigneur de la Trinité has to present two mallards to the Queen when she visits Jersey.

GUERNSEY (15,600 acres; 43,550 inhab.), the *Sarnia* of the ancients, the most westerly and exposed of the islands, is in shape triangular (9 m. in length by 5 m. in width). The S. coast, with its bold rocky headlands, intersected by lovely little valleys, equals in beauty the N. coast of Jersey; but the interior is not so attractive. About two-thirds of the area is in cultivation, a large proportion under glass. There are no caravans or holiday camps on the island.

The old churches of its 10 parishes, architecturally similar to those of Jersey, are not unpicturesque, although almost all have lost the stone tracery of the windows and have been much neglected. Many of the old farm-houses possess fine doorways with semicircular granite arches.

ST. PETER PORT (16,800 inhab.), the capital of Guernsey, is built on the slopes of the E. coast, and is especially well seen from the sea. Adjoining the harbour on the S. is *Castle Cornet* (no adm. at present), begun in the 13th cent. but much altered since. The residence of the Governors until 1672 when it was partly destroyed by lightning, it was used as a prison until 1811. The precipitous old streets in the upper town, with their connecting flights of steps and early 19th cent. terraces, repay detailed exploration.

Hotels (prices reduced out of season). Old Government House, an attractive building with a fine view, P. 18-20 gs.; Royal, Esplanade, RB. 27/6; Wyndham's, Esplanade, Les Rocquettes, Les Gravées, P. from 9 gs.; La Collinette, St. Jacques, P. 10 gs.; Grange Lodge, Grange Rd., P. 9 gs.; Richmond, Cambridge Park, P. 11 gs.; Albion, Esplanade; de Normandie, Lefebvre St.; etc. For other accommodation apply to the States Publicity Committee, Guernsey.

Restaurants. *The Galleon*, Plaiderie; *Central*, Smith St.

Post Office, Smith St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, North Esplanade.

Amusements. *Little Theatre*, Central Hall, Clifton Steps (off High

St.); *Candle Auditorium*, Variety and concerts.

Motor-Buses ply to all parts of the island. — **MOTOR COACHES** make circular tours daily.

Steamers to Jersey daily: to *England*, see p. 98; to *Sark*, *Alderney*, and *Herm*, see below; to *St. Malo* weekly in summer. Marine cruises 4/, Sun. 5/.

Air Services from La Villazée airport (3 m. S.W.). To *Great Britain*, see p. 99; to *Jersey*, 4 or more times daily in 20 min. (20/, ret. 36/); to *Alderney*, 2-4 times daily in 20 min. (same fares). 'No-passport' day trips in summer to Dinard.

Bathing Places, under the heights of Fort George, constructed to suit the states of the tide.

Parallel with the Esplanade is the busy narrow High St., which ends on the S. at *St. Peter's Church*, the finest old church

in the Channel Islands. The mouldings and canopies of the doorway should be noted, also the nave arches (13th cent.) which spring almost from the floor. A memorial screen (1922) commemorates Sir Isaac Brock (1769-1812), 'the hero of Upper Canada', who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights. Close by are the interesting *Markets* and the *Guille-Allès Museum* (weekdays 11-1, 2-4; adm. 6d., free on Wed. & Sat. aft.) with objects of local interest. Cornet St., on the other side of the Markets, ascends steeply to the *Lukis and Island Museum* (weekdays, exc. Wed. & Bank Holidays, 10.30-1, 2-4, adm. free), a more important collection, with an interesting section dealing with the megalithic monuments of the Channel Islands and Brittany. To the left is Hauteville, with *Hauteville House* (weekdays, exc. Thurs. aft., 10.30-12, 2-5; adm. 1/), the residence of Victor Hugo from 1856 to 1870 and now the property of the city of Paris.

The house contains portraits and mementoes, and bead tapestries that belonged to Christina of Sweden; the poet's study at the top of the house, with a glass roof and a glass floor, commands an entrancing view. From his bedroom he could see the house of Juliette Drouet ('La Faille' in Havelet, a turning on the left higher up), where she lived in 1856-64, removing then to No. 20 Hauteville, Hugo's first Guernsey residence (1855-56).

The *Royal Court House* (1799), in Manor St., where the Court and States meet, contains some good portraits, and in the adjoining *Greffe* may be seen a fine collection of royal charters granted to Guernsey. In Grange Rd. is the castellated building (1828) of *Elizabeth College*, a boys' school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563. Farther on are the *Candie Gardens* (band-concerts) with a statue of Victor Hugo (1914), the *Victoria Tower* and the splendid *Priaulx Library* (free).

Points of interest in the neighbourhood are the *Foulon Cemetery*, 1½ m. W., with the graves of British sailors torpedoed in St. Malo Bay; and the *Longfield Vineries*, ¾ m. N.W., with a huge vine-house 750 ft. long.

FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE NORTH (motor-buses to L'Ancrese via St. Sampson or Vale, L'Islet, Grandes Rocques, or Cobo). Leaving the town by the Glatigny Esplanade, we follow the rather dull coast road to (2 m.) *St. Sampson*, a little town with a harbour, in the heart of the granite-quarrying district. The church has a primitive saddle-backed tower, within which were found a latten crucifix, censer, and candlesticks of 15th cent. Norman workmanship (now in N. chapel). About 1 m. farther N. is *La Hougue de Déhus*, a remarkable chambered mound (key at Priaulx Library, St. Peter Port). We now strike W. across *L'Ancrese Common* (golf course; L'Ancrese Lodge, P. 9 gs.), and from the cross-roads visit the *Autel des Vardes* dolmen (near first tee). — From the cross-roads Lancrese Rd. leads S. to *Vale Church*, a fine early-Norman building, near the remains of a priory dependent on the abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The conspicuous

tower to the left is Vale Mill, fortified and heightened by the Germans. We follow the coast road W. past the bay of *Grand Havre* (Houmet du Nord, P. 9 gs.) and the village of *L'Islet* to (c. 6 m.) *Cobo Bay* (Grandes Rocques, P. 9 gs.), and thence return to (3½ m.) St. Peter Port by Cobo Rd. (St. George's Hotel, to the r.), passing *Saumarez Park*, the home of Adm. Lord de Saumarez (1757-1836), now a rest-home for the aged (adm. to hall and chapel, weekdays 2-6), with a fine park.

FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE WEST (motor-buses to Pleinmont by several routes). Quitting the town by Grange Rd. we proceed to (2 m.) *Catel Church*, supposed to have been built on the site of an ancient fort named the 'Castel du Grand Sarazin.' The massive arcades and frescoes should be noticed; in the churchyard is a statue-menhir discovered under the original high altar. Thence the road leads to (4½ m.) the sandy expanse of *Vazon Bay*, and past the late 14th cent. *Chapel of St. Apolline* (fresco-remains; key at the house opposite) to (c. 6½ m.) *Rocquaine Bay*. Near *L'Erée* (*L'Erée*, P. 10 gs.; *Fort Saumarez*, P. 9 gs., both summer only), to the N. of this bay is a dolmen known as *Le Creux ès Fées*, covered with its original tumulus.

A causeway leads at low water hence to the island of *Lihou*, with the remains of an ancient priory.

The road skirting *Rocquaine Bay* leads S. to (c. 2½ m.) *Pleinmont Point* (Imperial, P. 11 gs.), the extreme W. point of Guernsey, with rugged and striking cliff scenery and a huge German 'bunker' sunk in the cliff (lights essential). The *Hanois Lighthouse* rises 1 m. from the shore, and farther out, 20 m. distant, the *Roches Douvres Lighthouse*, described in Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea,' is visible in clear weather. From Pleinmont we proceed E. to (4 m.) *Torteval Church* (rebuilt 1816), with its conspicuous round tower. Hence we may return to St. Peter Port either by reversing the following excursion or by following a pleasant inland route (c. 6 m.) via *St. Peter's in the Wood*, passing near the airport, and the monastery of *Les Vauxbelets*, with a Christian Brothers' school and a quaint little miniature Lourdes Chapel (adm. free), studded with shells and broken china, the work of a single Brother (1914-40). Farther on is *St. Andrew's* (St. Hélène, P. 10 gs.).

FROM ST. PETER PORT TO THE SOUTH (motor-bus to Jerbourg, Saints, or Torteval). The following points are reached by successive deviations from the road running more or less parallel with the coast; walkers may follow the good cliff-path from Petit Port to the Gouffre or farther. Hauteville (p. 111) is continued by George Rd. up the hill to *Fort George* (1775), the chief military station, overlooking the harbour. About ½ m.

farther, at *Fermain* (Les Hubits, P. 8½ gs.), we diverge left for *Fermain Bay* (La Favorita, P. 10 gs.; Le Chalet, 12 gs.), with a pleasant beach beneath wooded cliffs. The next side road leads to *Jerbouurg* (Jerbouurg, P. 9 gs.) below which, to the W., is the sandy little *Petit Port*, a cove of *Moulin Huet Bay* (Bon Port, P. 8½ gs., summer only), with its exquisite morsels of rocky scenery. Round the next point is the picturesque *Saints' Bay*. These last two bays are reached by narrow roads from *La Fosse* (Les Douvres, P. 9½ gs.; Captain's, similar charges). Farther W. again, beyond *Icart Point* and Le Jaonnet Bay, is *Petit Bot Bay* (Manor, P. 10½ gs.), approached from the N. by a very beautiful valley. Farther on are the *Gouffre*, a narrow rocky gorge, and the bold headland of *Corbière*. About 1 m. from the *Corbière* is the *Creux Mahie*, the largest cavern in Guernsey, approached by a rather awkward descent. We may return to St. Peter Port via Torteval Church, or via *Forest Church* and *St. Martin's* (Les Merriennes, P. 10 gs.; Bella Luce, P. 10 gs.; Forest, 10½ gs.; La Villette, 10 gs.), where the church has a fine Norman porch and a *Statue-menhir at the churchyard gate, later in date than that at Catel. The most interesting approach to town is via *Ville au Roi*, *Government House*, and the steep Mount Durand, with its quaint old-fashioned villas.

SARK or *Sercq* (3½ m. long, 1½ m. wide; 563 inhab.), the most picturesque of the Channel Islands, is reached from St. Peter Port by a steamer every weekday at 10 a.m., returning 5 p.m. (7 m. in 1 hr.; 5/6, return 9/, incl. landing tax), with additional services on Mon., Wed., & Sat. in summer, as well as day-excursions; from St. Helier on Mon. (8.45 a.m.), returning 5 p.m. (16/ return). The steamer rounds either the S. end of the island or the N. end according to the set of the tide. Sark consists of two parts, Great and Little Sark, connected by an extraordinary natural causeway, known as the 'Coupée,' which rises almost sheer for 300 ft. above the sea, and is traversed by a roadway 100 yds. long and only about 6 ft. wide (railings).

Few islands contain so much of beauty and romantic scenery in so small a compass, and Sark cannot adequately be explored in a single day. The wild scenery of the vertical wall of rock surrounding the islet is enhanced in effect by the caverns with which it is everywhere penetrated, and nowhere can the destructive power of the sea be better studied than on this torn and rugged coast. The geologist and marine naturalist will find subjects for studies of absorbing interest. The local guide-book (by Latrobe) is an excellent practical guide, particularly for the cliffs and caves, some of which are dangerous of access unless the correct pathways be followed.

In the reign of Edward II Sark belonged to the Norman family of Vernon, and from 1565 to 1715 to the De Carterets. The seigneurie is at present held by the 'Dame de Serk,' Mrs. R. W. Hathaway.

There is no village on Sark, but there are three HOTELS: *Dixcart*, *Stock's*, P. 11 gs., both in the beautiful Dixcart valley, and *La Sablonnerie*, P. 8½-9 gs. — *Wagonettes* and *Victorias* meet the steamers (drive round the island, about 10/), but, by a rigidly enforced law, no carriage may be used on Sunday save for church-going. — To the visitor for the day (6 hrs. between steamers) the following route (about ½ hr.'s walk, and involving no climbing) is recommended.

From the new harbour (opened 1949 by Elizabeth II when princess) in *Maseline Bay*, on the E. side, or from the tiny old *Creux Harbour*, a little to the S., we pass through a tunnel to the steep road leading to the interior. From the top of Collinette Hill a road leads straight on to the *Prison*, a tiny building of two cells, seldom occupied. A few yards up the road to the right is the modern *Church*, containing some mural tablets to celebrities of Sark. Thence a road leads past the Boys' School (used also as the Court House) to the *Seigneurie* or *Manor Grounds* (open to visitors on Mon. only).

From the end of the terrace a path descends to the *Port du Moulin*. [When the grounds are not open, Port du Moulin may be reached by a *Path beginning at a white gate immediately beyond the Seigneurie gates.] The path leads to a platform on the edge of the cliff, commanding a magnificent view of the coast. To the N. are the *Autelets*, a group of rocks off *Saigne Bay* with its blow-hole. The road goes on beyond the Seigneurie to the bay of *L'Eperquerie* (*View), and is continued by a footpath to the *Bec du Nez*, the N. point of the island. On the W. side are the caves of *Les Boutiques*.

From the Prison we next follow the footpath leading S. to the **Coupée* (see above). As we return thence the second turning on the right is a shady lane leading to *Dixcart Valley* whence an easy path goes on to the beach (excellent bathing-place). On returning from the beach we cross the valley at Petit Dixcart to visit the *Creux du Derrible*, a remarkable natural funnel in the cliffs of Derrible Bay. Thence we make for *La Peignerie*, a group of cottages near La Collinette, our starting-point.

Those who wish to visit the **Gouliot Caves* proceed W., towards Beau Regard Farm, from *La Vauroque*, a group of cottages at the cross-roads about midway between the Seigneurie and the Coupée. From a white gate near the farm a path leads across the common to the cliffs and down to the caves (steady head required). The floors of the caves, which should be visited by boat at low water, are piled with immense boulders and every inch is covered with living corallines. The dangerous channel of *Le Gouliot* separates Sark from the islet of *Brecqhou*. A little to the S. is the bay of *Havre Gosselin*. Just beyond its S. horn is *Victor Hugo's Cave*, and farther S. are the sandy beaches of the *Grande Grève* (steep descent; safe bathing).

The rock scenery of *Little Sark*, S. of the Coupée, is especially beautiful. From the Barracks we may scramble down the cliffs to the cove of *Rouge Terrier*. Other similar paths, near the S. extremity of the island, afford access to *Venus's Bath*, to *Port Gorey*, with a fine blow-hole and ruins of silver-mine workings, and to the *Pool of Adonls*, below the end of the road. All these coves afford excellent bathing for good swimmers.

Herm (*White House Hotel & Mermaid Inn*, pens. 10-14 gs.), an islet 1½ m. long by ½ m. broad, 3 m. E. of Guernsey, is noted for its *Shell Beach* (at the N. end), beyond the 9-hole golf course, composed entirely of minute perfect shells and richer in species than the shores of all the rest of the British Isles.

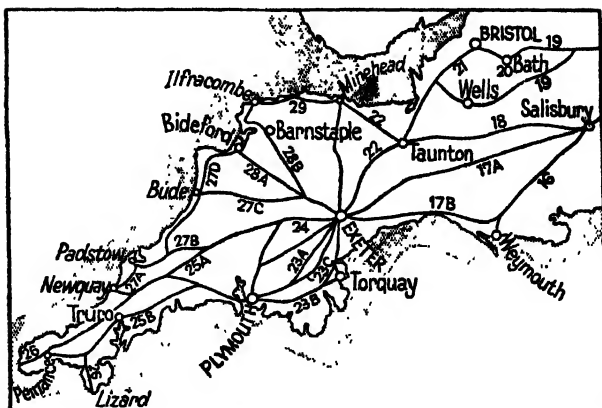
Over 40 genera, with 200 varieties, are recorded. Motor-boats (3/, 30 min.) and speed-boats (4/6, 15 min.) frequently in summer from St. Peter Port. — Herm was long leased to Prince Blücher von Wahlstett (d. 1915) in the name of a German company. It is now the property of the States of Guernsey and visitors may wander freely. From the tiny harbour a road winds up to the castellated mansion built round the ruins of an old priory, and there are some fine cliffs facing Sark on the S.E. side. At low tide landing is made at Le Rosier stairs, S. of the harbour. The islet of *Jethou* (1 m. round; private), lies to the S.

ALDERNEY (*Blue Horizon, Belle Vue*, above the harbour, at both P. 7–10 gs.; *Harbour Lights*, near the harbour; *Rose & Crown*, P. 6–8 gs.; *Marais*, in the town; *Sea View*, Braye Beach), an island 3½ m. long, 1½ m. broad (1321 inhab.), in French *Aurigny*, was the Roman *Riduna*. It lies 23 m. N.E. of Guernsey and is separated from the Cap de la Hague in France by the Race of Alderney, or Raz Blanchard, 8 m. broad. Although the island is the nearest to France, no French has been spoken by its people for many years. STEAMERS on Tues & Fri. from St. Peter Port to (2½ hrs.) *Alderney* (7/6, return 13/6), returning the same evening, allowing 4½ hrs. on shore. AIR SERVICE to Guernsey and to Jersey, see pp. 105, 102.

Passengers land on the N. coast, at the little port of *Braye*, protected by a huge breakwater, begun in 1847 as the first arm of a naval harbour designed as a post of observation upon Cherbourg, but never completed. About 1 m. inland is *St. Anne*, a quiet town with a *Church* (1847–50), by Sir Gilbert Scott, serving as a memorial of the Le Mesurier family, especially of Gen. John Le Mesurier (d. 1843), last hereditary governor of Alderney, who sold his rights to the Crown in 1825. The Norman tower of the old church is used as a clock-tower.

The finest cliff scenery is on the S. and W. coasts. The N. of the island is disfigured by quarries. On the S.W. are the *Sisters* (two huge pyramidal masses of porphyry). Off the W. coast, opposite the *Trois Vaux* valley, beyond the airport, are the rocks of *Les Etacs*. On the S.E. coast is *Essex Castle*, below which, and well seen from the Fort du Raz in *Longy Bay* to the E., is the *Roche Pendante*, or Hanging Rock, a striking isolated mass of sandstone above the sea. Numerous other abandoned forts testify to the former strength of Alderney, and these were supplemented during the war of 1939–45 by many German strong points and anti-tank obstacles, now dismantled. The best bathing-beaches are on the N., N.E., and S.E. coasts. — In 1942 a colony of gannets, the southernmost in the British Isles, settled on *Les Etacs* (see above) and on the islet of *Ortac*, 3 m. W.N.W., to the W. of *Burhou* island (bird-watcher's hut owned by the States; boat from Braye in 20 min.).

II. SOUTH-WESTERN ENGLAND



16. FROM LONDON TO SALISBURY AND WEYMOUTH

ROAD, 131 m. To (46 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 12. — B 3400. 64 m. *Andover*. — A 343. 82 m. *Salisbury* [Or (better road, 82½ m.; A 30). — 60 m. *Sutton Scotney*. — 67½ m. *Stockbridge*. — 82½ m. *Salisbury*]. — A 354. 105 m. *Blandford*. — 118 m. *Puddletown*. — A 35. 123 m. *Dorchester*. — A 354. 131 m. *Weymouth*.

RAILWAY TO SALISBURY, 83½ m. from Waterloo in 1½–2½ hrs. — Principal Stations: To (48 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 12. — 59½ m. *Whitchurch*. — 66½ m. *Andover*, junction for *Stockbridge*, and for *Savernake* and *Marlborough*. — 83½ m. *Salisbury*.

TO WEYMOUTH. From Waterloo via Southampton, 143 m. in 3½–4 hrs. See Rtes. 12, 14. — From Paddington, 154 m. in 3½–4 hrs. Principal Stations. To (115½ m.) *Castle Cary*, see Rte. 18. — 127 m. *Yeovil* (Pen Mill). — 139½ m. *Maiden Newton*, junction for *Bridport*. — 147½ m. *Dorchester*. — 154½ m. *Weymouth*.

From London to (46 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 12B. — 49½ m. *Oakley* (Beach Arms, RB. 17/6). — 53 m. *Overton*, in the rolling chalk-hill country extolled by Cobbett. About 2½ m. to the left is *Steventon*, where Jane Austen (1775–1817) was born and spent her first 25 years. — 54½ m. *Laverstoke* is a model village where the paper for Bank of England notes is made. — At (57 m.) *Whitchurch* (White Hart, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), in the church of which is an inscribed Saxon headstone, we cross the Newbury–Winchester road. — 59 m. *Hurstbourne Priors*. At *St. Mary Bourne*, 3½ m. N., is a Tournai marble font.

64 m. *Andover* (White Hart, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Star & Garter*, RB. 16/6; *Central*, RB. 17/6) is an agricultural town (14,661

inhab.) where in 994 King Olaf of Norway was baptized by St. Alphege. To the N. is *Enham*, the first 'village centre' for disabled ex-service men, renamed 'Enham-Alamein' in 1945.

The Devizes road leads N.W. to (8 m.) *Ludgershall* (Prince of Wales), an ancient little town lying 2½ m. E. of *Tidworth*, an important military camp; and to (12 m.) *Everleigh* (Crown, R.B. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.), a good centre for the Vale of Pewsey and the N. part of Salisbury Plain. — The church of *Grateley*, 6 m. W. of Andover, contains fine fragments of 13th cent. stained glass from Salisbury Cathedral. — From Andover to *Romsey* and *Southampton*, see p. 84. — *Amesbury* (see below) is 15 m. W. on the Exeter road (A 303).

66 m. *Abbot's Ann* (r.) preserves in its church some paper chaplets ('virgin crants'; Hamlet, v. 1), formerly carried before the coffins of unmarried persons. — 71½ m. A little to the left is *Nether Wallop*, where the church has a fine 15th cent. painting of St. George and the dragon. — We enter Wiltshire and join the alternative road from Basingstoke. — At (75 m.) the Pheasant Inn (R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.), formerly 'The Hut,' about 2 m. N. of *Winterslow*, Hazlitt wrote the 'Winterslow Essays' and was frequently visited by Charles and Mary Lamb. On the right rises *Figsbury Ring* (N.T.), an Iron Age camp commanding a fine view of Salisbury.

Wiltshire, or Wilts, is an inland agricultural county, noted for its dairy farming (chiefly in the N.), its sheep, and its bacon. Three-fifths of its area is occupied by Salisbury Plain (including the Marlborough Downs on the N.), a spacious chalk upland, whose pastoral solitude has been invaded by military requirements. Wilts is the county of Stonehenge and Avebury, and none is richer in prehistoric remains (200 round barrows and 80 long barrows). The natives are nicknamed 'Moonrakers' from an old story of rustic simplicity.

82 m. SALISBURY (32,910 inhab.), the county town of Wiltshire, is attractively situated among level meadows, mainly on the N. bank of the Avon, which is here joined by the Bourne and Nadder. It is partly laid out in squares known as 'chequers.' Mainly an agricultural centre, it is the headquarters of the 'Southern Command' of the British Army. Its prosperous but uneventful history begins in 1220, when the see of Old Sarum was transferred to it. Salisbury is the 'Melchester' of Hardy's Wessex novels.

Hotels. *White Hart* (C 4), T.H., St. John St., with some American associations, R.B. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; *County* (B 3), Bridge St., R.B. 25/, P. 13 gs.; *Old George* (C 3; unlic.), High St., a fine timbered building, dating in part from 1320, R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Cathedral* (B 4), Milford St., R.B. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *King's Arms* (C 4), St. John St., R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Red Lion* (B 4), Milford St., R.B. 25/, P. 11 gs.; *Crown* (C 3), High St., R.B. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Rose & Crown Inn*, East Harnham (E 3), R.B. 21/, P. 11 gs.; *Old Mill*, West

Harnham (beyond D 1), R.B. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Mill Race*, on the Avon (B 1), R.B. 14/6, P. 6½ gs., unlic.

Restaurant. *Haunch of Venison*, Minster St. (B 3), a chop-house in a 14th cent. building.

Post Office (B 3), Castle St.
Motor-Bus Station in Endless St. (B 3).

Theatre. *Playhouse*, Fisherton St. Boats on the Avon (attractive) obtained at 91 Castle St.

Golf Courses, 1½ m. S. and 2½ m. N. of the Cathedral. — **SWIMMING POOL**, off Castle St. (A 3).

The most striking approach to the Cathedral is by *St. Ann's Gate* (C 4), which admits to the North Walk of the precincts and

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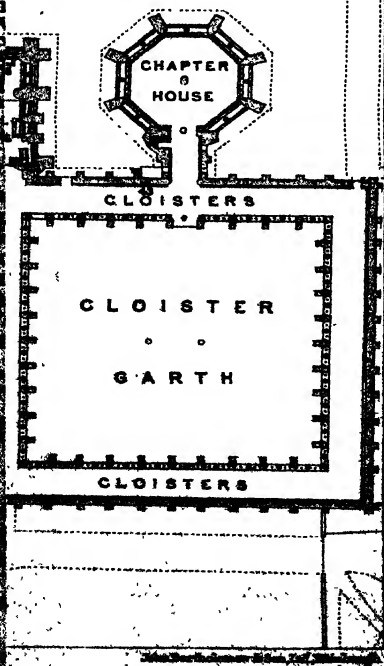
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Monuments

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 27 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 2 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 28 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 3 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 29 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 4 <i>Unknown</i> | 30 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 5 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 31 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 6 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 32 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 7 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 33 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
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| 9 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 35 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 10 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 36 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 11 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 37 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
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| 14 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 40 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
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| 16 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 42 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 17 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 43 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 18 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 44 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 19 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 45 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 20 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 46 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 21 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 47 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |
| 22 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> | 48 <i>St. Eusebius?</i> |



gives us our first complete view from the N.E. The tranquil **Close*, with its spacious greensward, noble trees, and dignified old houses, forms a charming setting for the cathedral and enables a really satisfactory view of the exterior to be obtained. The Avon marks the W. limit of the Cathedral precincts, the other three sides being bounded by a wall built in the 14th cent. of stone from Old Sarum (p. 117). At the S.W. angle is the *Harnham Gate* (E 3).

The **Cathedral* (D 3), dedicated to St. Mary, was begun by Bp. Poore and finished in 38 years (1220–58) under Bp. Giles de Bridport. It was built on a virgin site and, alone among English medieval cathedrals, is of uniform design (E.E.), for though the graceful **Spire* (the loftiest in England) was the daring addition of a century later (c. 1320), it is the consummation of the original pyramidal conception. The apex of the spire (404 ft.) is 2½ ft. out of the perpendicular. A local rhyme ascribes to the cathedral as many pillars, windows, and doors as the year has hours, days, and months. The Sun. services are at 8, 10.30, 3, & 6.30, the weekday services at 8, 10, & 5.15.

Perfectly proportioned, restrained in ornament, of exquisitely precise workmanship, built of material so well-chosen that seven centuries have but added a little beauty of tint to the stone, Salisbury Cathedral is a classic of architecture. It expresses the renewal of national spirit realised in the 13th cent., and its square E. end, following the model of the later church at Old Sarum (one of the earliest instances of the departure from the Norman tradition of the apsidal end), became the norm for future English choirs. The W. front, contemporary with the spire, seems to have been intended to present a great drama of sculpture (comp. Exeter and Wells); its present sculptures, representing the Te Deum, are recent (1838–76). The old detached bell-tower, which stood about 200 ft. N. of the nave, was removed by Wyatt. — Salisbury Cathedral was the favourite model of Mr. Pecksniff's pupils.

The **Interior*, in spite of its fine proportions and the harmony of the design, is scarcely so satisfying as the exterior. The chilliness of effect, due partly to the loss of the original stained glass and of the polychrome decoration designed to contrast with the dark Purbeck marble and the light freestone, has been enhanced by the ruthless way in which Wyatt (1788–89) removed screens and chapels and rearranged the monuments in tidy rows. Motley found Salisbury "too neat," and Henry James calls it "a blonde beauty among churches." The restoration begun by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1859 tried to minimise the damage done by Wyatt. The NAVE, perhaps rather narrow for its height, is divided into ten bays by clustered columns of polished Purbeck marble. The fine triforium has characteristic E.E. plate-tracery. In the W. triple lancet window is a patchwork of old glass (13–15th cent.; some from Dijon), and the 3rd window from the W. in the S. aisle contains a 13th cent. **Tree of Jesse*. At the W. end of the aisles and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass of lovely quality. The **Clock Movement* at the W. end of the N. aisle, probably the oldest surviving mechanism in Europe (1386), has been put in working order (1956).

Among the monuments may be mentioned the following (beginning to the right of the entrance and following the S. aisle): 1. Oldest monument in the church, brought from Old Sarum (possibly *Bp. Herman*, d. 1078); 2. *Bp. Roger* (?) of Old Sarum (d. 1142); 3. *Bp. Jocelin* of Old Sarum (? d. 1184); 5. *Bp. Beauchamp* (d. 1482); 6. *Robert, Lord Hungerford* (d. 1459; elaborate effigy); 7. Base of the 13th. cent. *Shrine of St. Osmund* (see below; the holes are the 'foramina' into which the sick were thrust to be healed); *9. *William Longespée* (d. 1226), first Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II and the Fair Rosamond (fine effigy, once brilliantly coloured). We now cross to the N. aisle. *10. *Sir John Cheney* (d. 1509), a gigantic knight of the bodyguard of Henry VII, who fought at Bosworth; 11. *Walter, Lord Hungerford* (d. 1449), a hero of Agincourt; 14. *Sir John de Montacute* (d. 1390), a hero of Cressy, with elaborate gauntlets; 17. *William Longespée*, second Earl of Salisbury, killed by the Saracens near Cairo (1250); 18. Diminutive effigy of a 13th cent. bishop, long described as that of a 'boy bishop.'

THE WEST TRANSEPTS resemble the nave; the Perp. arches at the crossing were inserted by *Bp. Beauchamp* (1450-81) to strengthen the original arches against the lateral thrust of the tower and spire. In the N.W. arm is a bust of Richard Jefferies (d. 1887); in the S.W. arm is a War Memorial chapel. — In general design the CHOIR and PRESBYTERY differ little from the nave; they suffered from the drastic clearing of Wyatt, bent on obtaining a vista from end to end of the church. The paintings on the vaulting are repaintings of defaced 13th cent. originals. The stalls have been freely restored. The throne and reredos are by Sir Gilbert Scott. In front of the altar are buried the Earls of Pembroke, and a diamond-shaped stone is inscribed "near this spot lies Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." On the N. side of the second bay from E. is the *Chantry of Bp. Audley* (d. 1524; fine late-Perp.), and opposite it is the *Hungerford Chantry* (c. 1429), an important example of early iron work. — In the N.E. TRANSEPT are portions of the original screen (13th cent.) and the fine 14th cent. *Brass of *Bp. Wyvill* (d. 1375). In the aisle, near Audley's chantry, is the cenotaph of *Bp. Poore* (d. 1237) or *Bp. Bingham* (d. 1246), and farther E. are the lavish monuments to Sir Thomas Gorges (d. 1610) and his wife, builders of Longford Castle, and that of *Bp. Wordsworth* (d. 1911), with a silver plaque presented by the Abp. of Upsala; also a 16th cent. 'memento mori.' The LADY CHAPEL, to the E., is the earliest part of the building (1220-26); it is divided into nave and aisles by graceful clustered shafts and slender single pillars. In the centre stood the *Shrine of St. Osmund* (d. 1099), *Bp. of Old Sarum*; his grave-slab, on the S. side, marks the spot where his body was first reburied after the building of the cathedral. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the imposing monument of Edward, Earl of Hertford (d. 1621), and his wife, the unfortunate sister of Lady Jane Grey. Also in the S. choir aisle is the finely-sculptured tomb of *Bp. Bridport* (d. 1262); two windows here are by Morris, from cartoons by Burne-Jones, and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass. The tomb of *Bp. Mitford* (d. 1407), farther W., also has some delicate sculpture.

From the S.W. transept we enter the well-preserved *CLOISTERS (c. 1270), unusually large for a non-monastic church, which are separated from the cathedral itself by a passage known as the Plumberies. Above the E. side is the LIBRARY (adm. free Mon. & Fri. 2-3.30), built in 1446 and devoted to its present purpose in 1559. It contains an Anglo-Saxon liturgy with finely drawn capitals, one of the four original copies of Magna Carta, and other interesting books and MSS. The octagonal *CHAPTER HOUSE (52 ft. high), entered from the E. walk, was built a little after the cloisters. The sculptures (scenes from Genesis and Exodus) are notable examples of late 13th cent. work.

Many houses in the Close, old and new alike, merit attention. Among the finest, both in Choristers' Square (C 3), are the gabled 'Wardrobe' (mainly 15th cent.) and *Mompesson House (1701; N.T.) with fine panelling and exquisite interior decoration (adm. 1/, May-Sept., Tues. & Sat. 2.30-6). The Old Deanery and the late 14th cent. King's House in the West Walk, both now used by a diocesan training college, and the old Bishop's Palace, now the Cathedral School, to the S.E., are all notable.

Leaving the cathedral precincts by the *High St. Gate*, on the inner side of which is a figure of Edward VII, succeeding earlier figures of Henry III and James I or Charles I, we pass (r.) the *Old George Hotel* (C 3; remarkable old roof-tree; room in which Pepys slept) and turn to the right into Silver St., which ends at the hexagonal *Poultry Cross* (B 3; 14th cent.). Adjacent is the large civic church of *St. Thomas* (B 3) of the 15th cent., with a carved roof and a fresco of the Last Judgment (restored) over the chancel arch. In the MARKET PLACE (B 3), to the E., stands a statue of Lord Herbert of Lea (1810-61; by Marochetti); another, of Professor Fawcett (1833-84), the blind statesman, faces Blue Boar Row, in which he was born. Queen St. is prolonged to the S. by Catherine St. and St. John St., with the *White Hart Hotel* and the old *King's Arms* (C 4), where faithful Royalists arranged the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. To the left (E.) diverges St. Ann's St., with the *Museum* (C 4; free, 10-1, 2-4, exc. Sun. morn. and Fri.), with excellent Wiltshire archæological collections, a Roman mosaic pavement discovered at Downton in 1953, a model of Old Sarum (see below), and a giant figure formerly carried in the midsummer pageant. In the same street is the fine timbered front of the old *Joiners' Hall* (N.T.; 16th cent.). In Salt Lane (A, B 4) is the *Shoemakers' Hall* of similar date, now occupied by an inn and a tea-room. Henry Fielding (1707-54), who is said to have written part of 'Tom Jones' at Salisbury, occupied a house just S. of St. Ann's Gate. Exeter St. leads thence to the pleasant *Riverside Walk*.

Britford church, 1½ m. E. of the Avon bridge, has Saxon sculptures on the N.E. arch of the nave.

FROM SALISBURY TO STONEHENGE. Stonehenge, situated on Salisbury Plain c. 9½ m. N. of Salisbury, lies c. 2 m. W. of Amesbury, the nearest motor-bus station. The best plan is to make the excursion by road, going via the pleasant Avon valley and returning by the direct road from Amesbury via Old Sarum (or vice-versa), a round of about 20 m. Leaving Salisbury by Castle St. (A 3) we reach (1½ m.) *Stratford-under-the-Castle*, with a manor-house once occupied by the elder Pitt, who first entered Parliament in 1735 as member for Old Sarum, which rises E. of the village. — 4½ m. *Woodford*,

with *Heale House*, where Charles II hid after the battle of Worcester. — 6 m. *Great Durnford* has a Norman and E.E. church and adjoins the early earthwork known as *Ogbury Camp*. — Beyond (7½ m.) *Wilsford* (with a Norman church tower) we join the road from Amesbury. — 10 m. ***Stonehenge* ('*Stanhengist*,' 'hanging stones') is a circular group of huge standing stones, forming the most elaborate and perhaps the latest monument of the kind in England (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. in winter from 2). The first view is apt to be disappointing—Emerson thought that it "looked like a group of brown dwarfs on the wide expanse"—but a closer acquaintance reveals its mysterious dignity. When complete, it appears to have consisted of two circles and two ellipses or horseshoes of upright stones, concentric and environed by an earthen rampart (300 ft. in diameter) outside which stood a single upright stone. The so-called 'Aubrey Holes,' now marked by white patches inside the rampart, each apparently indicated a burial-site, or a ritual pit. The monument is approached on the N.E. by an avenue, flanked by earthworks; and air photographs have revealed two branches converging upon this, one from the nearest point on the course of the Avon, the other, to the N., from an earthwork (the *Cursus*), perhaps a racecourse.

The larger circle at Stonehenge, 108 ft. in diameter, consisted of a series of 30 huge monoliths bearing large lintel stones morticed to them, a form unrepresented elsewhere in Western Europe. Of these, sixteen uprights and five imposts remain in position. The inner circle, c. 90 ft. in diameter, was formed of smaller and less perfectly hewn stones, eighteen of which remain. Inside this was a horseshoe of five huge trilithons formed by ten monoliths with their imposts (two still perfect), and within this again was a smaller ellipse of 19 stones. The larger circle and ellipse are made of sarsen sandstone, found in the neighbourhood (resembling the 'Grey Wethers' mentioned on p. 134); the smaller circle and ellipse consist of so-called 'foreign' or 'blue' stones, a kind of granite quarried in the Preseli Hills in Pembrokeshire, and brought hither overland or perhaps partly by water (comp. above). — In the centre lies a slab of micaceous sandstone (perhaps from Milford Haven) named the *Altar Stone* (15 ft. long), across which one of the huge uprights has fallen. The largest standing trilithon is 21 ft. high (above ground) and extends 8½ ft. below ground. The isolated block of unhewn sarsen stone, outside the earthen circle, is known as the 'Sun Stone,' 'Hele Stone,' or 'Friar's Heel.' The so-called *Slaughter Stone*, a prostrate block at the N.E. opening of the circle, perhaps brought but not required for the outer circle of trilithons, does not appear to have been connected with the Hele Stone. — Although the purpose of Stonehenge is still doubtful, it is now believed that there were three successive monuments on the site: the oldest, of which the Hele Stone and Aubrey Holes are relics, dates from c. 1850 B.C.; the second, a circle of 60 'Blue Stones' (c. 1700 B.C.), was partially demolished and reset to form part of the third monument, c. 1500 B.C. Several of the sarsen stones bear incised drawings of axes and daggers (? of Minoan type) visible only with difficulty. The fact that the sun on mid-summer's day rises over the Friar's Heel, on the axis of the avenue, has long been used as an argument that Stonehenge was a temple of the sun, the slight deviation now noticeable being due to a change in the relative position of the earth. This, however, need not affect the belief that, like other stone circles, it was at least in part a sepulchral monument. The numerous barrows and tumuli scattered round it have doubtless some connection with it. It is differentiated from other British circles by having hewn stones, cap-stones, tenons, and sockets.

Stonehenge is on the S.E. verge of Salisbury Plain, an undulating expanse about 20 m. long by 10 m. wide, which has lost much of its former loneliness through the advance of tillage and the formation of many permanent military camps. Among these are *Bulford* (artillery), *Netheravon* (R.A.F.), *Upavon* (R.A.F.), *Larkhill* (artillery), and *Tidworth*.

Returning to Salisbury, we cross the Avon. — 2 m. Amesbury (*Avon*, R.B. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *George*, R.B. 19/6, P. 9 gs.) has a large abbey-church (Norman and E.E.), a relic of "the holy house at Almesbury" where the penitent Guinevere sought refuge. Here in 1292 died Eleanor of Provence. At *Amesbury Abbey*, then the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, Gay wrote the 'Beggars Opera' (1727). To the N.W. are the prehistoric earthworks known as *Ves-pasian's Camp*, and at *Durrington*, 2 m. N., is *Woodhenge*, consisting of six

concentric rings originally marked by wooden posts (now replaced by concrete pillars), the whole encircled by a mound and ditch.

We strike S. by the direct road which passes the W. side of (5½ m.) the low hill (1½ m. from Salisbury) of *Old Sarum (Old Castle Inn, opposite), the site successively of a British, and possibly a Roman, camp, of a Saxon town, and of a Norman town. About 1078 the bishopric of Sherborne was translated to Sarum. The cathedral begun by Bp. Herman c. 1067 and continued by St. Osmund (p. 114), whose 'Ordinal of Offices for the use of Sarum' became the ritual of all South England until 1550, was burned down four days after its completion in 1092, and a new church was built by Bp. Roger, Osmund's successor. Friction with the military authorities led to the transference of the see to Salisbury in the 13th cent., the cathedral at Sarum was razed in 1331 to provide materials for the Salisbury cathedral close, and the town gradually became deserted, though a chapel survived until the 16th cent., and the 'rotten borough' of Old Sarum returned two members to Parliament until 1833. — The remains excavated are chiefly those of the Norman town; almost no traces of Roman occupation have been found. To the N.W. of the central mound, on which stood the Norman castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the foundations of the cathedral have been marked out. These show that Bp. Roger's church, which terminated in three E. apses, was extended in the middle of the 12th cent. towards the E., where it was furnished with a square instead of an apsidal end. To the N. of the choir was the cloister, adjoined on the W. by a crypt.

About 2½ m. E. of Salisbury are the ruins of *Clarendon Palace*, in which the 'Constitutions of Clarendon' were enacted in 1164. Excavations in 1934-37 resulted in the clearing of the dais of the great hall, and the discovery of a tile-kiln, the only medieval example in England outside monastic establishments. — At *Bemerton*, 1½ m. W. of Salisbury, George Herbert (1593-1633) spent the last three years of his life in "the good and more pleasant than healthful parsonage" (tomb in old 14th cent. church).

From SALISBURY TO BOURNEMOUTH, 31 m. (railway in 1½-2 hrs.). 3 m. *Longford Castle* (Earl of Radnor) was built by John Thorpe in 1591 on a triangular design which can still be recognised in spite of much alteration. It contains one of the greatest private collections of pictures in England (open on Wed. 2-6.30, Apr.-Sept.; adm. 2/6), including a wonderful series of portraits by *Holbein* (*Erasmus) and works by *Velazquez* (J. de Pareja, the artist's slave), *Murillo*, *Mabuse*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Matsys* ('Egidius'), *Gainsborough*, and *Reynolds*. The so-called *Imperial Steel Chair (1574) was presented to Emperor Rudolph II by the city of Augsburg. — 6 m. *Downton* preserves a 'Moot' (no adm.), or mound, used for meetings of the Saxon hundred-moot. — At (9 m.) *Breamore* (pron. 'Bremmer') the 10-11th cent. *Church retains a contemporary West Saxon inscription. *Breamore House* (adm. 2/6; Apr.-Sept. daily 2-6; Wed., Thurs., & Sat. only in winter; Rfmts.), home of the Hulse family, dates from 1583. — 11 m. *Fordingbridge* (Albany, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Greyhound, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs., fishing), on the Avon, has an important church (13-15th cent.). — 17 m. *Ringwood* and thence to (31 m.) *Bournemouth*, see Rte. 14.

From Salisbury to *Wilton*, *Bath*, and *Exeter*, see Rte. 17; to *Taunton*, see Rte. 18.

The Weymouth road crosses Harnham Bridge (E 3) and turns r. (S.W.). At (85 m.) *Combe Bissett* we cross the Ebble, 5 m. up the valley of which is *Broadchalke*, where Maurice Hewlett (1861-1923) died. We enter Dorset and join the Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester 2 m. short of (94 m.) *Handley Hill*.

Dorsetshire, or Dorset, a hilly county partly occupied by chalk downs, is mainly pastoral and agricultural, noted for its dairy farms in the *Vale of Blackmore* and other fertile valleys, yielding the famous Dorset butter, though the stone quarries of Purbeck and Portland are also important. Its prehistoric and Roman remains are interesting. Dorset forms the main part of the *Weasex* of Thomas Hardy, though hardly of history. Its dialect may be studied in the poems of William Barnes.

Cranborne (Fleur-de-Lys), 4½ m. S.E., is a small town with a charming manor-house (Tudor, with Jacobean porches) of the Marquess of Salisbury, whose second title is Viscount Cranborne. *Cranborne Chase*, once an immense tract of woodland, is now much restricted.

At *Farnham*, 7 m. farther on, N.W. of the main road, is the **Pitt-Rivers Museum* (10-4 or 7 exc. Mon. unless a Bank Holiday; adm. 1/), established by Gen. Pitt-Rivers (d. 1900), and reorganised in 1934 to illustrate the development of human culture. It contains fine ethnographical collections, models of Gen. Pitt-Rivers's excavations in S.W. England, a matchless collection of agricultural implements from Roman times to the present day, prehistoric antiquities from Bokerley Dyke (an ancient embankment crossing Cranborne Chase) and the adjacent British villages, etc.

100 m. *Tarrant Hinton*. To the left lies *Crichel Down*, notorious as the scene of one of the more arbitrary examples of land requisitioning by a Government department. — 105 m. *Blandford* (*Crown*, RB. 23/, P. 12 gs.; *King's Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a market town on the Stour (3663 inhab.), Hardy's 'Shottsford Forum,' was burned down four times between 1579 and 1731, and has some fine 18th cent. buildings, including the church and town hall. It was the birthplace of Alfred Stevens, the sculptor (1818-75).

Bryanston, 1 m. N.W., has a mansion built by Norman Shaw, now a boys' school. — *Hod Hill*, 3 m. N.W., is an important example of a prehistoric 'summit-fort.' — About 7 m. S.W. is *Milton Abbas* (Hambro Arms, RB. 12/6), a 'model' village dating from about 1786, when the old village was removed from beside *Milton Abbey*, an imposing mansion built for the first Earl of Dorchester by Sir Wm. Chambers on the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery. The stately Abbot's Hall (1498; no adm.) is incorporated in the house (now a school). The noble **Abbey Church* (no adm. during school services) consists of choir and transepts (14th cent.) with a 15th cent. pinnacled tower (101 ft. high). Within are a rich altar-screen of 1492, an elaborate wooden tabernacle (15th cent.), two paintings referred to the reign of Edward IV, interesting tombs, and a brass (1565) of Sir John Tregonwell. — *Tarrant Crawford*, 3 m. S.E. of Blandford, has an unspoilt 13th cent. church, with **Wall Paintings* (mainly 14th cent.) of the life of St. Margaret of Antioch, and the coffin slab of Bp. Poore (p. 113), a native.

118 m. *Puddletown*, where we join A 35 (p. 94), has an interesting Norman font in its church. *Waterston Manor*, 2 m. W., was Bathsheba's home ('Weatherbury') in 'Far from the Madding Crowd.'

123 m. *Dorchester* (*Antelope*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., with the Court Room of the 'Bloody Assize'; *King's Arms*, similar charges; *Great Western*, RB. 14/6; *Bridge*, unlic., RB. 12/6), the pleasant county town (11,600 inhab.) of Dorset, was the Roman *Durnovaria*, the line of the old walls of which are now marked by the avenues known as 'The Walks'; a fragment of the W. wall is left. Excavations at Colliton Park during the building of the new County Hall revealed a wealth of Roman remains. In the 15th cent. church of *St. Peter*, with a S. doorway of 1206, near which is buried the Rev. John White (d. 1648), founder of Dorchester in Massachusetts, are a monument to Denzil Holles (d. 1680), two 14th cent. effigies (in the Hardy Chapel), and an effective 19th cent. reredos. Wm. Barnes (p. 122) is commemorated by a statue outside the church and a plaque on

No. 40 South St., where he lived in 1847-62, after 10 years' residence in a house almost opposite. The 17th cent. almshouse here has been saved from demolition. In High West St. is the traditional lodging (now a café) of Judge Jeffreys during the 'Bloody Assize' of 1685, when 74 of Monmouth's adherents were here sentenced to death and 175 to transportation. The *Dorset County Museum* (adm. 1/, 10-1, 2-5), nearly opposite, contains good collections of fossils, of natural history, and of British and Roman antiquities (mosaic pavements and a hoard of 22,000 silver coins). Here are also many relics of Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), including his reconstructed study, and the MS. of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (i.e. Dorchester). Hardy, commemorated by a statue (by Eric Kennington, 1931) at the top of the town, died at 'Max Gate,' a house built by himself, on the Wareham road. His heart is buried in the church of *Stinsford* ('Mellstock'), 2 m. N.E., in the parish of which he was born at the hamlet of *Higher Bockhampton* (cottage open Thurs., Sat., Sun. 2-6, 1/; closed Nov.-Jan.; N.T.).

To the S. of the town are *Maumbury Rings* (218 ft. long, 163 ft. wide), the largest and most perfect Roman amphitheatre in the country. To the N.W. is the British or Roman camp of *Poundbury*, and on a conspicuous hill (432 ft.), 2 m. S., is 'Maiden Castle, one of the finest prehistoric forts in England, covering 115 acres and at one point showing eight lines of defence. Excavations in 1934-38 have shown that the hill was first occupied in c. 2000 B.C. and again from 500 B.C. In the 1st cent. B.C. the majority of the great defence-works were built, only to be stormed by Vespasian in A.D. 43. The latest building was a Roman temple of the 4th cent. near the top of the hill.

From Dorchester to *Bournemouth* and *Southampton*, see Rte. 14; to *Exeter*, see Rte. 17.

The Weymouth road ascends S. to the Ridgeway, with Maiden Castle on the r., then descends through (127 m.) *Upwey*.

131 m. **WEYMOUTH**, a pleasant and old-established watering-place (37,097 inhab.), is situated on both sides of the *Nothe*, a promontory that divides the beautiful bay into Weymouth Bay (N.) and Portland Roads (S.).

Railway Stations. *Town*, for London, etc.; *Quay*, for Channel Islands boat-trains, at the harbour mouth.

Hotels. Gloucester, RB. 27/6, P. 13-15 ga.; Royal, RB. 25/, P. 11-15 ga.; Burdon, RB. 19/6, P. 9½-14 ga.; Victoria; all on the Esplanade; Crown, St. Thomas St., RB. 17/6, P. 10 ga.; Clifton, commercial, near the station, RB. 14/6, P. 7½ ga. — *Riviera*, at Bowleaze, 2 m. N.E., a 'holiday hotel' with double rooms only.

The old town of Weymouth, whence John Endicott sailed in 1628 to found the plantation of Salem, lies S. of the little river *Wey*; the newer town to the N., with the stations, late-Georgian esplanade, hotels, and principal shops, is *Melcombe Regis*, on a peninsula between Weymouth Bay and Radipole

Post Office, St. Thomas St.

Motor-Buses to *Dorchester*, *Portland Bill*, *Abbotsbury*, *Sherborne*, *Yeovil*, *Wareham*, *Corfe Castle*, *Swanage*, *Salisbury*, *Lulworth Cove* (summer only), *Bournemouth*, *Bridport*, *Lyme Regis*, *Exeter*, etc.

Steamers to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 15; to *Lulworth Cove*, etc., in summer. — *Regatta* of the Royal Dorset Yacht Club in August. — **CONCERTS** at the Alexandra Gardens.

Lake, an expansion of the Wey. Weymouth was a favourite resort of George III, who lived at Gloucester House (now a hotel); and a contemporary statue of him stands at the S. end of the Esplanade. — *St. Mary's Church* has an altarpiece by Sir James Thornhill (1675–1734), a native of Melcombe Regis, which he represented in Parliament for 12 years. Other distinguished natives are Thomas Love Peacock (1785–1866), and H. G. W. Moseley (1887–1915), the X-ray chemist (killed at Suvla Bay). A column commemorates the American assault force of 'D' day, 1944, launched mainly from Weymouth and Portland.

The *'Isle of Portland'* (11,300 inhab.), a rocky limestone peninsula (4½ m. long, 1½ m. wide), called by Hardy "the Gibraltar of Wessex," is reached by the bus to (8½ m.) *Easton*, in the centre of the island, viâ (4½ m.) *Portland*, at the S. end of the isthmus. The island is connected with the mainland by the *Chesil Bank*, a remarkable stretch of shingle about 30 ft. high and 200 yds. wide, which extends as far W. as (18 m.) Bridport. The pebbles gradually decrease in size from E. to W. The island, under the title of the 'Isle of Slingers,' is the scene of Hardy's 'The Well-Beloved.' It is famous for its building-stone (about 100 quarries) and for a breed of small black-faced sheep. Near the N. end is *Portland Castle* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), built by Henry VIII in 1520. *Portland Prison*, on the E. coast farther S., is now a Borstal Institution. *Portland Breakwater*, about 6000 ft. in length, constructed by convict labour in 1849–72, encloses the largest artificial harbour in the kingdom (2107 acres), the chief S. base of the Home Fleet. An inner harbour, protected by 'Mulberry' prefabricated units, was constructed in 1947. At *Wakeham*, just S. of Easton, the 17th cent. *Avic's Cottage* houses a 'bygones' museum (weekdays 10.30–3 or 6, free). *Pennsylvania Castle* was built by James Wyatt about 1800 for John Penn, governor of the island and a grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania; it is now a hotel and the grounds, with *Rufus Castle* (late 11th cent.), are shown on request. At the S. extremity of the island is *Portland Bill*, a fine mass of rock, with a lighthouse.

At *Abbotsbury* (Ilchester Arms, R.B. 16/–19/, P. 8½ gs.), 9½ m. N.W. of Weymouth, are the ruins of a Benedictine abbey (noble 15th cent. barn) and the Earl of Ilchester's swannery (c. 800 birds; decoys; adm. 6d., 11–4.30 Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat.) and his fine sub-tropical gardens (adm. 1/; same hours). On a height to the S. stands *St. Catherine's Chapel* (Perp.; adm. 3d.), with a singular stone roof. — About 3½ m. N. is the manor house of *Kingston Russell*, where Adm. Sir Thomas Hardy (1769–1839) was born and John Lothrop Motley (1814–77) died (tablet). A monument (1844) to Adm. Hardy crowns *Blackdown Hill* (777 ft.), N.E. of Abbotsbury.

From Weymouth to Bournemouth, see Rte. 14.

17. FROM LONDON TO EXETER

A. Via Salisbury and Yeovil

ROAD, 170 m. (A 4 and A 30). — To (82 m.) Salisbury, see Rte. 16. — 102 m. *Shaftesbury*. — 118 m. *Sherborne*. — 123 m. *Yeovil*. — 132 m. *Crewkerne*. — 140 m. *Chard*. — 153½ m. *Honiton*. — 170 m. *Exeter*.

RAILWAY, 171½ m. from Waterloo in c. 3–4½ hrs. Through carriages by this route to Plymouth, Ilfracombe, Sidmouth, Padstow, etc. — Principal Stations: To (83½ m.) *Salisbury*, see Rte. 16. — 86½ m. *Wilton*. — 101½ m. *Semley* (for Shaftesbury). — 105½ m. *Gillingham* (for Mere). — 112½ m. *Templecombe*, junction for Blandford and for Wincanton. — 118½ m. *Sherborne*. — 123 m. *Yeovil Junction*, for Yeovil (Town Station; 1½ m.). — 131½ m. *Crewkerne*. — 139½ m. *Chard Junction*, for Chard (3½ m.). — 144½ m. *Axminster*, junction for Lyme Regis (6½ m.). — 148 m. *Seaton Junction*, for Seaton (4½ m.). — 155 m. *Honiton*. — 159½ m. *Sidmouth Junction*, for Sidmouth (8½ m.) and *Budleigh Salterton*. — 171½ m. *Exeter*. — For the alternative route viâ Taunton, see Rte. 18.

From London to (82 m.) *Salisbury*, see Rte. 16.—85½ m. *Wilton* (*Pembroke Arms*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Bell Inn*, P.R.) is a carpet-making town (2857 inhab.) with a *Church* (by T. H. Wyatt; 1844), lavishly adorned with marble and mosaics. The chancel of the old 12th cent. church was restored by Robert Bingham (d. 1937), U.S. Ambassador, a collateral descendant of Bp. Bingham of Salisbury (d. 1246).

To the S. of the town stands **Wilton House* (adm. 2/6, daily Apr.—mid-Oct., 11–6; Wed. & Sat. 10–4 in winter), the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, begun in the time of Elizabeth, provided with an Italian front on the advice of Charles I, restored (after a fire) by Inigo Jones and his son-in-law Webb, 'Gothicised' by James Wyatt (early 19th cent.), and purified by recent modifications. The porch, now used as a garden pavilion, is ascribed to Holbein. The 'Palladian Bridge' in the park was built by the 9th Earl (d. 1751). The art-treasures include portraits by Van Dyck, and pictures by many other great masters, including Rembrandt and Tintoretto. Sir Philip Sidney wrote much of his 'Arcadia' here, Shakespeare is believed to have acted in 'As You Like It' in the great hall, and the names of Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Massinger are likewise associated with Wilton.

FROM WILTON TO BATH, 35½ m. (A 36), ascending the Vale of Wylve. — 11½ m. *Codford* has a Saxon cross-shaft in St. Peter's church. — At (13½ m.) *Heytesbury* (Angel) are an E.E. and Perp. church (restored), and a 15th cent. almshouse. — 17½ m. *Warminster* (8236 inhab.; Old Bell, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; Bath Arms, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) has an early 14th cent. church, and the Missionary College of St. Boniface. Longleat (p. 135) lies 4 m. S.W. — Crossing the roads from Westbury and from Trowbridge to Frome (see Rte. 19), we soon after reach the Avon valley. — Thence to (35½ m.) *Bath*, see Rte. 20.

From Wilton to *Wincanton* and *Taunton*, see Rte. 18.

87½ m. *Burcombe* has a church with Saxon work at its E. end. — At (92½ m.) *Fovant* the chalk downs are carved with the emblems of the troops quartered there in 1914–18. — 102 m. *Shaftesbury* (*Grosvenor*, with the 'Chevy Chase' sideboard, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 17/6, P. 7–10 gs.; *Mitre Inn*, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; *King Alfred's Kitchen*, unlic., RB. 15/6), an ancient town with 3297 inhab., strikingly situated on a spur (700 ft.) 2½ m. S. of Semley station (bus), is traditionally one of the oldest towns in England ('Palladour'). In 880 Alfred founded here an important house for Benedictine nuns, of which little remains. The *Abbey Ruins* (open Easter–Oct. 10–12.30, 2–6, Sun. 2–6, 1/; closed Mon.; guide book), however, are beautifully laid out; the ground plan of the large church has been revealed by excavation; and there is an interesting little museum. The empty tomb of Edward the Martyr (d. 978) was found in 1861 on the N. side of the altar, and in 1931 a casket was unearthed near by containing bones which may be those of the Martyr. King Canute died here in 1035. *St. Peter's* church has a good 15th cent. N. parapet and 16th cent. W. porch. A cottage *Museum* (adm. 6d.; Wed. aft.), at the top of the steep Gold Hill, contains a selection of buttons (once the town's chief manufacture) and a 14th cent. Nottingham alabaster (Burial of St. Catherine). A good description of Shaftesbury under its old name of 'Shaston' is found in Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure.' — At (112 m.) *Henstridge* a maid, alarmed by

the smoke from his pipe, threw a tankard over Sir Walter Raleigh as he sat outside the Virginia Tavern.

Templecombe, an important railway junction, lies 3 m. N. To the S. extends the *Blackmore Vale*, with centres at *Stalbridge* (3½ m. S.), with a tall market-cross, *Sturminster Newton* (8½ m. S.), the chief cattle-market, and *Marnhull* (Crown), 3 m. N. of *Sturminster*. William Barnes (1801-86), the Dorset poet, was born at *Rushay* between *Sturminster Newton* and *Stalbridge*.

The church of (115 m.) *Milborne Port* is notable for its 10th cent. chancel arch and other details.

118 m. *Sherborne* (*Digby*, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Half Moon*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Crown*, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Antelope*, RB. 15/; *Britannia Inn*, P.R.) is a lively stone-built town (5987 inhab.), with ancient houses. In 705 it became the seat of a bishopric, removed in 1078 to Old Sarum. As a hunting centre it has been called the Melton Mowbray of the South. It is the Sherton Abbas of the Wessex Novels. The *ABBEY CHURCH, originally a Norman building, was entirely recast in the 15th cent., and is now one of the finest extant examples of the Perp. style, though retaining certain Norman characteristics. The details of the external ornamentation are admirable and the design of the choir approaches perfection. The effect of the interior, with its magnificent fan-vaulting, is of great richness; and there are 15th cent. stalls and some good 16th cent. tombs. The poet Sir Thos. Wyatt (d. 1542) is interred in the church (no monument). The Lady Chapel (13th cent.), and the Bow Chapel (15th cent.) were restored in 1921-26. *Sherborne School*, an important public school (540 boys), refounded by Edward VI in 1550, incorporates the 15th cent. Abbot's Hall and other monastic buildings. The *Hospital of SS. John the Baptist and the Evangelist* (1437) is a fine two-storied medieval hospital.

On the S. side of the Yeo are the ruins of the bishops' *Castle* (c. 1100), with a Norman gatehouse and keep (no adm. at present), and the present *Sherborne Castle* (Major Wingfield *Digby*), a picturesque structure, part of which was built by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1594. The park is crossed by a public footpath (views). — At *Trent* manor house, 3½ m. N.W., Charles II lay hidden for a fortnight after the battle of Worcester. — *Cerne Abbas* (New Inn, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), 11 m. S. on the Dorchester road, has the interesting gatehouse of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 10th century. Above it is the *Cerne Giant* (N.T.), a figure 180 ft. long, cut in the chalk.

Leaving on the left the road to *Bradford Abbas*, with its fine 14th cent. church tower (90 ft.), we cross the Yeo and enter (123 m.) *Yeovil* (*Manor*, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; *Mermaid*, RB. 21/6, P. 10 gs.; *Three Choughs*, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs; *Kingston*, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), an old town (23,350 inhab.) amid pleasant surroundings, with glove, sailcloth, and milk and cheese factories. The beautiful Perp. *Church is "one grand harmonious whole, truly the work of real artistic genius" (Freeman). The George is an interesting old inn. William Dampier (1652-1715), the navigator, was born at *East Coker*, 3 m. S.S.W.

FROM YEovil to TAUNTON (A 358), 26 m. (railway from Town station in 1 hr.). 4½ m. *Montacute* has a church (Norman to Perp.) showing interesting details, and a fine Elizabethan *Mansion built by Sir Edward Phelps in

1580-1601, and now containing a good collection of furniture (N.T.; 11-4 or 6, closed Tues.; adm. to grounds 1/, house 2/6). — Beyond (5½ m.) *Stoke-under-Ham*, a charming village with a church of outstanding interest (beneath *Ham Hill* with its famous limestone quarries), we join the Wincanton-Exeter road and follow it through (14 m.) *Ilminster*, turning right beyond the station. — 26 m. *Taunton*, see Rte. 18.

FROM YEovil TO DORCHESTER (A 37), 21½ m. (railway from Pen Mill station in ¼-½ hr.). — 8 m. *Melbury House* (mainly of 1547), to the right, is the seat of the Earl of Ilchester. — The church at *Cartistock*, 1 m. N. of (13½ m.) *Maiden Newton*, has a carillon of 35 bells cast at Louvain in 1882. — 21½ m. *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16.

132 m. *Crewkerne* (George, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), a market town (3838 inhab.) 1 m. N.W. of its station, has a richly decorated 15th cent. church and a grammar school founded in 1499. *Hinton St. George*, 3 m. N.W., with a 14th cent. market cross, has Poulett monuments in its church.

From Crewkerne a motor-bus runs in 50 min. to (12 m.) *Bridport* (Rte. 17B) viâ (6 m.) *Beaminster* (pron. 'Bemminster': *White Hart*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), the 15th cent. church of which has a stately Perp. tower, adorned with sculptures, and is adjoined by the curious 'Mort House.' Thomas Hollis, the patriot and benefactor of Harvard University (1720-74), lived and died at *Corscombe*, 3 m. N.E.; and Thomas Fuller, the divine (1608-61), was rector of *Broadwindsor*, 3 m. N.W. To the W. of Beaminster rise *Lewesdon Hill* (834 ft.) and *Pillesdon Pen* (907 ft.), the highest hill in Dorset, with a British fort (*View); Wordsworth lived in 1795-97 at *Racedown Lodge*, on the Crewkerne-Lyme Regis road, below the latter hill. *Parnham*, ½ m. S., on the Bridport road, and *Mapperton* (2 m. S.E.) are fine Tudor mansions. — Prominent on the Crewkerne-Dorchester road is the Wessex Division War Memorial (1952).

A 30 climbs *Windwhistle Hill* (733 ft.; view) and descends into (140 m.) *Chard* (George, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a lace-making town (5218 inhab.) with many interesting old buildings, including the former Court House (1590; opposite the Town Hall), where Jeffreys sat at the 'Bloody Assize.' Margaret Bondfield (1873-1953), the first woman cabinet minister, was born at Chard; Lucien Pissarro (1863-1944), the painter, died at South Chard, near Chard Junction station.

In the rich green valley of the Axe, 3½ m. S.E., is **Forde Abbey*, a mansion incorporating the beautiful remains of a Cistercian monastery, built in 1138, reconstructed in 1528, and altered by Inigo Jones c. 1658 (adm. on special occasions only). It was rented in 1814-17 by Jeremy Bentham. In the large saloon hang the famous Mortlake tapestries after Raphael's Cartoons.

Axminster (George, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Old Bell*, RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.; *Hunters Lodge*, 2 m. S.E., RB. 17/6), a pleasantly situated town (2650 inhab.), 7 m. S. of Chard, has lost its once famous carpet-industry. For the road to Charmouth and to Honiton, see Rte. 17B. — Probably *Great Trill* and not *Ashe House*, near *Musbury*, 2 m. S.W., was the birthplace of the Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722). In Musbury church is the **Drake Monument* with three pairs of polychrome stone figures (1558-1636), including the grandparents of the Duke of Marlborough.

The Exeter road becomes very hilly and picturesque, climbing *Snowdon Hill* to 733 ft. Entering Devon, we cross the Yarty valley and climb past (146½ m.) *Yarcombe* (Inn) to 870 ft. before joining the road from Ilminster. — 153½ m. *Honiton* (Deer Park, 2 m. W., first class, RB. 25/, P. 12-15 gs., with trout fishing; Angel, High St., RB. 14/6, P. 7½ gs.; Monkton Court, unlic., RB. 20/, P. 8 gs.) is an attractive town (4614

inhab.) with an interesting old church. Honiton lace is now made chiefly in the neighbouring villages. — Beyond Honiton A 375 diverges on the left for Sidmouth (Rte. 17B) — 159 m. *Fairmile Inn* (P.R.).

Just over 1 m. S. is Ottery St. Mary (London, RB. 15/6, P. 5-8 gs.; *Salston*, 1 m. S.W., RB. 17/6, P. 7-8½ gs.), a town of 4000 inhab., has a notable E.E. and Dec. *Church, of which the transeptal towers and other features are copied by Bp. Grandison from Exeter Cathedral. The Dorset aisle (1504-30) has fine fan-vaulting, and the *Clock retains its original works of Elizabethan date. The stocks still stand in the churchyard. Ottery was the birth-place of S. T. Coleridge (1772-1834), and it is the 'Clavering St. Mary' ('Pendennis') of Thackeray, who used to spend his Charterhouse holidays in the neighbourhood.

164 m. *Honiton Clyst*, with the Exeter airport. — 170 m. *Exeter*, see Rte. 17B.

B. Viâ Dorchester

ROAD, 176 m. To (123 m.) *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16. — A 35. 138½ m. *Bridport*. — 148 m. *Lyme Regis*. — 163 m. *Sidford*. — 177 m. *Exeter*.

From London to (123 m.) *Dorchester*, see Rte. 16. A 35 runs due W. across the Dorset Downs, with fine views. — 138½ m. *Bridport* (*Bull*, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; *George*, RB. 17/6; *Bridport Arms*, West Bay, RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.; *Greyhound*, RB. 16/; *Port Bredy*, small, unlic.), the 'Port Bredy' of Hardy's Wessex novels, is an agreeable small town (6250 inhab.), 1½ m. N. of its tiny harbour and bathing-beach at *West Bay*. Noted for its ancient manufactures of ropes, twines, nets, etc. (a 'Bridport dagger' is a hangman's halter), the town has an attractive main street with an 18th cent. town hall; near the church (mainly Perp.), in South St., is a 16th cent. stone house, now a museum. — The road becomes very hilly, with some gradients of 1 in 5. — 141½ m. *Chideock* (*Chideock House*, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 6-10 gs.) is a charming village affording access to fine cliff scenery. — 145½ m. *Charmouth* (*Coach & Horses*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Charmouth House*, P. 8-14 gs.; *Queen's Arms*, unlic., P. 7-9 gs.) is a pleasant little seaside resort, with a steep street. Both here and at Bridport Charles II was nearly taken by the Parliament men on his flight from Worcester.

The church (Norman to Perp.) of *Whitchurch Canonicoorum*, 2½ m. N.E., contains the little shrine of St. Candida, the only one in England (save that of Edward the Confessor at Westminster) to survive the Reformation un-
plundered of its relics.

148 m. *Lyme Regis* (*Alexandra*, RB. 21/, P. 8-12 gs.; *Three Cups*, RB. 21/, P. 7-11 gs.; *Royal Lion*, RB. 17/6, P. 7-10 gs.; *Victoria*, near the station, RB. 16/6. — Unlic.: *High Cliff*, RB. 21/, P. 9½-14 gs.; *St. Michael's*, RB. 17/6, P. 7½-10 gs., Apr.-Oct.; *Bay*, on the front, RB. 17/, P. 7-10 gs.; *Tudor House*, RB. 15/, P. 6-8 gs. — At Uplyme, 1 m. N.W., *Devon*, *Talbot Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.) is a charming old fishing town (3200 inhab.) and bathing-resort with steep streets. It withstood a siege of two months by the Royalists in 1644. The stone pier,

known as the 'Cobb,' on which the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, is perhaps better known as the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident in Jane Austen's 'Persuasion.' The church contains a 16th cent. tapestry, commemorating the marriage of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon. Sir George Somers (1554-1610), who first settled the Bermudas ('Somers Islands'), and Capt. Coram (1668-1751), founder of the London Foundling Hospital, were natives of Lyme Regis.

The blue lias cliffs of the neighbourhood abound in fossils, and here Mary Anning (1799-1847) discovered the ichthyosaurus in 1811. About 3½ m. W. is the **Dowlands Landslip* (adm. 6d.), where 40 acres of ground slipped down from the cliff in 1839. There is a good golf course on the Charmouth road.

155 m. *Colyford* is 1½ m. N. of Seaton (see below) and 1 m. S. of *Colyton* (Colcombe Castle, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.) which has a fine church with a 15th cent. octagonal lantern, notable monuments, and an early 10th cent. cross.

Seaton (*Royal Clarence*, RB. 17/6, P. 8-12 gs.; *Pole Arms*, RB. 14/6, P. 8 gs.; *Westleigh*, unlic., similar charges), a breezy little bathing-resort with a shingle beach (2900 inhab.) at the mouth of the Axe, is best approached along the E. bank of the river via the village of *Axmouth* (Stepps, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). Delightful walks lead along the coast E. to the Landslip (see above) and W. via (1½ m.) *Beer* (Dolphin, RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.), a fishing-village with old quarries, and (3½ m.) *Branscombe Mouth*, to (8½ m.) *Sidmouth* (see below). The good church of the romantic village of *Branscombe* lies 1½ m. from the sea.

159 m. *Three Horseshoes Inn* (RB. 20/, P. 11 gs.). — At (163 m.) *Sidford* (Applegarth) we cross the Honiton-Sidmouth road, 1½ m. S. of the pleasant village of *Sidbury* (Sidbury House, P. 7-9 gs., open Easter-mid-Oct.) and c. 2 m. N. of Sidmouth.

Sidmouth (*Victoria*, RB. 29/-39/, P. 13-18 gs.; *Belmont*, similar charges; *Knowle*, with large grounds, RB. 27/6, P. 13-16½ gs.; *Fortfield*, RB. 21/, P. 12-17 gs.; *Riviera*, unlic., RB. 22/6-30/, P. 11-16 gs.; *Royal York*, RB. 18/6, P. 7-13 gs.; *Salcombe Hill House*, unlic., similar charges; *Royal London*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Torbay*, *Faulkner*, RB. 15/6, P. 8-12 gs. at these and many other unlic. houses), a dignified seaside resort (10,400 inhab.) with a shingle beach and a golf course, is delightfully situated between fine reddish cliffs; protected on the N. by a circle of hills, it is apt to be sultry in summer. The *Norman Lockyer Observatory* (1912) was attached to the University College of South-West England in 1948.

A pleasant road leads S.W. from Sidmouth to (4 m.) *Otterton*, near the favourite bathing-beach of *Ladram Bay*, (4½ m.) *East Budleigh*, and (6½ m.) *Budleigh Salterton* (*Rosemullion*, RB. 30/, P. 11-18 gs.; *Rolle*, RB. 25/-35/, P. 11-16 gs.; *Otterbourne*, RB. 17/6-27/6, P. 8-12 gs.), at the mouth of the Otter, an attractive bathing resort (3950 inhab.), with golf links. Near *East Budleigh* are *Bicton Park* (1 m. N.), with Lord Clinton's fine gardens and arboretum, and (1 m. W.) *Hayes Barton* (adm. 1/-; weekdays 10.30-1, 2-6.30 June-Sept.), the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618).

A 35 crosses the Otter at (166 m.) *Newton Poppleford*; beyond the river A 376 leads l. for Budleigh Salterton (4½ m.; see above).

177 m. **EXETER** (75,500 inhab.), the county town of Devon, is an interesting and historic city, with a beautiful cathedral. It lies on rising ground on the left (N.E.) bank of the Exe, and is connected also with the tidal estuary of that river at Topsham by a ship canal (5 m. long), begun in 1564. The irregular orientation of many of the old churches is evidently determined by the lines of the old streets.

Railway Stations (Rfmnts. at the first two). *St. David's* (A 1; W.R. & S.R.), N.W. of the city, nearly 1 m. from the cathedral; *Central* (B 4; S.R.), near the Castle and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *St. David's*; *St. Thomas's* (F 2; W.R.), for local (S. Devon) trains.

Airport at Honiton Clyst, 6 m. E.

Hotels. *Royal Clarence* (C 4, 5), a quiet house near the cathedral, R.B. from 27/6, P. 14 gs.; *Imperial* (A 2), *St. David's Hill*, with garden, R.B. 21/, P. 10½ gs.; *Great Western* (A 1), T.H., *St. David's*, R.B. 18/6; *White Hart* (E 4), South St., R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Beech Hill*, unlic., *St. David's Hill*, R.B. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; *Bystock*, near Clock Tower (A 3),

R.B. 17/6; *Queen's* (C 4), R.B. 17/; *Rougemont*. — *Buckerell Lodge*, unlic., *Topsham Rd.* (beyond F 6), with gardens, R.B. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; *Gipsy Hill*, at Pinhoe, with grounds, R.B. 18/6, P. 10-14 gs.

Restaurant. *Chevalier Tavern*, Fore St.

Post Office (C 4), *Queen St.* — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, 18 *Queen St.* **Motor-Bus Station** (C 4), *Paul St.*, for services to all destinations.

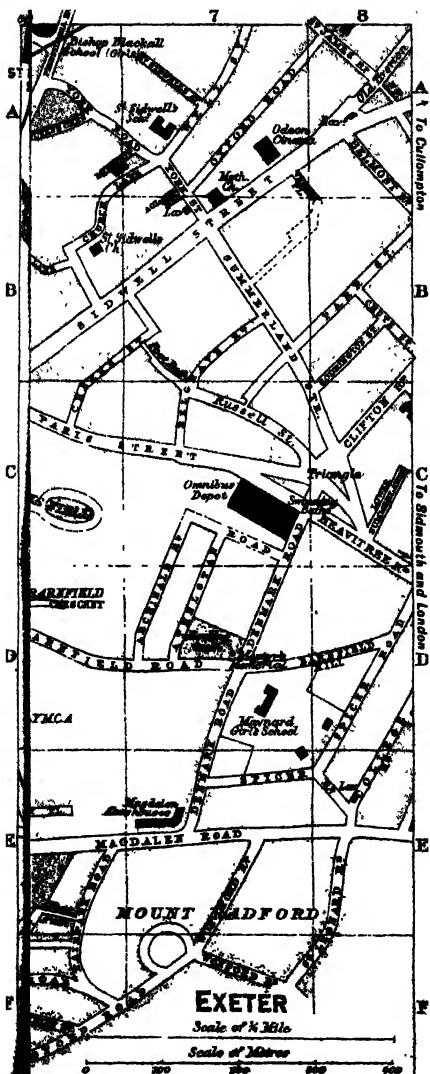
Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (B 6), *Longbrook St.* — **GOLF COURSE**, on the *Topsham road*. — **SWIMMING BATHS**, *Heavitree Rd.* — **RACE MEETINGS** at *Haldon*, c. 6½ m. S., Aug. and Sept. — **BOATS** at *Exe Bridge* (F 2) and *The Quay* (F 4).

History. For Exeter, the *Isca Dumnoniorum* of the Romans, and the *Escanastre* of the Saxons, Professor Freeman claims that no other English city "can trace up a life so unbroken to so remote a past." When the Romans, of whose occupation a few vestiges remain, retired in the 5th cent., the whole of Devon was occupied by the Saxons between 660 and 710, and a monastery with a Saxon abbot was in existence at Exeter by 680. The town was stormed by the Danes in 876, and, though walls were built by Athelstan c. 932, it was again plundered in 1003. In 1050, however, the bishopric of Devon and Cornwall was transferred from Crediton, for its greater security, to Exeter. In 1068 the town submitted to William the Conqueror, and the castle was begun. The first mayor was appointed in 1205. Exeter has frequently been besieged. Though occupied by Parliament at the outset of the Civil War, it was later held for the King until 1646. Princess Henrietta (1644-70), daughter of Charles I and wife of Philippe d'Orleans, was born at Exeter. William III was proclaimed here in 1688. The city was wantonly attacked by German aircraft in 1942, when 40 acres, including many ancient buildings, were destroyed. — Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), Abp. William Temple (1881-1944), and probably Nicholas Hilliard (1537-1619), were born here. The University of Exeter, founded in 1865 and incorporated as the University College of South-West England in 1922, received its charter in 1955. It has faculties of arts, law, science, and social studies.

HIGH STREET (C 4, 5), largely rebuilt in an undistinguished style since the German bombing, still retains several old houses; it is continued by Fore St. down to the *Exe Bridge* (F 2; 1905). *Broadgate*, on the left beyond the Guildhall (see below), is the best approach to the cathedral.

The **Cathedral* (D 4, 5), dedicated to St. Peter, is a comparatively small but admirable building of the Geometrical Decorated period, with Norman towers. Daily services at 7.45, 9.30, & 5.30 (3 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10, 11, 3, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The conventual church founded by Athelstan c. 932, which probably served as the earliest cathedral, was superseded by a Norman edifice built in 1112-1206. Of this the only important remains are the massive transeptal towers (to which the battlements and turrets were added in the 15th cent.), the only transeptal towers in England, except those copied from them at Ottery St. Mary. The transformation of the Norman church was begun (from the E. end) c. 1270 by Bp. Bronescombe (d. 1280) and was continued by Bps. Quivil (d. 1291), Bitton (d. 1307), Stapledon (d. 1326), and Grandison (d. 1369). The W. façade is decorated with sculptured figures forming a well-ordered scheme, the central subject being the Enthronement, flanked in the upper tier by Apostles, Evangelists, Patriarchs, and Prophets,



while in the lower tier are the chief persons of the royal line of Judah. The lower figures appear to belong to the time of Bp. Grandison, the upper figures are much later (possibly late 15th cent.). The numerous flying buttresses contrast agreeably with the solid Norman towers. The curfew is rung from the North Tower on 'Great Peter', a bell of over 6 tons.

***Interior.** The most striking characteristic is the uniformity of design, each detail marked by purity of style (Dec.) and answering to its counterpart with unfailing symmetry. The unbroken stretch of vaulted roof, over 300 ft. in length, is most impressive. There is a lofty clerestory, but the triforium is represented by a small blank arcade. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the *Chapel of St. Edmund*, dedicated to the Devonshire Regiment, adjoined by a tablet to Richard Blackmore (1825-1900). To the S. of the central door, in the thickness of the W. wall, is the *Chapel of St. Radegunde*, converted into a chantry by Bp. Grandison.

The most notable single feature of the NAVE, with its fine Purbeck marble pillars, is the **Minstrels' Gallery* (by Bp. Grandison) on the N. side, with angels playing on various musical instruments. Near the W. end of the S. wall is the sledging flag of Captain Scott (1868-1912), given by his mother in 1922.

The TRANSEPTS, with their beautiful window-tracery and exquisite triforium gallery, were reconstructed by Bps. Bronescombe and Quivil under the Norman towers. In the N. transept are the *Sylke Chantry*, founded in 1508, a 15th cent. wall-painting of the Resurrection, an interesting *Clock of 1423, and a statue of Northcote, the painter (1746-1831), by Chantrey. The S. transept contains the tomb of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon (d. 1377), and his wife. In the S.W. corner is the entrance to the *Chapel of the Holy Ghost* (now a vestry), to the S. of which stands the CHAPTER HOUSE (E.E. & Perp.; ceiling of 1465-78), shown by a verger.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by a triple-arched screen erected by Bp. Stapledon (d. 1326), with paintings of the 17th century. Henry de Bracton (p. 206) was buried near here in 1268. — Noteworthy monuments are those of Bp. Marshall (d. 1206) and Bp. Stapledon (both on the N. side; Pl. 5 & 7). The *Stalls* and *Reredos* are of the 19th cent., but the former have E.E. misericords, and the oaken **Bishop's Throne* and stone *Sedilia* are exquisite works of the early 14th century. The E. window (Perp.) contains glass of the 14th century. Three of the small chapels opening off the choir-aisles are closed by early 15th cent. stone screens; the others have 16th cent. screens. *St. James's Chapel* (S.), destroyed by a German bomb in May, 1942, has been beautifully rebuilt; note the corbels which are topical, in emulation of the medieval spirit. *St. Andrew's Chapel* (N.) has a memorial window (1948) to the men of H.M.S. *Exeter*, sunk in the Java Sea in 1942. *Bp. Oldham's Chantry* (1519), in the S.E. corner, is decorated with

owls, in punning reference to the founder's name. At the S. side of the Lady Chapel entrance is a *Wall-painting of the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin (c. 1300). — The LADY CHAPEL is mainly the work of Bp. Bronescombe, with four interesting episcopal tombs, notably that of Bronescombe himself (1329), intricately decorated, with the gilding and colour well restored.

On the S. side part of the *Cloister* has been rebuilt in the original (Dec.) style. — A wing of the *Bishop's Palace* (rebuilt) is occupied by the CATHEDRAL LIBRARY (open on Tues., Wed., & Fri., 10–1, 2.30–4.30; entrance Palace Gate), which includes some Saxon MSS., the Exeter Domesday MS., and the 'Codex Exoniensis' (10th cent.), a famous collection of early Anglo-Saxon poetry. The former palace chapel (partly 13th cent.) is being reconstructed as vestries.

In the CATHEDRAL CLOSE are several interesting old houses: next *St. Martin's Church* (15th and 17th cent.), in the N. corner, is *Mol's Coffee House* (1596; now an art-shop), in which a fine oak-panelled room is shown; No. 5 has a 15th cent. hall (adm. free); the *Law Library* (No. 8) occupies a 14th cent. hall (adm. 10–1 on application); and farther on a stone archway, with a Jacobean oak door, admits to a charming little quadrangle. To the N. of the cathedral is a statue of Richard Hooker (1554–1600), a native of Heavitree (the E. suburb), by Alfred Drury.

We return to High St., leaving on the left the small church of *St. Petrock* (D 5), part of which probably dates back to pre-Norman days; the original chancel is now the N. aisle. The **Guildhall* (C 4), dating from 1330, is conspicuous by reason of its pillared façade (added in 1593) projecting over the pavement. The Hall (open to visitors) has a fine roof (1464), with corbels showing the 'bear and ragged staff' of Warwick the Kingmaker, and panelled walls (1594) ornamented with the arms of the trade-guilds, mayors, etc. It contains several portraits: Princess Henrietta, and General Monk, both by *Lely*, Chief Justice Pratt, by *Hudson*. From the roof hangs the ensign of H.M.S. Exeter, flown at the River Plate (1939). The city regalia is shown on request.

In Waterbeet St., which may be reached by the narrow alley called Parliament 'Street' (S. of the Guildhall), is the *Police Court* (C 4), believed to occupy the site of the Roman *Prætorium* and retaining a tessellated pavement. Close by is *St. Pancras Church* (C 4), with a Norman font, an E.E. chancel and piscina, and a holy water stoup.

Farther up High St. is *St. Stephen's* (r.; C 5) rebuilt c. 1665 with an elevated chancel on an old arch called 'Stephen's Bow,' behind which is a quiet little square. Hence Bedford St. leads to *Southernhay*, a charming street with Georgian houses. On the W. side (1.) of Southernhay a fine section of the *City Wall*, revealed by bombing, can be well seen from the adjoining car park, embellished with flower-beds.

Traversing the area within the wall which was devastated in 1942 is *Princesshay*, a new footway which leads back to the top of High St. In Eastgate (r.; C 5) is the entrance to the medieval *Underground Passages* (adm. 6d.; 2–5 in summer) of unknown origin and uncertain purpose.

In Castle St. (B, C 5), diverging right from High St., are *Rougemont House*, containing Roman antiquities (adm. on application to museum, see below), and the beautiful *Rouge-*

mont Gardens, which contain the scanty remains of *Rougemont Castle*, erected by William the Conqueror and mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Richard III' (iv. 2). Beyond Castle Yard, in which stands the *County Assize Court* (B 5; 1774), extends another attractive park, *Northernhay* (B 4, 5), in which part of the old *City Wall* is visible.

The W. portion of the wall may be reached via Northernhay St. and Bartholomew St. (D 3), which brings us to a footpath on top of the wall, above the *Old Cemetery* (opened in 1637); thence Bartholomew St. leads to Fore St. (see below).

From the W. exit from Northernhay Queen St. leads to the left to High St., passing the ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL (B, C 4), a group of buildings including a *Museum* (natural history and antiquities); a small *Picture Gallery* (works by Reynolds, Turner, Opie, etc.; weekdays, 10-5.30); and part of the *University* (c. 1000 students), the main buildings of which lie to the N.W. (beyond A 3) in a fine estate.

We descend High St. to Fore St., off which, on the r., is the church of *St. Mary Arches* (D 3), with a Norman nave and Jacobean woodwork. *St. Olave's* (D 3), in Fore St., is an ancient edifice singularly unorthodox in plan. In the Mint, diverging right, is the Benedictine **Priory of St. Nicholas* (D 3; weekdays 10-1 and 2-4 or 5.30, Sat. 10-1; adm. 6d.; closed Sun.). Visitors are shown the Norman Undercroft (c. 1100), Kitchen (13th and 15th cent.), Tudor Room with plaster ceiling, Guest Hall and Tower (15th cent.), with the Prior's Solar and Cell. In the garden is a 7th cent. Celtic cross, attached for 200 years to a pier of the Exe bridge. The Mint takes its name from the small assay-furnaces formerly in the Undercroft. — Lower down (r.) is *Tuckers' Hall* (E 3), the guildhouse of the 'weavers, fullers, and shearmen,' with fine roof (1471) and oak panelling (1634). It is open in summer 2.30-4.30 Tues., Thurs., & Fri.; in winter 11-1 on Fri.; gratuity.

We descend the steep West St. (E 3, 4), on the l., to visit the interesting church of *St. Mary Steps* (E 3), with its Norman font, fine rood screen, and curious clock (c. 1656). Next door are some 16th cent. houses. Opposite the church stood the West Gate and a little farther on was the Water Gate (S.E. angle). Hence the wall runs N.E. to the South Gate (removed in 1819) and along Southernhay (comp. p. 128) where some bastions may be seen. — In Magdalen St. is *Wynard's Hospital* (E 5), founded c. 1430, with a chapel, much restored, containing an arch and window of the 15th century.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Cullompton road, near ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Polsloe Bridge Halt*, are the 13th cent. remains of *Polsloe Priory*, now used as a store.

FROM EXETER TO EXMOUTH, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. (railway from Central Sta.). Leaving by South St. (D 4) we cross the by-pass just above the 16th cent. *Countess Wear Bridge* over the Exe (widened 1937). — 4 m. Topsham (*Passage Inn*, RB. 12/6; *Tudor*, unlic., P. 7½ gs.; *Globe*), formerly the port of Exeter and now a lively yachting centre, has several Dutch style houses, in the charming Strand, built of Dutch bricks (ferry for Exminster and Turf). — $\frac{5}{2}$ m. *Clyst*

RB. 19/6-25/, P. 9-13 gs.; *Maer Bay*, RB. 21/, P. 10-14 gs.; *Devoncourt*, similar charges, all with gardens; *Royal Beacon, Manor, Seagull*, P. 7-10 gs.;

Cranford, at Littleham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs. — Unlic. *Pencarwick*, P. 8-11 gs.; *Bow House, Summers*, P. 7-10 gs.; and many others) is a popular seaside resort (17,232 inhab.) enjoying a fine view across the mouth of the Exe, with a sandy beach, esplanade, and golf links. Steam-ferry to Starcross (1/3, ret. 2/); excursion-steamers in summer. The road goes on to Budleigh Salterton.

From Exeter to *Barnstaple* and the N.W., see Rte. 28; to *Taunton* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 22; to *Tiverton* and *Exmoor*, see p. 206; to *Torquay, Plymouth*, and the W., see Rte. 23.

18. FROM LONDON TO TAUNTON

ROAD, $144\frac{1}{2}$ m. — From London to ($85\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Wilton*, see Rtes. 16, 17. — B 3089, 100 m. *Willoughby Hedge*. — A 303, 111 m. *Wincanton*. — 116 m. *Sparkford*. — A 372, $130\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Langport*. — $144\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Taunton*.

RAILWAY, 143 m. from Paddington in 2½-3 hrs. Principal Stations: To (36 m.) *Reading*, see Rte. 19. — 53 m. *Newbury*. — $61\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Hungerford*. — $70\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Savernake*, junction for *Marlborough* (5 m.). — $75\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Pewsey*. — 81 m. *Patney & Chirton*, junction for *Devizes* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — $95\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Westbury*, junction for *Trowbridge* (4 m.) and for *Warminster* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — $101\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Frome*, junction for *Bristol* via *Radstock* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — 106½ m. *Witham*, junction for *Shepton Mallet* and *Wells* ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — 111½ m. *Bruton*. — $115\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Castle Cary*, junction for *Yeovil, Dorchester*, and *Weymouth*. — $125\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Somerton*. — 130 m. *Langport East*. — 135 m. *Athelney*. — 143 m. *Taunton*. Through trains go on via (150 m.) *Wellington*, ($158\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Tiverton Junction* (for *Tiverton*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and (161 m.) *Cullompton*, to ($173\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Exeter* (3-3½ hrs. from London).

From London via *Salisbury* to ($85\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Wilton*, see Rtes. 16, 17. Leaving A 30 on the left, we ascend the Nadder valley on B 3089. — At (92 m.) *Dinton*, Hyde's House (1725), next the church, is on the probable site of the birthplace of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the historian (1609-74). *Dinton Park* (N.T.), built by Wyatville in 1815, is now a Y.W.C.A. rest-home (adm. Wed. 2-5 or 7; 1/). *Little Clarendon* (N.T.), a late 15th cent. house with a collection of furniture, is shown on application. The adjoining cottage (no adm.) was the birthplace of Henry Lawes (1596-1662), the composer, Milton's friend. — 96 m. *Fonthill Bishop*. To the left are the remains of *Fonthill Abbey*, the fairy palace built by Wm. Beckford (1759-1844), author of 'Vathek.'

Tisbury, 2 m. S., has a large church with *Arundell* monuments. At *Place House*, an ancient abbey grange, is a huge 15th cent. tithe-barn (188 ft. long). *Old Wardour Castle* (1392), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., blown up after a siege in 1643, is open to the public (not Sat. aft. or Sun.; adm. 6d.). The present castle (1776; no adm.) has a noted collection of paintings and other works of art.

At (100 m.) *Willoughby Hedge* we join an alternative road from *Andover* via *Amesbury*, and then descend to ($103\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Mere* (Old Ship, RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.; Talbot) where William Barnes, the Dorset poet, kept school for 12 years. — 106 m. *Zeals*.

To the N. (2 m.) is *Stourton* (Spread Eagle, P.R.) with the 18th cent. mansion of *Stourhead*, presented to the Nat. Trust by Sir Henry Hoare in 1947 (adm. 2/, Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH. exc. Boxing Day, 2.30-dusk or 6). Its *Pleasure-grounds (adm. 2/, 11-dusk or 7, Sun. & Fri. from 2; Oct.-Mar. closed Tues. & Fri.) contain a lake, the six sources of the Stour, and the old High Cross of Bristol, brought hither in 1766. In the house are notable paintings and furniture. To the W. of the park is *Alfred's Tower* (800 ft.),

damaged by an aircraft in 1944. — *Gillingham* (Phoenix, RB. 15/-21/, P. 22/6-30/), 3½ m. S. of Mere or Zeals, is a busy little town, with the National Stud (removed from Kildare, Ireland, in 1944) at *Sandley*, 2½ m. W.

111 m. *Wincanton* (*Dolphin*, RB. 15/-21/, P. 7-9 gs.; *Greyhound*; *White Horse*, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; *Bear*; *Holbrook House*, 1½ m. W., RB. 19/6-25/, P. 8-13 gs.), an old coaching town (2550 inhab.), is at the head of the broad *Blackmore Vale*, with its rich pasture-lands. In the church porch is a curious relief of the legend of St. Eligius, the patron saint of smiths.

In the church of *Maperton*, 4 m. S.W., is a memorial to Brigadier Nicholson (d. 1943), the defender of Calais in 1940, who lived in the manor house.

The Taunton road runs S.W. and at 113 m. passes between *North Cadbury* (r.), with a fine church and manor house, and *Cadbury Castle* (l.), a British hill-fort 30 acres in area, one of the claimants to be the *Camelot* of the Arthurian legend. — 116 m. *Sparkford* (Sparkford Inn, P.R.), at the junction of the road from Frome viâ Bruton (see Rte. 19). *Queen Camel*, 1½ m. S.W., has another fine church.

FROM SPARKFORD TO EXETER, 51½ m. Following the Taunton road for 3 m. we then bear left, and soon join the *Fosse Way* (see p. 135). — 5½ m. *Ilchester* (Ivelchester, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) was the birthplace of Roger Bacon (1214-94). — We pass S. of the attractive little towns of *Martock* (White Hart, RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.) and *South Petherton*, both with good 14th cent. churches, and quit the Fosse Way. — At (18 m.) *Ilminster* (Shrubbery, RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.; George, RB. 17/6, P. 6½ gs.) the church has a noble Perp. central tower and contains the tomb of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham (d. 1609 and 1618), founders of Wadham College, Oxford. The picturesque grammar school dates from 1586. **Barrington Court* (N.T.), 5 m. N.E., is a Tudor mansion (Wed. 10.15-12.15, 2-5; 1/). — We approach hilly country and enter Devon, soon after (30 m.) joining A 30. Thence to (51½ m.) *Exeter*, see Rte. 17A.

We cross the Fosse Way, and, beyond (126½ m.) *Long Sutton*, with an interesting church and court-house, reach (129 m.) *Huish Episcopi*, with one of the finest church towers in Somerset. — 130½ m. *Langport* (Langport Arms, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.), overlooking the marshes of the Parrett, has a fine Perp. church, and was the birthplace of Walter Bagehot (1826-77).

The so-called 'Hanging Chapel,' an ancient Perp. chapel above an archway near the church, is now a masonic temple. About 1 m. S. is *Muchelney*, with a 14th cent. priest's house (N.T.) and the mainly 15th cent. remains of an abbey of Saxon foundation (adm. 6d., closed Sun. till 2). — *Low Ham* and *High Ham*, 1½ and 3 m. N. of Langport, both have notable churches, the one a 17th cent. Gothic work with many strange features, the other containing splendid woodwork.

We ascend to a ridge overlooking the marshes. On the right is the *Parkfield Monument*, 140 ft. high, erected by the Earl of Chatham to Sir Wm. Pynsent who bequeathed to him the neighbouring mansion of *Burton Pynsent*.

In the drained marshes on the right are *Burrow Mump* (N.T.) and the *Isle of Athelney*, where King Alfred gathered his forces for the final struggle with the Danes in 878 (memorial pillar). The scene of the burned cakes is laid here, and Alfred's Jewel (now at Oxford) was found in the vicinity.

144½ m. Taunton, see Rte. 22.

19. FROM LONDON TO BATH AND BRISTOL

ROAD, 118 m. A 4. From London by the Great West Rd. to (20½ m.) *Slough*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — 26½ m. *Maldenhead*. — 38½ m. *Reading*. — 56 m. *Newbury*. — 74½ m. *Marlborough*. — 93 m. *Chippenharn*. — 106 m. *Bath*. — 118 m. *Bristol*.

RAILWAY, 118½ m. from Paddington in 1½–3¼ hrs.; to *Bath*, 20 min. less, except by the *Bristolian* which does not stop. Principal Stations: *TD* (53½ m.) *Didcot*, see Rte. 31. — 77½ m. *Swindon*. — 87½ m. *Dauntsey*. — 94 m. *Chippenharn*, junction for *Calne* (5½ m.) and *Trowbridge* (11½ m.). — 98½ m. *Corsham*. — 106½ m. *Bath*. — 118½ m. *Bristol*.

From London to (38½ m.) *Reading*, see Rte. 31B. We quit the Thames valley and ascend the tributary vale of the Kennet. — 42½ m. *Theale*. About 3½ m. N.W., beyond *Englefield*, the last home and burial-place of the fifth Marquess of Winchester (d. 1675), is *Bradfield College* (St. Andrew's College; founded in 1850), a public school noted for the Greek plays performed by the boys every third year in an open-air 'Greek' theatre in an old chalk-pit. — 47 m. *Aldermaston* station (Hare & Hounds, P.R.), with a wharf on the disused Kennet and Avon canal.

A by-road on the left leads to (1½ m.) *Padworth*, with a small Norman church, ½ m. E. of which is *Upton Court*, an Elizabethan mansion, once the home of *Arabella Fermor*, the lovely heroine of 'The Rape of the Lock.' — *Aldermaston* (Hind's Head), 1½ m. S.W. of its station, has a 14th cent. wall-painting in its church. Research into atomic weapons is carried out on the former airfield.

From (48½ m.) *Woolhampton* (Angel Inn; Falmouth Arms) a road ascends N. to *Douai Abbey*, a Benedictine house (1903) with a boys' school transferred from Douai in France, and to (3 m.) *Bucklebury Common*, an open sandy heath.

56 m. *Newbury* (*Chequers*, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; *Bacon Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., both on A 4; *Queen's*, RB. 16/-25/; *Hatchet*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., Market Place) is a thriving town (17,783 inhab.), once a centre of the cloth trade. The Jacobean *Cloth Hall* is now a museum (adm. 10–12.30, 1.30–5, exc. Wed. aft.) containing Civil War relics; its curious galleried extension, known as the Granary, now serves as part of the bus-station. 'Jack of Newbury' (John Smallwood, afterwards Winchcombe; d. 1520) was a patriotic clothier, who led 150 men to Flodden in 1513, and his brass is to be seen in the church of *St. Nicholas*, which he rebuilt. Benj. Woodridge, the first graduate of Harvard, was rector of Newbury.

The N. end of Newbury, on the main road, called *Speenhamland*, has given its name to the 'Act' of the Berkshire magistrates who here, in 1795, first applied the allowance system of poor relief to supplement low wages.

During the Civil War two indecisive battles were fought near Newbury: the first in 1643, at which the "blameless and the brave" Lord Falkland was killed (monument 1 m. S.W. of the town); the second in 1644, near the 14th cent. gatehouse of *Donnington Castle* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2, 1 m. N.W. Newbury racecourse is c. ½ m. S.E.).

B 4000 leads N.W. from Newbury up the beautiful valley of the Lambourn. — At (7½ m.) *East Shefford* John Prince, founder of Princeton University, was appointed rector in 1619. — 11 m. *Lambourn* (Red Lion, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.) is an old town with a late-Norman church and important

training-stables, separated by the Lambourn Downs from the Vale of the White Horse. — 15 m. *Ashdown House* (l.; N.T.) is a tall late-17th cent. building of unusual design. — At (20 m.) *Shrivenham* we join A 420 (p. 208).

FROM NEWBURY TO OXFORD, 25 m. (A 34). — Beyond (9 m.) *East Ilsley* (Swan, RB. 14/6), once an important sheep-market, we descend into the Vale of the White Horse and cross the main Gloucester road. — 15½ m. *Steventon* is a quaint old village with pargetted houses. — 19 m. *Abingdon* and thence to Oxford, see Rte. 31B.

From Newbury to *Whitchurch* and *Winchester*, see p. 79.

57 m. *Speen* (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) stands on the site of the Roman station of *Spinæ*. — 64 m. *Hungerford* (Bear, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Three Swans, similar charges; Elcot Park, 4 m. E., RB. 18/6, P. 8–15 gs.), on the Kennet, is an angling resort. *Walbury Hill* (975 ft.), to the S., is the loftiest chalk-down in England.

Ramsbury (Bell, RB. 25/), 5 m. N.W. on the Kennet, once a market town, with an unusually large 13th cent. church, shows little trace of its importance in the 10th cent., when it was the seat of the bishops of Wiltshire, except some remarkable monuments of the period. The by-road up the valley goes on to (11½ m.) Marlborough via (10 m.) *Mildenhall* (pron. 'Minall'), the Roman *Cunetio*, where the church, with Saxon and Norman details, is notable for its late-18th cent. woodwork.

We skirt the N. edge of *Savernake Forest*, a beautiful sylvan tract of oaks and beeches (16 m. round). The domain of the Marquess of Ailesbury, it is the only English forest not belonging to the Crown.

74½ m. *Marlborough* (*Castle & Ball*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Ailesbury Arms*, RB. 19/6, P. 30/; *Royal Oak* RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) is a pleasant town (4550 inhab.) with a spacious High Street. The old *Castle Inn* here, originally built (probably by Webb) as a mansion for the royalist Lord Seymour (d. 1664), was for a century a famous coaching-inn (comp. *Stanley Weyman's* 'The Castle Inn'); in this house the poet Thomson, while the guest of the Countess of Hertford, wrote part of his 'Spring.' It is now, little altered, part of *Marlborough College*, one of the leading English public schools, founded in 1843, where William Morris was a pupil. Merlin is said to be buried beneath the Castle Mound.

A road (A 346) leads S. to (5½ m.) *Burbage* (Forest, RB. 17/6), where, at Wolf Hall, Jane Seymour lived and celebrated her marriage feast with Henry VIII, and across Salisbury Plain to Andover. — Another viâ (7 m.) *Pewsey* (*Royal Oak*) leads to Amesbury. Along the N. side of the downs between Marlborough and Pewsey runs the *Wansdyke*, a Roman or Roman-British border-entrenchment, stretching for 30 m. from beyond Savernake Forest to Dundry Hill, S. of Bristol.

At (80 m.) *West Kennett B 4003* (r.) leads in 1 m. to Avebury and we approach one of the most remarkable groups of prehistoric antiquities in England. — 80½ m. *Silbury Hill* (130 ft. high) is the largest artificial mound in Europe, the purpose of which is still uncertain. — 81½ m. *Beckhampton* stands at the junction of the Bath road with the Swindon-Devizes road.

Just to the N. (6 m. from Marlborough) is the village of *Avebury* (Red Lion, RB. 14/6) situated in the centre of *Avebury Circle (N.T., with 900 acres),

a prehistoric monument "as much surpassing Stonehenge," says Aubrey, "as a cathedral doth a parish church." An attractive route for walkers from Marlborough leads via *Manton*, famous for its training-stables, and (3 m.) the great dolmen known as the *Devil's Den* and thence over the downs, sprinkled with *Grey Wethers* or 'sarsen stones,' curious boulders left isolated by the denudation of softer strata. — The remains at Avebury consist mainly of a massive circular earthwork, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. round and about 15 ft. high, with a fosse (originally 30 ft. deep) on its inner side, thus suggesting a religious rather than a defensive object for the entrenchment. Fringing the inner edge of the fosse once stood a gigantic circle of unhewn megaliths and in the centre of the enclosed area were two smaller concentric circles. The largest stones weigh about 60 tons. From the circle an avenue of stones (many recently re-erected) led S.E., beyond West Kennett, to a group of small stone and timber circles, called the Sanctuary, long since vanished, and now marked out on the ground. To the S. of the river is a long barrow, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., on *Windmill Hill* (N.T.), is a Neolithic camp. — Avebury church preserves a fine Norman door and tub-font, and a rood-loft of 1460. At the gates of the late 16th cent. *Manor House* (adm. May–Aug., daily 2–6 exc. Mon & Tues., BH. 10–6; 2/6), with good panelling and plasterwork, is a *Museum* of relics from Avebury and Windmill Hill (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2).

FROM BECKHAMPTON TO WELLS, 44 m. (A 361). 8 m. *Devizes* (*Bear*, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; *Castle*, similar charges; *Black Swan*, RB. 16/6), formerly called *Ad Divisas* ('on the borders'), was once an important cloth-making town and is now a large corn-market and the chief town of North Wilts (7890 inhab.). The old castle has disappeared. **St. John's* and *St. Mary's* are interesting churches (Norman and Perp.). The inscription on the market cross (1814) should be noted.

The museum of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society contains the important Stourhead collection of antiquities from the Wiltshire barrows. Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, spent his boyhood at the *Bear*, where his father was landlord. To the W. of the town (1–2 m.) the Kennet and Avon canal descends by a flight of 29 locks. — At *Potterne*, 2 m. S., are a good E.E. church and the 15th cent. *Porch House*.

19 m. *Trowbridge* (*George*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Roundstone*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) is a cloth-making town (13,850 inhab.) in which are situated the County Offices for Wiltshire. It has a fine Perp. church (1526), of which George Crabbe was rector from 1813 till his death in 1832 (tomb in the chancel). He wrote the 'Tales of the Hall' in the picturesque gabled rectory. *Bradford-on-Avon* (p. 151) is 3 m. N.W.

At *Edington*, 6 m. S.E., probably the former Ethandune, site of Alfred's victory of c. 878, the 14th cent. **Priory Church* is a beautiful example of the transition from Dec. to Perp. (good monuments). On *Bratton Down* to the W. is the *White Horse of Westbury*. Its present outline dates from 1873; but a cruder figure, of doubtful antiquity, existed earlier.

Beyond Trowbridge we enter Somerset, one of the larger English counties, where the coast-line of the Bristol Channel is of less interest than the inland districts of Exmoor Forest, the Mendips, and the Quantocks. It is predominantly agricultural, with a well-marked dialect of its own ('Zummerzetsheer'), and produces excellent cheese (cheddar) and cider. It contains some of the most historically interesting towns in the country, and it is noted for its beautiful Perp. church towers.

27 m. *Frome* (pron. 'Froom'; *George*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Portway House*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) is a cloth-making town

(11,100 inhab.), with steep and narrow streets and a spacious market-place. The parish church, of the 13th and late 14th cent., was elaborately restored c. 1880. Outside the E. end is the tomb of the outspoken Bp. Ken (1637-1711), who died at Longleat.

About 4½ m. S.E. of Frome is *Longleat (adm. 2/6 daily exc. Christmas Day, 10-4 or 6), the seat of the Marquess of Bath, one of the most splendid country houses in England, erected in 1559-80 by Sir John Thynne. The grounds are an outstanding example of Capability Brown's landscape gardening. The Stable Court (1801-11) was added by Wyatville, who also transformed much of the interior and designed the main staircase. The Old Library, where Bp. Ken wrote the *Divine Poems*, is not shown, but superb copies of the first folio Shakespeare and the 1462 Fust & Schoeffer Bible are on view, as well as MS. letters of Elizabeth I and a charter granted to Glastonbury Abbey in 681. A smaller library contains an important collection of books on Revolutionary France, and among other precious relics is Talleyrand's desk, on which the Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815. Most notable of many fine paintings are the portraits, and a series of sporting scenes by Wootton (mid-18th cent.), and a Holy Family by Titian. — At *Horningsham*, 1 m. S., the Presbyterian Chapel, built (1566) by Thynne for his Scottish masons, is the oldest Dissenting place of worship in England.

Other excursions may be made to (1 m.) *Vallis*, a romantic glen; to the noteworthy church of (2½ m. N.) *Lullington*, with a Norman font and N. doorway, and to (3½ m. W.) the attractive village of *Mells*, with a beautiful 15th cent. church (containing remarkable memorials by Burne-Jones and Sir A. Munnings). The stately late-Perp. manor house belongs to the Horner family, of which 'Little Jack Horner' is said to have been a member. — *Witham*, 5 m. S., was the site of one of the first Carthusian monasteries in England (1178-79; founded by Henry II in expiation of Becket's murder), of which the sole relic is the simple church.

FROM FROME TO TAUNTON, 44 m. — We follow A 359, B 3153 to (11 m.) *Bruton* (*Blue Ball*, RB. 14/6, P. 6½ gs.), a charming old town which has a Perp. church with an 18th cent. chancel, a Grammar School dating from 1519, and a packhorse bridge (*Bruton Bow*). *Sexey's Hospital* (1638) adjoins the Court House (1684), now a school. — We bear right and pass 3 m. S. of *Evercreech*, which has one of the best church towers in Somerset, and of *Dircheat* (Manor House Inn) with another fine church, to (14½ m.) *Castle Cary* (George, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.). — 16½ m. *Alford* has a beautiful Perp. church, with good glass. — We cross the Fosse Way before (21 m.) *Keinton Mandeville*, birth-place of Sir Henry Irving (Henry Brodribb; 1838-1905). From *Barton St. David*, 1 m. N., the first member of the presidential family of Adams emigrated to the United States (tablet in the church). — 26 m. *Somerton* (Unicorn, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; White Hart), an old-fashioned little town with a fine Dec. church and a 17th cent. market cross, was once the capital of Somerset and the residence of the West Saxon kings. — *Lytes Cary* (N.T.; adm. 1/-; Thurs. & Sat. 2-6), 3 m. S.E., is a notable 14-15th cent. mansion, well restored. — 31 m. *Langport*, and thence to Taunton, see Rte. 18.

The Wells road passes (30 m.) *Nunney*, with a moated castle of 1373 (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2). — 38 m. *Shepton Mallet* (*Hare & Hounds*, RB. 15/), with 5131 inhab., has a market cross of 1500, and a good panelled wagon roof in the church.

FROM SHEPTON MALLET TO BATH, 18 m. By A 37 we ascend the Mendip Hills to a height of 889 feet. To the left, at the summit, is *Masbury Castle* (958 ft.), a British camp of 6 acres, but we bear right on A 367 which, soon afterwards, follows the Roman and pre-Roman Fosse Way. — At (5½ m.) *Stratton-on-the-Fosse* a community, expelled from Douai in 1793, founded in 1814 the Benedictine abbey of *Downside*. The buildings include a beautiful church (1874-1935), with the shrine of the Blessed Oliver Plunket, and a well-known boys' school. — 9 m. *Radstock* (4950 inhab.), with the adjoining town of *Midsomer Norton* (5400 inhab.), is the chief mining town of the Somerset coalfield. — 18 m. *Bath*, see Rte. 20.

40½ m. *Croscombe* has fine Jacobean woodwork in its church.
— 44 m. *Wells*, see Rte. 21.

The BATH ROAD beyond Beckhampton ascends over the downs. — 87½ m. *Calne* (5550 inhab.; Lansdowne Arms, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), noted for Wiltshire bacon, has a 12th cent. church much altered. Dr. Priestley lived here in 1770–80, S. T. Coleridge in 1814–16. — 93 m. *Chippenham* (*Angel*, R.B. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Bear*, R.B. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) is a busy country town (11,850 inhab.) on the Avon.

About 3½ m. S.E. (2 m. S.W. of Calne) is *Bowood Park* (no adm.), the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, with the Diocletian wing designed by the brothers Adam. At Sloperton Cottage, near *Bromham* (Greyhound, P.R.), 3 m. S. of Bowood, the poet Thomas Moore (1779–1852) passed most of the last 35 years of his life; a Celtic cross marks his grave in the churchyard. — About 2½ m. N.W., at *Kington St. Michael*, John Aubrey was born. Farther W. (6 m.) lies *Castle Combe* with a 13th cent. market cross.

FROM CHIPPENHAM TO SHAFTESBURY, 33 m. (A 350). — 3½ m. *Lacock* (Red Lion, P.R., R.B. 12/6, P. 5 gs.; *Angel*, private, R.B. 16/6, P. 30/) is a very attractive village. On the Avon is **Lacock Abbey* (N.T.; adm. 1/6, in summer daily exc. Fri., 2–6; in winter, Mon. & Wed. only, 2–dusk), founded for Augustinian canons in 1232, and presenting one of the most perfect remaining examples of conventual arrangements. The private residence built round it in 1540 (altered 1753 and 1828) was the scene of William Fox Talbot's early experiments in photography (c. 1835; adm. 1/6 on Wed. & BH. in summer, 2–6). — 7 m. *Melksham* (King's Arms, R.B. 17/, P. 7 gs.; *Sandridge Park*, R.B. 21/, P. from 8 gs.) is an agricultural town (6727 inhab.), with a restored church, originally Norman. — 16 m. *Westbury* (*Lopes Arms*, P.R., R.B. 17/), an old town (5250 inhab.), with a handsome Perp. church, is an important railway junction. The White Horse of Westbury (see above) is seen on the downs to the E. — 20 m. *Warminster*, see p. 121. — 27½ m. *East Knoyle* (Seymour Arms) was the birthplace of Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723). — 33 m. *Shaftesbury*, see Rte. 17.

From Chippenham to *Faringdon* (Oxford), see Rte. 30A. — An alternative route direct to (22 m.) *Bristol* (A 430) runs W. over the Cotswolds, via (9 m.) the high-lying town of *Marshfield* (633 ft.).

At (97 m.) *Corsham* (Methuen Arms, R.B. 17/, P. 8 gs) are a handsome church and *Corsham Court*, the Elizabethan seat of Lord Methuen, containing a fine picture-gallery (adm. 2/6, Sun., Wed., Thurs., Apr.–Oct., 11–6, Sun. only in winter 11–4.30; closed 12.30–2; state rooms daily exc. Mon., mid-July–mid-Sept.). — A long hill leads down to (100 m.) *Box*, with subterranean quarries of 'Bath stone' used in 1939–45 both as an aircraft factory and to house many treasures from the national museums. *Colerne* (Vineyard rest., good), 2 m. N., has a Perp. church.

106 m. *Bath*, see Rte. 20. We cross the Avon. — At (113 m.) *Keynsham* is *Somerdale*, with Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons' cocoa and chocolate factory. Opposite the entrance-lodge are important remains of a Roman villa, which can be seen on previous written application to Messrs. Fry's Visitors' Dept. — An alternative road on the N. bank of the Avon passes (112½ m.) *Bitton*, with a notable church.

118 m. **BRISTOL** (442,300 inhab.), a famous old city, an important manufacturing town and seaport, and the see of a bishop, is situated on the Avon, about 7 m. from the Bristol Channel. The city lies mainly in Gloucestershire (here separated from Somerset by the Avon) but forms a county in itself. In the 17th and 18th centuries Bristol was especially noted for its trade with the Americas (comp. Thackeray's 'Virginians') and still does a large Atlantic trade, importing grain, provisions, mineral oils, tobacco leaf, etc. Though its sugar-boiling is now a thing of the past the manufacture of tobacco still ranks high among its varied and important industries.

Railway Stations. *Temple Meads* (E 7; Rfmts.) the principal station. *Stapleton Road* (beyond A 7), for through trains from London via Bath to S. Wales, etc.

Airport at *Whitchurch*, on the Wells road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

Hotels. In Bristol: *Royal* (D 3), *College Green*, R.B. 25/-35/, P. 13 gs.; *Grand* (B 4, 5), *Broad St.*, R.B. 26/6, P. 13½ gs. — *Commercial: Grosvenor* (E 6), R.B. 24/, P. 11½ gs.; *George & Railway* (E 6), both near *Temple Meads Station*; *Greyhound* (B 5), *Broad Mead* (rebuilding 1956). At *Clifton: Grand Spa*, with splendid view, R.B. 27/6-35/, P. 16 gs., *St. Vincent's Rocks*, R.B. 19/6, P. 9 gs., both near *Suspension Bridge*; *College Close*, *College Rd.*, R.B. 20/, P. 9 gs.; and several unlic. houses.

Restaurants. *St. Stephen's, Marco's, Dunlop's*, all in *Baldwin St.*; *Horr's, Guildhall Tavern*, both in *Broad St.*; *Mauretania, Park St.*

History. Of probably late-Saxon foundation, Bristol was the centre of the pre-Conquest trade in English slaves, as it was to become, in the 18th cent. the chief centre of the African slave-trade. At the time of the Domesday Survey it already ranked next after London, York, and Winchester. In the 12th cent. the town is described by William of Malmesbury as full of ships from every part of Europe, which ascended the tidal Avon to the very doors of the merchants. The castle, at the junction of the Avon and Frome, was rebuilt in 1126 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and here King Stephen was held prisoner for nine months in 1141. The summary execution of Richard II's followers before the castle was to give Bristol its only scene in Shakespeare. The borough received county status in 1373 by a charter of Edward III. The growing trade in cloth and wine favoured maritime daring and led to the founding of the 'Merchant Venturers' society. On June 24th, 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, who had sailed from Bristol in the 'Matthew,' discovered the mainland of America, and in the following year Sebastian Cabot explored the American coast from Newfoundland to Florida. During the Civil War, Bristol was captured by Prince Rupert in 1643 and became the chief Royalist stronghold in the West; but in 1645 it was stormed by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and in 1655 its castle was 'slighted' by order of Cromwell. During the Reform riots of 1831 two sides of *Queen Sq.*, with the *Mansion House*, custom-house, bishop's palace, and gaol, were burned. In 1838 the 'Great Western,' pioneer of the transatlantic steam traffic, was launched at Bristol. In 1940-41 Bristol was heavily attacked by German aircraft, with great loss of life and property. — Defoe is believed to have met

Post Office (C 4), *Small St.*; at *Clifton, Regent St.* (beyond C 1). — *U.S. Consulate*, 18 *Baldwin Street* (C 4).

Motor-Buses traverse the city and suburbs and run also: from the *Centre* (C 4) to *Avonmouth, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Berkeley, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Malmesbury, and Cirencester*; from *Prince St.* (D 4) to *Bridgwater, Cheddar, Wells, and Glastonbury*; from *Old Market* (B 7) to *Chippenhams*; etc. — **MOTOR COACH STATION** in *Prince St.*

Steamers in summer from Bristol *Bridge* (C 5) to *Keynsham* and *Hanham*, and from the *Hotwells* (beyond D 1) to *Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Penarth, Lynmouth, and Ilfracombe*.

Theatres. *Royal* (D 4), *King St.*; *Little*, *Colston St.* (C 3), *repertory*. — **CONCERTS** in the *Colston Hall*.

Alexander Selkirk (or, at any rate, to have heard his story) at Bristol. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. (1769-1830), was the son of a Bristol innkeeper (birthplace No. 6 Redcross St.; B 7). 'Perdita' Robinson (1751-1800) was born in a house adjoining the cathedral, Robert Southey (1774-1843), the son of a mercer, was born at No. 9 Wine St., John Addington Symonds (1840-93) was born at 7 Berkeley Sq., W. G. Grace (1848-1915) was born at Downend, near Mangotsfield, 3 m. N.E., and lived at 15 Victoria Sq., and W. Friese-Greene (1855-1921), pioneer of the cinema, was born at 12 (formerly 69) College St.

The focus of movement in present-day Bristol is the **Centre (C 4)**, at the S. end of Colston Av., an ornamental open space formed in 1893 by covering over part of an arm of the Floating Harbour (see below) and now adorned with gardens, a War Memorial, and statues of Edmund Burke (by Havard Thomas; replica in Washington), M.P. for Bristol in 1774-80, and Edward Colston (by J. Cassidy). To the S. is a similar space, St. Augustine's Parade, covering in a further portion of the Harbour. Baldwin St. leads E. direct to Bristol Bridge, but we turn S. and traverse a Georgian quarter, bounded on three sides by the Floating Harbour. In King St. are the *Merchant Venturers' Almshouses* (1699), partly ruined by the bomb which destroyed the adjoining Hall. The Society is traceable back to the reign of Henry II. Also in this street are the former *City Free Library*, founded in 1613 but removed to the Central Library in 1906; the *Theatre Royal (D 4)*, a unique 18th cent. building, opened in 1766 and reopened as a State-owned theatre in 1943; *Coopers' Hall*, with a Corinthian front; and the picturesque *St. Nicholas Almshouse*. A new thoroughfare runs diagonally across Queen Sq. (D 4), scene of the riots of 1831, past an equestrian statue of William III by Rysbrack. At No. 16 David Hume was a merchant's clerk in 1734.

By a new bridge across the Floating Harbour we approach ***St. Mary Redcliff (E 5)**, described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, the goodliest, and most famous parish church in England." The present magnificent and harmonious Perp. structure replaces an earlier church of the 13th cent., and is mainly due to the munificence of Wm. Canynges the elder (d. 1396) and his grandson Wm. Canynges the younger (1399?-1474), two famous mayors of Bristol. The whole was extensively restored in 1930-33. The chief features of the exterior are the massive Tower (13th cent.), with its rich decoration of pinnacles and ball-flower ornamentation, and a spire 285 ft. high (upper portion recent); and the hexagonal ***North Porch** (late 13th cent.), most unusual in ground-plan and execution, with an elaborately carved door and an inner porch of 1180. The South Porch dates from 1320.

The **INTERIOR**, 240 ft. in length and 117 ft. wide across the transepts, with elaborate vaulting, large stained-glass windows, and stellate tomb-recesses, produces a general impression of lightness and loftiness, richness of decoration, and harmony of

proportions. There is no triforium, and the want of a horizontal string-course is noticeable. The aisled transepts are a feature unusual in parish churches and rare even in cathedrals. The chapel under the tower (N.W.) has a fine grille (1710) and contains the so-called rib of the dun cow slain by Guy of Warwick (really a whale-bone, said to have been presented to the church by Cabot in 1497). In the S. transept are the monuments of Canynges the younger and his wife, and another of Canynges, as Dean of Westbury College. The classical monument of Adm. Sir Wm. Penn (d. 1670), captor of Jamaica and father of the founder of Pennsylvania, is at the W. end of the nave, and the canopied monuments of Sir Thos. and Wm. Mede (c. 1475) are in the N. choir aisle. The Lady Chapel of two bays, one 25 years older than the other, contains some good brasses. There are three fonts, one of c. 1375, one 17th cent. (at the E. end), and one 19th cent., and there is a good brass lectern of 1638. Beneath the sacristy and N. transept are two small crypts.

Above the N. porch (the interior of which deserves careful examination) is a muniment room where the boy-poet *Thomas Chatterton* (1752-70) pretended to have discovered the Rowley MS. in an old chest. Chatterton, who was the nephew of the sexton of St. Mary's, was born in Pile St., near by, and educated at Colston's School (in the dress of which he is represented on the monument in the churchyard). The poets Southey and Coleridge were married in this church to Edith and Sara Fricker in 1795.

To the E. of St. Mary Redcliff are *Temple Meads Station* (E 7) and the ruined *Temple Church* (D 6), a large Perp. building with a tower 5 ft. out of the perpendicular, on the site of a church of the Knights Templar.

Redcliff St. leads N. from St. Mary Redcliff to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Bristol Bridge* (C 5), built in 1768 to replace the original structure of 1247. It spans the *Floating Harbour* formed in 1803-9 by furnishing a section of the Avon 2 m. long with a lock at either end and diverting the tidal river to a new channel. On the left, in Baldwin St., is *St. Nicholas* (C 5), a 'Gothick' church of 1762 ruined in 1940, with a 14th cent. crypt (open Mon.-Fri. 1.30-4). To the N. of the bridge lies the old central part of the city, in which still linger a few old gabled houses, some of them with curious crypts. The 'Cross,' the junction of the four streets here (High St., Wine St., Broad St., and Corn St.) was marked until 1733 by the *High Cross* (c. 1373; now at Stourhead).

Bridge St., diverging on the right at the bridge, leads through a devastated quarter, passing near the tower of *St. Mary-le-Port*, to *St. Peter's* (B 5), with a tower of Norman origin and the grave of Richard Savage, the poet, who died in Newgate Prison, close by, in 1743. Both these churches are due to be demolished. — Off Broad Weir, to the N., is the *Friends' Meeting House* (1749), on the site of the one where Penn married his second wife in 1696. To the left (shown by the caretaker) are *Cutlers' Hall* and *Bakers' Hall*, relics of a 13th cent. Dominican friary (now schoolrooms, etc.). — Farther on is Penn St. (I.), with a Tabernacle opened by George Whitefield in 1753. — In Merchant St., leading N. from Broad Weir to Broad Mead, the Weights & Measures Office occupies an attractive almshouse of 1701.

On the E. (r.) at the Cross, at the corner of Wine St., is *Christ Church*, rebuilt by W. Paty in 1786-90, with a striking rood-screen, a 17th cent. font from St. Ewen's (now replaced

by the Council House), in which Southey was baptized, and two quarterjacks (1728) from the old church. On the left, at the corner of Corn St., stood the bookshop of Joseph Cottle, the friend and publisher of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, while at the opposite corner is the *Council House* (C 4), by Smirke (1827), containing portraits (*Earl of Pembroke, by Van Dyck; James II, by Kneller).

From Wine St., which leads N.E. from the Cross, Union St. diverges on the left for *St. James's* (A 5), the nave of a late Norman priory church built in 1130 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1157), whose tomb is here preserved. To the right, in Broad Mead (A, B 5), is the oldest Methodist chapel in England, the 'New Room' built by John Wesley in 1739, and well restored in 1930. His statue, by A. G. Walker (1933), stands in the courtyard, and his rooms are shown from 10 to 4 (closed Sun. & Wed.). Opposite is the old *Greyhound Hotel*.

Beyond the Cross High St. is continued by Broad St., on the left in which is the *Guildhall* (B 4; 1843), since 1940 little more than a shell. Spanning the end of the street is *St. John's Gate*, with statues of Brennus and Belinus, mythical founders of Bristol, surmounted by the spire of *St. John's* (B 4), a 14th cent. church.

Beyond the gate Christmas St., with the porch of the vanished *St. Bartholomew's Priory* on the right, leads to *Christmas Steps*, a quaint alley ascending to Colston St. and to *St. Michael's* (B 3), dating from 1774, with a 15th cent. tower. At the top of the steps are some stone seats, an old inscription (I.), and *Foster's Almshouse* (rebuilt in 1884), with a 16th cent. chapel dedicated to the Three Kings of Cologne. In Colston St. is the *Colston Hall* rebuilt in 1951.

To the S.W. from the Cross runs Corn St., with *All Saints*, (C 5), a good 15th cent. church with two Norman bays, in which is the monument, by Gibbs and Rysbrack, of Edward Colston (1636-1721), the most princely benefactor of a city noted for its public spirit. — Farther on is the *Exchange* (C 4; 1743), by the elder Wood, now a corn-market. In front are the 'Nails,' four bronze tables from the old Tolsey, formerly used by the merchants for their cash transactions (whence, perhaps, 'to pay on the nail'). Corn St. is continued by Clare St., to the right of which rises the elaborate tower (133 ft.) of *St. Stephen's* (C 4), a church of 1450-90. Clare St. ends at the Centre.

St. Augustine's Parade leads S. from the Centre, past *St. Augustine's*, a church of 1480 (to be demolished), to COLLEGE GREEN (C, D 3), the former burial-ground of the abbey.

The *Cathedral (D 3), originally the church of an abbey founded in 1148 for Augustinian canons by Robert Fitzhardinge, provost of Bristol, was built on the traditional site of Augustine's Oak, where St. Augustine conferred with the British Christians. Services on weekdays at 8 & 5.15 (not Thurs.); on Sun. 8, 11, 3.30 & 6.30.

HISTORY. Of the Norman buildings the chief relics are the chapter house

and the gateway. The choir was rebuilt in the early Dec. style, mainly by Abbot Knowle (1306-32), who connected with his choir the previously detached E.E. Elder Lady Chapel (early 13th cent.). The Norman nave was finally pulled down in the 16th cent., and the church remained naveless until 1868-88, when the present nave, with its two W. towers, was built by G. E. Street, on the lines of Knowle's choir, with slight modifications. The central tower dates from c. 1450. Much of the colour on the stonework has recently been revived by E. W. Tristram. After the Dissolution the abbey church became the cathedral of the new see of Bristol, created in 1542. From 1836 to 1897 this see was united with that of Gloucester.

Interior. The chief feature of the interior is the absence of triforium and clerestory, the aisles, nave, and choir being of equal height, with pier arches rising to the full height of the building. In the aisles of the NAVE Street has copied the extraordinary vaulting of the choir.—The TRANSEPTS belong mainly to the period 1463-1515, but retain fragments of Norman and E.E. work. The N. transept, with rich lierne vaulting, contains a beautiful 14th cent. Annunciation window and a monument to Bp. Butler (d. 1752), with an inscription by Southey. The S. transept, with a groined roof by Abbot Newland or Nailheart (1481-1515), contains a sculptured coffin-lid, possibly Saxon, found under the chapter house and representing the 'Harrowing of Hell.'

The *CHOIR, in an early Dec. style unparalleled elsewhere, has lierne vaulting and foliage capitals of great beauty. The canopied stalls (assigned to Abbot Elyot, 1515-26) have been restored; some of the old misericords are interesting. The organ-case and front pipes date from 1685, being part of Renatus Harris' organ, the best stops of which still survive. The reredos (1899) is by Pearson. The choir-aisles are noteworthy for two almost unique features: the skeleton vaulting, which takes the place of flying buttresses but is considered by some architects to be redundant ("carpentry work in stone"); and the stellate tomb-recesses, paralleled only at St. Mary Redcliff and St. David's. The E. windows of the choir-aisles, of enamelled glass, were presented by Dean Glemham (1661-67). The N. choir-aisle, the earlier of the two, is adjoined by the *ELDER LADY CHAPEL, pure E.E. in style, with Dec. vaulting and E. window and a beautiful arcade with grotesque carvings. On the S. side is the tomb of the 9th Lord Berkeley (d. 1368) and his mother. In the N. choir-aisle are a tablet to Hakluyt, prebendary at Bristol in 1586-1616, the tomb of Bp. Bush (d. 1558; Pl. 5), with a 'cadaver,' and a bust of Southey (Pl. 6) by Bailey. The LADY CHAPEL behind the chancel has a beautiful Dec. *East Window, with original glass of c. 1320 (notable heraldry). The reredos is partly Knowle's and partly Perp. work. The chapel contains beautiful sedilia (restored), tomb of abbots, and a tablet (Pl. 4) marking the grave of Bp. Butler. In the S. choir-aisle, with Berkeley monuments in the tomb-recesses, is the beautiful Dec. entrance to the monastic *Sacristy*,

with curious detached vaulting and a hearth for the baking of the sacramental bread. The sacristy is now the vestibule of the *Berkeley Chapel*, which contains a fine chandelier saved from the Temple Church. Note the decoration of ammonites (?) and medallars on the entrance-arch. The *Newton Chapel*, entered from the W. end of the S. choir-aisle, late Dec. in style, contains tombs of the Newton family.

A door in the W. wall of the S. transept leads to the scanty remains (restored) of the CLOISTERS (c. 1480). Off the E. walk opens the *CHAPTER HOUSE, a relic of Fitzhardinge's building, late Norman in style. It is rectangular, like other early chapter houses, and the whole of the interior, including the wall-arcades and the quadripartite groining, is enriched with zigzag and cable mouldings. The E. wall was rebuilt after the 1831 riots. Some ancient stained glass has been set up here. The series of vestries, etc., erected in 1923 as a memorial to H. O. Wills, founder of Bristol University, occupy the site and follow the lines of the ancient Dorter and connect with the night-stairs to the S. transept. Beyond them are the ruins of the bishop's palace. The E.E. doorway, at the S.W. corner of the cloister court, was the entrance to the refectory. — To the W. of the cathedral, leading from College Green to College Sq., is the late Norman *Abbey Gateway*, with receding orders enriched by zigzag mouldings. The upper part of the gate is Perp., by Abbot Elyot. In College Sq. is another Norman gateway which led to the abbot's lodgings. — At 54 College St. (D 2) Coleridge and Southey lived in 1794-5.

On the W. side of the green is the *New Council House* (1935-55), by V. Harris, with a statue of John Cabot, by Wheeler. On the N.E. side is **St. Mark's* or the *Lord Mayor's Chapel* (C 3; open free daily), a gem of Gothic architecture founded in 1220 by Sir Maurice de Gaunt for the support of a chaplain and the relief of a hundred poor daily, converted into a chapel for the Lord Mayor and Corporation in 1722, and restored in 1889. The narrow nave is E.E.; the aisle is Dec.; and the chancel, tower, chapels, and reredos are Perpendicular. The chapel contains 16th cent. French and Flemish glass from Font-hill and many interesting monuments. — In Unity St., close by, is the *Merchant Venturers' Technical College*.

From College Green PARK STREET (C 3, 2), approached by a viaduct, ascends towards Clifton. At No. 43 Hannah More and her sisters kept a boarding-school (1767-74) where 'Perdita' Robinson was a pupil. At No. 7 Great George St. (I.) is *Georgian House* (open weekdays 11-5), a dignified merchant's house of 1789, with 17th to 18th cent. furnishings and paintings. *Brandon Hill* (260 ft.), beyond, is crowned with the *Cabot Tower* (C 1; 105 ft. high), erected in 1897-98, the quatercentenary of John Cabot's expedition. On the N.W. slope of the hill is *Queen Elizabeth Hospital* (B, C 1; founded 1590), a blue-coat school for 160 boys.

The *Red Lodge* (B 3; open weekdays 1-5), in Park Row, E. of Park St., was built in 1590 and contains fine carved woodwork. It is in part the house of the 'Savages,' an artists' club, but part is an interesting museum with contemporary furnishings.

In QUEEN'S ROAD, at the top of Park St., is a group of imposing, though ill-assorted buildings. The *City Art Gallery* (B 2; open 10-6, Sun. 4-6) temporarily houses also the *City*

Museum which formerly occupied the Venetian Gothic building adjoining.

The Gallery contains the great *Altarpiece by *Hogarth* from St. Mary Redcliff, as well as works by *Constable*, *Gainshorough*, and *Reynolds*, and a representative collection of European paintings; works, many of great topographical interest, by local artists, including *W. J. Müller* (1812-45); a good contemporary collection, including sculpture; and the Sharples Pastel Portraits (George Washington and others of American interest); Bristol left ware; the Schiller Collection of *Chinese ceramics and glass, and part of the Sassoon Collection of *Chinese ivories. The Museum includes historical relics of all periods, with emphasis on the West of England.

On the right rises the commanding Gothic tower (1925) of **Bristol University** (B 2), incorporated in 1909, which owes its existence chiefly to the generosity of the Wills family. It comprises faculties of Arts, Theology (three theological colleges), Science (Fruit Research Institutes at Long Ashton and Campden; Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester), Medicine, and Engineering.

In Tyndall's Park, behind, are the *Grammar School* (A 2), founded by Robert and Nicholas Thorne in 1532, transferred hither in 1879, and the *Baptist College* (B 2), originally established in 1720 in Stokes Croft. The latter possesses a miniature of Cromwell and a unique copy of Tyndale's New Testament (1526). — In Cotham Rd., a little to the N.E. is the *Western Congregational College*, founded by the Independents in 1752 and transferred from Plymouth in 1901.

Farther on in Queen's Rd., opposite the *Victoria Rooms* (A 1; 1842), a well-proportioned classical building, now the University Club Rooms, is the *Royal West of England Academy* (requisitioned 1950).

We are now in Clifton, the high-lying residential quarter at the W. end of Bristol (hotels, see above). From the Victoria Rooms, White Ladies Rd. (A 1) leads north to (1 m.) Durdham Down; but the nearest way to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Clifton Down is via Queen's Rd., Pembroke Rd., and Clifton Park Rd. *Clifton Down* and *Durdham Down* together form a limestone plateau c. 500 acres in area and 250-300 ft. above the level of the city. On the W. they are bounded by the picturesque gorge of the Avon, which is here crossed by the lofty and graceful **Clifton Suspension Bridge* (toll 1d.; motor 6d.), begun by Brunel in 1831 but not completed till 1864. The chains once formed part of the old Hungerford Bridge in London. It is 1352 ft. in total

(702 ft. between the piers), 31 ft. wide, and 245 ft. above high-tide. The centre of the bridge commands a splendid view of the gorge, marred at low water by the muddy bed of the river. On the opposite side of the river are the beautiful *Tightingle Valley* and the hanging *Leigh Woods* (158 acres; T.).

On the hill adjoining the E. end of the bridge is an 'observatory' with a *mera obscura* (6d.), whence access may be obtained also to a cave (6d.) in *Vincent's Rocks*, which form the side of the gorge. — From the E. end of the bridge a zigzag footpath descends to the remains of the *Hotwells*, a spring (70° Fahr.) which attracted crowds of visitors in the 18th cent. (comp. 'Humphrey Clinker' and 'Evelina').

Near the end of the promenade skirting the downs are the **Zoological Gardens* (adm. 9—dusk, Sun. 11—dusk; 1/6 or 2/—, Wed. 1/ or 1/6, children 6d. or 9d.), noted for their carnivora. Close by is *Clifton College*, founded in 1862 and now one of the great public schools, with 850 boys. Earl Haig (statue in the quadrangle), Sir A. Quiller-Couch, and Sir Henry Newbolt were educated here. The College was U.S. 1st Army H.Q. under Gen. Omar Bradley (1943–44).

At *Westbury-on-Trym* (Lamb & Flag), 3½ m. N. of Bristol Exchange, where Southey wrote 'Madoc' (1798), is the 15th cent. tower (N.T.) of a college of secular clerks, of which Wyclif was a prebendary, founded on the site of a 10th cent. Benedictine monastery. Near *Henbury*, 1½ m. N. (bus No. 1A), with a golf course, is *Blaise Castle House*, a mansion of 1795 in a fine park, opened in 1949 as a *Folk Museum* (adm. free, 2–4.30 or 6, Sun. 3–4.30 or 5), to illustrate the crafts of workshop, farm, and home. Outdoor exhibits include the 18th cent. Stratford Mill, a thatched dairy, etc. Blaise Castle itself is a 'sham' built in 1766. On Henbury Hill is *Didsbury Methodist College*, removed from Manchester in 1945. *New Passage*, reached from Westbury in ½ hr. by motor-bus, is a good place to see the Severn 'bore.' *Old Passage Ferry* (1/, car 5/–11/6; c. 9 times daily), 2 m. farther upstream, crosses the Severn from Aust to Beachley. Just below New Passage is the *Severn Tunnel* (4 m. 638 yds.), the longest tunnel in Great Britain, by which the railway crosses the Severn Estuary. It was built in 1873–86 by Charles Richardson, a pupil of Brunel, at a cost of £2 million. — The fine Perp. church tower built by the Merchant Venturers in 1483 on *Dundry Hill*, 4½ m. S. of Bristol, commands an extensive *View.

At *Avonmouth* (Royal, RB. 16/, P. 6½ gs.; *Miles Arms*, P.R.), 5 m. N.W. of Bristol Exchange (by railway or motor-bus), are the important *Docks* of the Corporation of Bristol. Here the Bristol Channel has a tidal rise and fall of nearly 50 feet. On the way is (3½ m.) *Shirehampton*, with a fine public park. There are another dock and a National Nautical School at *Portishead* (Royal; motor-bus from Prince St.), a small watering-place on the estuary of the Severn, 11½ m. W. of Bristol (railway via *Bedminster*). Motor-buses run from *Portishead* to (6 m.) *Clevedon* (see below).

From Bristol to *Exeter*, see Rte. 22; to *Cheddar*, *Wells*, and *Glastonbury*, see Rte. 21; to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 37.

FROM BRISTOL TO CLEVEDON, 13 m. (B 3130); railway viâ *Yatton* in ¾ hr.; road viâ (6 m.) *Portbury*, with its large part-Norman church, and the pleasant Gordano valley. — *Clevedon* (*Walton Park*, at the N. end of the town, RB. 25/, P. 8½–11½ gs.; *Royal Pier*, RB. 15/6–21/, P. 7½ gs.; *Highcliffe*, RB. 17/6) is a quiet watering-place (9467 inhab.), attractively situated on the Severn estuary at the foot of *Dial Hill* (296 ft.; view). In *Old Church Rd.*, near the station, is a cottage (tablet), doubtfully identified as the 'pretty cot' to which S. T. Coleridge brought his bride, Sara Fricker, in 1795; and in the 'old church' of *St. Andrew* are buried Arthur Hallam (d. 1833), the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and his father Henry Hallam (1777–1859), the historian.

A mile E. of the station is *CLEVEDON COURT (adm. Thurs. only to house 11–1, 1/, grounds 11–4, 6d.), the seat of the Elton family and the home of Arthur Hallam's maternal grandparents, an interesting building of the 14th cent., with Elizabethan and later alterations. In the grounds is a pottery where the beautiful 'Elton' ware was made from 1888. 'Castlewood' in Thackeray's 'Esmond' was drawn from Clevedon Court, though located in 'county Hants.' — At *Tickenham*, 3½ m. E., are the remains of a 15th cent.

manor house and a quaint old church dedicated to SS. Quiricus and Julietta. On the hill above (391 ft.) is *Cadbury Camp*, an entrenchment of 7 acres, with a double rampart.

FROM BRISTOL TO WESTON-SUPER-MARE, 20½ m. (A 370); railway in 25–40 min. — At (4 m.) *Long Ashton* is an important Fruit Research Station, founded in 1903. — 12½ m. *Congresbury* (pron. 'Coomsbury') has a vicarage built in 1445 and an E.E. church with a fine stone spire, and at *Yatton*, 1½ m. N., is another good church (12–15th cent.). — 20½ m. *Weston-super-Mare* (*Grand Atlantic*, T.H., RB. 21/–35/, P. 10–16 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 25/–29/, P. 11–16 gs.; *Royal Pier*, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Grosvenor*, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; *Cabot*, *Crosby Hall*, similar charges; *Albert*, P. 7 gs., and other unlic. hotels; *Railway*, commercial, RB. 17/6), a frequented seaside resort (40,165 inhab.) on the Bristol Channel, has a Winter Garden, an esplanade, a sandy beach, and two piers, one leading to the rocky islet of *Birnebeck*. It is built partly on the slopes of *Worlebury Hill* (357 ft.; views), encircled by a toll-road (car 1/, motorcycle 6d.). On top are the remains of a British camp. Off the coast are the islets of *Steep Holme* and *Flat Holme*.

About 4 m. N. are the remains of *Woodspring Priory*, founded as an expiatory chapel in honour of Thomas Becket, by a grandson of Reginald Fitzurse, one of his murderers, and 2 m. S. is the ruined *Uphill Old Church*. — On the opposite side of the Axe (ferry) is *Brean Down*, a bird sanctuary.

Excursion-steamers ply in summer to points of interest along the coast, and there are services to Cardiff several times daily.

FROM BRISTOL TO GLOUCESTER, 35 m. (A 38). Railway from Temple Meads Station in c. 1 hr. — At (4 m.) *Filton* are the works of the Bristol Aeroplane Co., with huge hangars and 1½ m. runway. — 9½ m. *Alveston* (Ship, T.H., RB. 19/, P. 9 gs.). — 10½ m. *Thornbury* (Swan), the early home of Dr. W. G. Grace (1848–1915) and his brothers, has a Perp. church and a large late-Tudor mansion. *Thornbury Castle* (adm. 2/; Apr.–Sept., Wed. 2–6) dates from 1511. — 14 m. *Falfield* lies just W. of *Tortworth Court*, with the Tortworth Spanish chestnut (over 700 years old; girth 39 ft.), one of the famous trees of England. — We leave on the left several roads leading to *Berkeley*, conveniently visited from Gloucester (Rte. 30A), and pass (17 m.) *Newport Towers Hotel*, and (19 m.) *Berkeley Road Station* (Prince of Wales, RB. 18/, P. 7½ gs.), with (r.) the road to *Dursley* (3 m.) a small machinery-making town. William Tyndale (1484–1536), translator of the Bible, is claimed as a native of *Nibley*, 2 m. S. of Dursley. — 35 m. *Gloucester*, see Rte. 30A.

FROM BRISTOL TO CIRENCESTER, 38 m. A 4058 leads to (6½ m.) *Winterbourne*, where the much restored church has interesting effigies and a brass of 1370. — 9½ m. *Iron Acton* has a 15th cent. memorial cross in the churchyard. Beyond (17½ m.) *Wotton-under-Edge* (Falcon, RB. 14/6), a pleasant small town, we ascend the wooded slopes of the Cotswolds. To the right lies *Newark Park* (N.T.). At the top of the ridge (21½ m.) we join A 4135 for (28 m.) *Tetbury*. Thence to *Cirencester* see Rte. 30A.

20. BATH

BATH (79,275 inhab.), the most celebrated of English spas, and notable for its Roman bath, its abbey-church, and its memories of the 18th cent., is the largest town in Somerset. It is situated on the winding Somerset Avon, in a cnp or bowl, surrounded by wooded downs up the steep sides of which its

buildings climb in tier upon tier of crescent, terrace, and square. These, built in a dignified Palladian style, give Bath an architectural character quite its own, as a unique and harmonious creation of the 18th century. Landor called it "the Florence of England," and W. D. Howells says, with kindly hyperbole, that "the houses of Bath are the handsomest in the world."

Railway Stations (Rfmts.), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart. *Spa* (W.R.; F 6), at the end of Manvers St.; *Green Park* (L.M.R.; D 3, 4), James St.

Hotels. *Royal York House*, York Bldgs. (C 5), RB. 25/-30/, P. 12-15 gs.; *Lansdown Grove* (beyond A 4), 400 ft. up, RB. 22/-30/, P. 10 gs.; *Fernley* (11; E 6), North Parade, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Southbourne*, Pratt's, South Parade (E 6), at both RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Francis*, Queen Sq. (D 5), T.H., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Royal* (9; F 6), opposite Spa station, RB. 21/. — Unlicensed: *Cleveland*, Pulteney St. (C 7), RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; *Waldron's*, 2 Queen Sq. (D 5), RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.; *Gay*, North Parade, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; and many others. — **Commercial:** *Christopher* (3; D 6; rebuilding 1956); *Angel* (1; D 5), RB. 17/6; *Argyll*, Manvers St. F 6), RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.

Restaurants. *Pump Room* (dinner-dance on Sat.); *Hole-in-the-Wall*, 16-17 George St.; *Fortt*, 5 Milsom St.; *West's Grill* (Austrian), Upper Borough Walk; *Red House*, 8 New Bond St.; *Theobald*, 14 Old Bond St.

Post Office (D 5, 6), New Bond St. — **ENQUIRY OFFICE**, Grand Pump Room, where visitors' tickets for the Pump Room, Roman Baths, parks, concerts, etc., may be obtained. — **MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BUREAU**, opposite.

Motor-Buses. From Grand Parade (D 6) to *Lansdown*, *Colerne*, and

Castle Combe; *Bradford-on-Avon* and *Trowbridge*; *Devizes* and *Salisbury*; *Lacock*, *Chippenham*, and *Calne*; from Queen's Parade (C, D 4) to *Bristol*; from Old Bridge (F 6) to *Radstock* and *Wells*; *Frome*; etc. — In summer **CIRCULAR TOURS** by motor coach include a round of the City; *Cheddar*, *Glastonbury* and *Wells*, *Salisbury* and *Stonehenge*, *Tintern* and *Wye Valley* etc.

Theatre. *Theatre Royal*, Saw Close (D 5).

Music. A small orchestra plays in the Pump Room during the morning drinking hour. During the summer season, concerts in the Pavilion, N. Parade Rd. (E 7), and in the parks and gardens (6d.-1/). Annual festival 'Bath Assembly' in May or June.

Golf Links at *Lansdown* to the N.; *Sham Castle*, to the E.; and *Kingsdown*, farther E.

Baths. The *Hot Springs Physical Treatment Centre* gives all recognised forms of hydrotherapy and physiotherapy, including free treatment under the National Health Scheme. The baths are open weekdays 9-6 (Sat. 9-1; shown to visitors at 2.15 exc. Sat.). — **SWIMMING BATHS.** *Royal Baths*, Stall St., and *Old Royal Baths*, Bath St.; *Beau St. Bath*; all day weekdays, Sun. 8.30-9.30 a.m. — The *Cross Bath*, Bath St., with a hot pool, was the fashionable bath in the 17th century.

History. According to the legend, Bath was founded by the British swine-herd-prince Bladud (father of King Lear), expelled from court as a leper, who, imitating his leprous swine, regained health by rolling in the warm mud where the mineral waters stagnated. More probably the first discoverers were the Romans, who about A.D. 54 here established an elaborate system of baths, the remains of which are the most important Roman relics in Britain. The name of the Roman settlement was *Aquæ Sulis*, from Sul, a rather obscure local deity sometimes identified with Minerva. By the Saxons, who captured Bath in 577, it was known at first as *Akemanceaster* and later as *Aet Bathum*. About 1090 the see established at Wells was transferred to Bath by Bp. John de Villula, but about 1206 it was restored to Wells, though the bishops are still known as Bishops of Bath and Wells. In the Middle Ages Bath was a centre of the cloth-trade, and Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath' surpassed "them of Ypres and of Gaunt" in cloth-making. The zenith of Bath's prosperity as a fashionable watering-place coincides with the 18th cent., during which it was visited by almost everyone of account in literature, politics, or

society (see below). In the same century a new city was designed and built by the two John Woods, father and son (d. 1754 and 1782), supported by Ralph Allen (1694-1764), the wealthy Mæcenas of Prior Park (p. 150) and the original of Squire Allworthy in Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' who exploited the rich quarries of Bath stone. Beau Nash (1674-1762), appointed Master of Ceremonies in 1704, introduced order and method into the gaieties and social life of the place, of which pictures have been drawn for us by innumerable authors—Smollett, Sheridan, Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Thackeray, and (for a later period) Dickens. Nor should Christopher Anstey's amusing satire 'The New Bath Guide' (1766) be forgotten. — In 1942 Bath was wantonly attacked by German aircraft, with considerable loss of life and damage to many historic buildings.

Many houses associated with illustrious names of the past are marked by mural tablets (historic map by T. S. Cotterell, 1/). At the Garrick's Head (now a storehouse), next the theatre in Saw Close (D 5), lived *Beau Nash* in 1705-61. *General Wolfe* left 5 Trim St. (D 5) in 1759 in order to take command of the forces against Quebec. At Rosewell House in Kingsmead Sq. (D, E 5) *Bp. Butler* died in 1752. No. 41 Gay St. (C 4, 5) was the residence of *Fanny Burney*, who is buried in Walcot Cemetery (A, B 6); at No. 8 lived *Mrs. Piozzi*; No. 34 was *Friese-Greene's* first photographic studio (1874-84). In the Circus (C 4, 5): at Nos. 7 and 8, in 1755-63, *Wm. Pitt*, Earl of Chatham, who represented Bath in Parliament; at No. 13, *Livingstone*; at No. 14, *Clive*, broken in health, in 1774; at No. 17, *Gainsborough*, who here won his early fame; at No. 27, *Parry*, the Arctic voyager. At 35 St. James's Sq. (A 3) *Dickens*, *Forster*, and *Maclise* were the guests of *Landor* in 1840. *Wm. Beckford* lived at 20 Lansdown Crescent (beyond A 4) in 1822-44. No. 9 New King St. (D 3, 4) was the residence of *Sheridan*, No. 22 that of *W. H. Hudson*, and at No. 19 the planet Uranus was discovered in 1781 by *Sir Wm. Herschel*, then organist of the Octagon (a fashionable proprietary chapel; now a shop in Milsom St.). No. 11 North Parade (E 6, 7) was the residence of *Burke*, and *Goldsmith* stayed here in 1771; No. 9 was visited by *Wordsworth*. To No. 2 Pierrepont St. (E 6) came *Nelson* in 1780 after the expedition to Central America; at No. 4 *James Quin*, the actor, was visited by *Handel*. At 15 Johnstone St. (D 7) lived *Wm. Pitt* the younger, in 1802. At 6 South Parade (E 6, 7) *Scott* lived in early youth with his uncle (1777); at No. 9 *Lord Roberts*, 'the idol of Bath'; No. 14 was a residence of *Fanny Burney* (see above); *Jane Austen* lived at 4 Sydney Place (B, C 8) in 1801-3. *Dr. Johnson* and *Boswell* put up in 1776 at the 'Three Cups' in Walcot St. (demolished) and *Mrs. Thrale* married *Mr. Piozzi* in St. James's Church (E 6; destroyed by fire) in 1784. *Mrs. Siddons* dwelt for some years at 33 The Paragon and achieved her first real stage success in 1775 in the Bath Theatre (now Freemasons' Hall in Old Orchard St.). At No. 19 Bennett St. (B 5) *Adm. Phillip* (1738-1814), first Governor of N.S. Wales, spent his last years. From No. 11 Royal Crescent in 1772 *Elizabeth Linley* eloped with *Sheridan*; *Frederic Harrison* died at No. 10 in 1923, and *Geo. Saintsbury* at No. 1 in 1933. A tablet on No. 10 New Bond St. commemorates *John Rudge* and *Wm. Friese-Greene*, originators of cinematography in England.

Bath has given its name to bath-chairs, Bath stone, Bath chaps, Bath buns, and Bath Oliver biscuits; but not Bath brick (comp. p. 159).

The Grand Pump Room (D 5, 6; open 9-5 or 6, Sun. 11.45-12.45 and 3-5; adm. 4d., 1/ incl. Roman Baths), rebuilt in the classic style by Reveley and others in 1792-96, bears on its architrave the Pindaric motto *APIETON MEN YΔQP* ('water best of elements'). The handsome interior, a favourite lounge of visitors, contains a fountain supplying mineral water for drinking, and at the end of the room is a statue of *Beau Nash* surmounting the famous Tompion clock mentioned in 'Pickwick.' One of the windows commands a view of the *King's Bath*, open to the sky, preserved in its 18th cent. condition, with the spring rising in the centre.

The MINERAL SPRINGS, three in number to which Bath owes its name and its prosperity, are the only really hot springs in Britain and yield over half a million gallons per day, at a temperature of 120° Fahr. They are available for patients at the various Bathing Establishments belonging to the Corporation, which are fitted up with every comfort and even luxury as well as with every scientific requirement. The highly radioactive waters contain metallic sulphates and chlorides, as well as other salts. Used both for bathing and drinking, they are beneficial in all forms of rheumatism and gout, nervous and digestive disorders, tropical and skin diseases, anæmia, and for restoring muscular tone after wounds and injuries.

Adjoining the Pump Room is the modern building containing the *Roman Baths, used from the 1st to the 4th cent. The corridor on the street level, flanked by a handsome concert-hall, reading and drawing rooms, and passing the descent to the baths, leads to the *Roman Promenade*, an open gallery overlooking the great bath and embellished with modern busts of famous Romans. These thermæ were rediscovered in 1755, but the most important excavations have been made since 1878.

We descend a staircase to the great rectangular bath, which once occupied a pillared hall 110 ft. by 68 ft., its water surface measuring 82 ft. by 40 ft. It is now 20 ft. below the street level and open to the sky. The bath is in a remarkable state of preservation, with the original pavements, exedrae or recesses, and flooring of lead from the Mendips (weighing 40 lb. per ft.), and the ruins of twelve great piers that once supported the roof. Other Roman remains include a large circular bath, some smaller baths and hypocausts, and the only dipping well for drinkers ever found in a Roman bath. Visitors are shown the overflow from the reservoir, where the water gushes out at 120° Fahr. A *Museum* of relics from the excavations contains memorial altars, a fine bronze head of Minerva, the pediment of a building dedicated to the goddess with a 'Medusa's' head, a case of engraved gems, and a small leaden Saxon cross which belonged to the queen of Edward the Elder.

BATH STREET (E 5) is one of the very few perfect examples in England of a colonnaded street. Citizen House, at the end of this street, was Horace Walpole's residence.

The Abbey Church (D 6), situated on a paved square, is a cruciform building in a late and not wholly satisfactory Perp. style (daily 9-5). The W. front has a magnificent window of seven lights, flanked by turrets on which are carved ladders with angels ascending and descending, commemorating a vision that led Bp. King to build the church. The central tower (162 ft. high), oblong in plan, and the flying buttresses may be noted also. Services on weekdays at 10 & 5.45, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.15, & 6.30.

HISTORY. A nunnery founded at Bath in 676 was converted into a Benedictine monastery by King Edgar, crowned there in 973. John de Villula rebuilt the church on a vast scale (1107), but his Norman structure fell into ruin after the bishopric was restored to Wells, and on its site the much smaller present church was begun in 1500 by Bp. Oliver King. The dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 delayed its completion, and it was not consecrated until 1616, so that it may be regarded as the last of the great English pre-Reformation churches.

Interior. The spacious church is remarkable for the size and number of its windows, which have earned for it the title of 'Lantern of the West.' The stained glass is modern. There is no triforium and the clerestory windows are unusually high.

The rich fan-tracery roof, originally confined to the choir, was extended by Scott over the nave. At the S.E. angle of the choir is the small chantry of Prior Bird, begun in 1515 but completed only in recent years; it is notable for its exquisite stone carving. The interior of the church is sadly crowded with tasteless monuments ("Messieurs, vous voyez très bien ici Que ces eaux ne sont pas d'eaux de vie"). N. side of the nave: altar-tomb of Bp. Montagu (d. 1618); Thomas Robert Malthus (d. 1834), political economist (in the porch); Thomas Pownall (d. 1805), governor of Massachusetts and S. Carolina. S. side of the nave: Hon. Wm. Bingham (d. 1804), American senator, by Flaxman; Beau Nash (d. 1672), a plain marble tablet. S. transept: Lady Waller, wife of the Parliamentary general. N. choir aisle: James Quin (d. 1766), with an inscription by Garrick. S. choir-aisle: Dr. Sibthorp (d. 1796), botanist, by Flaxman; Mary Frampton (d. 1676), with epitaph by Dryden; Wm. Hoare (d. 1792), portrait-painter, by Chantrey.

In Terrace Walks, S. of Orange Grove, the open space E. of the Abbey, stood the Old Assembly Rooms, the scene of Beau Nash's glory. In the passage behind the Empire Hotel building are some fragments of the medieval East Gate. Farther on are the *Parade Gardens* (adm. 6d.), entered from North Parade, at the W. end of which (backing on York St.) is *Ralph Allen's Town House*, built by the elder Wood (1727), with good E. façade. Near North Parade Bridge is the so-called *Sheridan's Grotto*, a stone alcove once used as a 'post-office' for lovers' clandestine letters.

High St. leads N. from the Abbey to Bridge St., passing the MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (D 6), the nucleus of which is the *Guildhall*, built by Baldwin in 1768-75 and containing a great *Banqueting Room* (adm. free Mon.-Fri. at 11.30, 12.30, 3, & 4) in the Adam style with contemporary Waterford chandeliers and interesting portraits. In the N. wing is the *Victoria Art Gallery* (free weekdays 10-5 or 7.30), with views of Old Bath, a good show of Bohemian glass, and loan exhibitions. The *Public Reference Library* (9-7.30), in the same building, includes the Bath Abbey Library of Bp. Lake (1619), a library of Napoleonic literature, many incunabula, and a unique collection of books, prints, etc., relating to Bath.

Pulteney Bridge (D 6), by Robert Adam, a charming little bridge flanked with shops, crosses the AVON. Pulteney St. leads straight on to the HOLBURN OF MENSTRIE ART MUSEUM (C 8; open free 11-1 & 2-4; closed on Wed. & Sun.), a pleasing building in the Adam style.

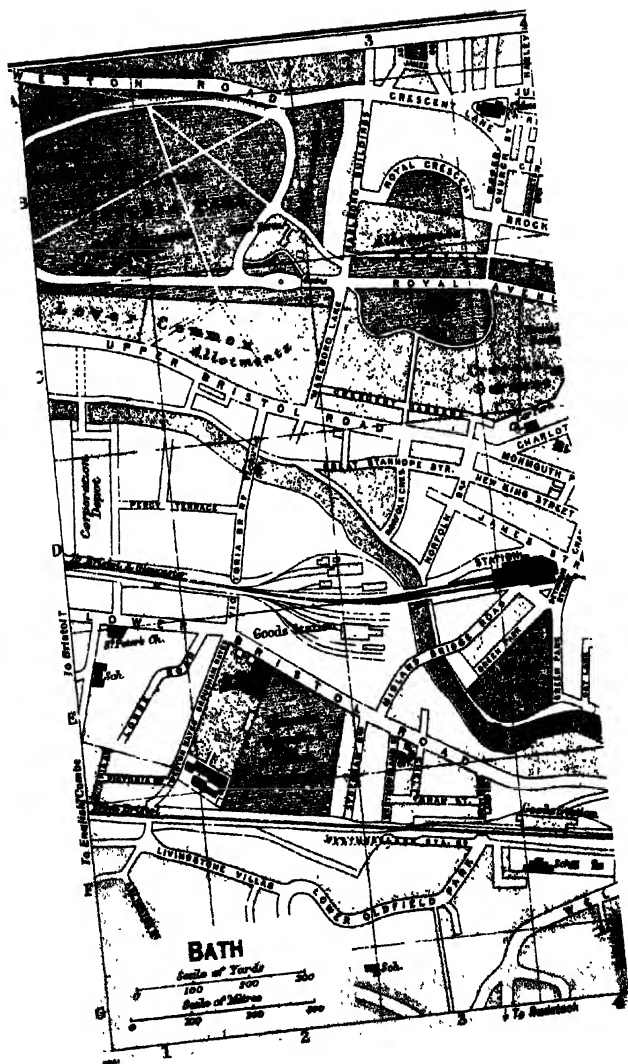
The collections, formed by Sir Thos. Holburne (d. 1874) and bequeathed to the town by his sister in 1882, include paintings and miniatures, Wedgwood ware and Oriental and European china, gold and silver plate ('potato-rings; Apostle and seal-top spoons; two candelabra doubtfully ascribed to Cellini), a small library of rare books, and miscellaneous antiquities. —

Behind the museum lie the shady *Sydney Gardens*, laid out in 1795, formerly the 'Vauxhall' of Bath.

In the N.W. residential quarter we find the 18th cent. Bath, with its characteristic architecture, practically unaltered. From *Milsom Street* (C, D 5), the chief shopping centre, with the *Octagon*, built as a chapel in 1767, *Quiet St.* leads to *Queen Sq.*, *Gay St.*, and the *Circus*, all the work of the elder Wood, who himself lived and died in *Queen Sq.*, though at No. 15 not No. 24 (plaque). In *Queen Sq.* is the *Royal Literary & Scientific Institution* (D 4; library and museum still 'requisitioned'). The ingenious planning of the **Circus* (C 4, 5), with a true crescent facing each of its three openings, should be noted. Close by (E.), in *Bennett St.*, are the *Assembly Rooms* (B 5; N.T.), built by the younger Wood (1771), restored in 1938 and gutted by fire in 1942. To the W. is Wood's chef-d'œuvre (1769), the monumental **ROYAL CRESCENT* (B 3), the segment of an ellipse over 600 ft. in length. It was here that Mr. Winkle, on a famous occasion, found himself on the wrong side of the door. Thence we may make our way N. to the high-lying *Lansdown Crescent* (beyond A 4) and *Camden Crescent* (by *Reveley*; c. 1795), both commanding fine views of the city. — Of the numerous parks and gardens of Bath the largest is the charming *Victoria Park* (B 1, 2; 50 acres), with a botanic garden.

ENVIRONS. The best near view of the city is obtained from **Beechen Cliff* (beyond G 5, 6), a finely wooded escarpment on the S., 390 ft. above the river, reached either via *Holloway* (G 4, 5) or by the steps ascending from *Lyncombe Hill* (G 7). — To the N.W. of Bath rises *Lansdown* (813 ft.) with *Kingswood School*, founded by Wesley in 1748 and transferred from Bristol in 1851. *Beckford's Tower* (2 m.), a classical structure 130 ft. high, commands one of the finest prospects in the West Country (adm. 6d.). Adjacent is the tomb of the eccentric millionaire (d. 1844). About 2½ m. N. was fought the battle of *Lansdown*, in which Sir Bevil Grenville (monument) defeated *Waller* in 1643, but was himself killed. From **Prospect Stile*, 2 m. W. of the tower and situated on a well-defined Roman road, both Bath and Bristol are visible. — Another favourite view-point is *Sham Castle*, on *Bathwick Hill*, 1 m. E., an artificial ruin built in 1760 by *Ralph Allen*. Farther N. is *Bathampton*, where W. R. Sickert (1860–1942) died at *St. George's Hill*. In the churchyard is the grave of *Adm. Phillip* (p. 147). *Hampton Down* (672 ft.), above, and *Little Solsbury* (625 ft.; N.T.) across the river, both crowned by 'camps,' are good points of view. About 2 m. S. of Bath is **Prior Park*, the magnificent Palladian masterpiece of the elder Wood, built in 1743 for *Ralph Allen*, who here entertained *Pope*, *Fielding*, and other distinguished men. The mansion, impaired by fire and alterations, is now a Roman Catholic school. *Allen's* son-in-law and successor was *Bp. Warburton*, who erected the memorial tower close by. We may continue to the top of *Combe Down* (530 ft.; view) and return (on foot) by 'Pope's Walk' and the ivy-clad *Wildcombe Church*, close to which is the house in which *Fielding* wrote part of 'Tom Jones' (1749); or drive on to *Englishcombe* with a fine tithe-barn and a church with grotesque Norman sculpture (N. side) and an unexpected figure of a swaddled child above the chancel arch. — Other walks may be taken via *Bathford* to the astronomical tower known as 'Brown's Folly' on the top of *Kingsdown* (620 ft.), or via *Batheaston* to (4½ m. N.E.) *St. Catherine's*, with a 16th cent. grange and church.

Bradford-on-Avon, 9¼ m. S.E. of Bath by the *Trowbridge road* (motor-bus) should on no account be overlooked. It may be pleasantly reached by the **Avon valley* (road or rail) via (5 m.) *Limpley Stoke* (Hotel, R.B. 20/6, P. from 9d. ga.), near which is *Monkton Combe*, with a well-known boys' school, noted



for its rowing. — In Bradford-on-Avon (Swan, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ ga.), a quaint little town (5650 inhab.), is the early Romanesque **Church of St. Laurence*. To the level of the string-course the church probably dates from Aldhelm's foundation of c. 705, the arcading above from the end of the 10th century. The flying angels over the chancel arch are noteworthy examples of Saxon sculpture. The nave is only 26 ft. in length. **The Hall, or Kingston House* (1580), recalling the style of Longleat (p. 135), is "full of beautiful Italian feeling in an English environment" (W. D. Howells); its lovely gardens are usually open to strangers on application. The *Town Bridge*, with its almost unique 'lock-up,' and the *Parish Church* (Norman, Dec., and Perp.; restored) should be noticed. The dining room of the Swan Hotel was the Court Room of medieval Bradford, and here the Duke of Monmouth slept in 1685. *Barton Farm*, to the S., has a remarkable tithe-barn, 168 ft. long (early 14th cent.; adm. 3d.; key at farmhouse). At *South Wraxall*, 3½ m. N., is a fine 15th cent. manor, and at *Great Chalfield*, 3 m. N.E., is another fine house of the same period (N.T.; adm. 2/ on Wed. in summer, 12-1, 2-5), and a church with 15th cent. wall-paintings. This last may be reached viâ (2½ m.) *Holt*, where The Court (N.T.; gardens in summer Tues.-Thurs. 2-5, 1/) is a notable house of c. 1700, with William IV associations. — The return to Bath may be made viâ (3 m. S.W.) the ruined *Farleigh Castle* (1383; adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), with a chapel containing Hungerford tombs; *Norton St. Philip* (2 m. farther), where the picturesque George Inn (15th cent.) claims to be "the oldest licensed house in England"; and (3 m. more) *Wellow*, probable birthplace of the composer John Bull (?1562-1628), which has a faithfully restored church of 1372 with a fine roof and a unique fresco of c. 1500.

The road from Bath to *Wells* (20 m.; A 39) follows a rather uninteresting route across the Mendip Hills (summit level 855 ft.); more interesting is the route followed by motor-buses through Radstock (see Rte. 19) and Chilcompton. — From Bath to *London* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 19; to *Salisbury*, see p. 121.

21. FROM BRISTOL TO CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY

ROAD. To Wells and Glastonbury direct, 26 m. A 37 to (12 m.) *Farrington Gurney*, thence A 39 over the Mendips to (20 m.) *Wells* and (26 m.) *Glastonbury*. — Viâ Cheddar, 34 m. A 38 to (18 m.) *Albridge*; thence A 371 viâ (20 m.) *Cheddar* and (28 m.) *Wells*.

RAILWAY. From Bristol (Temple Meads Station) to (29½ m.) *Wells* in 1½-1½ hrs.

Leaving Bristol by Redcliff St. and (1½ m.) *Bedminster*, in a small coalfield, the road ascends, with Dundry Hill and tower on the left. — 5½ m. *Pottershill*.

To the left a road leads to (4½ m.) *Chew Magna*, 1½ m. E. of which is *Stanton Drew*, with three remarkable stone circles (adm. 3d.), and the 'Cove' (3d. extra) of three standing stones; also a fine medieval parsonage. Near *Stowey*, 2 m. to the S., is *Sutton Court* (Lord Strachie), partly built by 'Bess of Hardwick' and often visited by John Locke.

The road descends to the Yeo valley. — 10 m. *Cowslip Green*.

About 1½ m. N.W. is *Wrington*, with perhaps the finest of the celebrated Perp. church towers of Somerset. This was the birthplace of John Locke (1632-1704; tablet in the churchyard wall), Sir Walford Davies (1869-1941) died here, and in the churchyard lies Hannah More (1745-1833). *Barley Wood*, the pretty cottage (now modernised and enlarged), to which Hannah More removed in 1800 from Cowslip Green, is c. 1 m. N.E.

From (11½ m.) *Langford* a road ascends the Yeo valley to the left for *Burrington* (1½ m.) and *Blagdon* (3 m.).

In acombe with numerous caves near *Burrington* Augustus Toplady was inspired during a thunderstorm to write 'Rock of Ages.' — From *Blagdon*

(400 ft.), on the N. slope of the Mendip Hills beside the large Yeo Reservoir, a very fine walk or drive crosses the hills to (9 m.) *Cheddar*.

From (15 m.) *Sidcot* a road leads r. to *Winscombe* (1 m.) and *Banwell* (3 m.), both with fine churches, notably the latter. — 18 m. *Axbridge* (Lamb, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), with another good church, is the centre of a strawberry-growing district beneath the abrupt S.W. face of the Mendips.

20 m. *Cheddar* (*Cliff*, with garden, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Bath Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Valley*, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a considerable village, crowded at fine weekends, is situated at the foot of the famous *CHEDDAR GORGE, a narrow, winding pass, 2 m. long, through which a steep road ascends between perpendicular limestone cliffs (at one point 430 ft. high), presenting striking rock-scenery unsurpassed in England. From the top the road goes on to Wells viâ (7 m.) *Priddy* (Miner's Arms). The cliffs are perforated with remarkable stalactite caves, the chief of which are *Cox's Cavern* (adm. 2/) and the larger *Gough's Cavern* (Cave Man Rest.; same charge).

The MENDIP HILLS, a limestone chain about 25 m. long, running from N.W. to S.E., with many caves and 'swallet holes' and with numerous traces of Roman lead-mines, culminate in *Blackdown* (1068 ft.), 3 m. N. of Cheddar. At *Charterhouse-on-Mendip*, on its slope, are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. — *Wedmore*, 4 m. S. of Cheddar, has given its name to the peace concluded in 878 between King Alfred and Guthrum the Dane after the battle of Ethandune (probably Edington in Wilts). The church contains mural paintings of 1480 and 1560.

25 m. *Easton*, 1 m. W. of which is *Wookey Hole* (adm. 9-8, Sun. 10-6, 2/), said to be the oldest known bone cavern in Great Britain, whence the river Axe gushes forth. Three caverns are shown; eight more have been explored. A swimming-pool, restaurants, and other popular attractions are provided in summer.

28 m. WELLS (*Star*, RB. 18/6, P. from 7½ gs.; *Swan*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Crown*, RB. 23/6; *Sherston*, RB. 17/6; *White Hart*, RB. 16/6; *King's Head*, RB. 14/6; *Ancient Gate House* unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.), a quiet and beautiful cathedral city and market town (5835 inhab.), is finely situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills. Wholly ecclesiastical in origin and development, Wells retains much of its medieval character. The best view of the city is obtained from *Milton Hill*, 1 m. N.W. (footpaths).

From the market place the *Bishop's Eye* leads to the episcopal palace, and *Penniless Porch* (where alms were distributed) to the cathedral close, rivalled in its calm beauty only by that at Salisbury. This, however, is better entered by *Browne's Gate*, or the *Dean's Eye*, in Sadler St., where the astonishing façade of the cathedral bursts on the view. All these gates were built by Bp. Beckington (1443-65).

The **Cathedral, one of the smaller but certainly one of the most beautiful of English cathedrals, is complete in all its parts

and is "the best example to be found in the whole world of a secular church, with its subordinate buildings" (Freeman). Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 4; on Sun. at 7.45, 11, & 3.

HISTORY. Tradition says that a church of St. Andrew was founded by King Ine in 704 near the springs which have given the city its name. In 909 Wells became the seat of the new bishopric of Somerset, but John de Villula, the 16th bishop (1088-1122), transferred the see to the walled town of Bath. Under Bp. Savary (1192-1205) the title of the see was 'Bath and Glastonbury.' Bp. Jocelin (1206-42) returned to Wells and in 1219 surrendered the claim to Glastonbury, retaining the title 'Bath.' His successors ever since 1244 have been bishops of 'Bath and Wells,' and the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells had equal voices in the election of the bishops until the suppression of the Abbey of Bath in 1539.

The present cathedral was begun under Bishop Reginald de Bohun or Fitzjocelin (1174-91) about 1186. The three W. bays of the choir, the transepts, and the E. bays of the nave were probably finished soon after 1200. The N. porch was built for Bp. Jocelin (see above), who also saw completed the nave, and the famous W. front designed by Thomas Norreys (fl. 1229-49). The church was consecrated in 1239. To the Decorated style belong the chapter house (1293-1319), with its staircase and earlier undercroft (1286), and the central tower, raised to its present height in 1321. The present 'Lady Chapel behind the high altar' (as it was called to distinguish it from an earlier 'Lady Chapel next to the cloister'), the three E. bays of the choir, and the retro-choir were rebuilt under Dean Godelee and completed about 1325. The Perp. W. towers, probably designed by William de Wynford (fl. 1360-1403), were built from the legacies of Bp. Harewell (d. 1386; S.W. tower) and Bp. Bubwith (d. 1424; N.W. tower). The cathedral has suffered from Puritan vandalism damage done by Monmouth's rebels in 1685 (comp. *Conan Doyle's* 'Micah Clarke'), and the restorations of Ferrey (1842), who substituted Kilkenny marble for the blue lias shafts on the W. front, and Salvin (1848-54).

Exterior. The ****WEST FAÇADE**, of pure E.E. work, challenges comparison with Reims and Amiens. The W. towers, Perp. in their upper parts, are not in continuation of the aisles but, unusually (comp. only Rouen and Trondhjem), stand beyond them; thus is provided a vast screen, 147 ft. wide and divided vertically by six buttresses, on which is carved "a magnificent *Te Deum* in stone." The superb ****Statuary** and exquisite sculptural detail were created by a local school of craftsmen. There were originally over 400 figures in full colour, an epitome of sacred and profane history, carried in six tiers across the whole façade and round the sides of the W. towers. Over 300 remain, about half of them life-size or larger, to form the finest collection of medieval sculpture in England. Traces of the original polychrome colouring are still visible. The statues have suffered from weather and iconoclasm and identification in many cases is doubtful. In the tympanum of the main portal are the seated Virgin and Child; in the niche above, the Coronation of the Virgin. In the gable are the nine orders of angels, the twelve apostles, and the Saviour (highest of all; figure mutilated).

On the N. side of the nave we note the Trans. Norman walls with their elegant Dec. parapet (c. 1326) and Perp. window-tracery. The ***North Porch**, unspoilt by restoration, was built c. 1213 for Bp. Jocelin. The exquisite carving of the Martyrdom

of St. Edmund (on the capitals of the E. side) and the other details, of a most delicate and refined workmanship, merit careful examination. On the N. transept, which is similar in style, is the dial of the 14th cent. clock (see below), with two *Figures in armour striking the quarters with their battle-axes, probably the oldest clock-jacks in the country. The *Chain Gate*, an elegant Perp. bridge built for Bp. Beckington (1443-65) connects the chapter house with the Vicars' Close.

Interior. As we enter from the W. end our eye is at once attracted to the remarkable inverted arch beneath the tower which, together with the organ, greatly obstructs the view of the choir. Over this arch stands the Rood, replaced in this position in 1920, after the lapse of 400 years. The rich Transitional architecture of the NAVE makes it look higher than it is (67 ft.), and the unbroken row of lancets in the triforium greatly increases its apparent length. The chief decorations are the elaborate *Capitals, and the medallions and carvings in the tympana of the lancets in the triforium. In the S. clerestory is an early Perp. music-gallery, and below the triforium are carved brackets, probably supports for an early organ. On the N. side is the hexagonal Perp. *Chantry of Bp. Bubwith* (d. 1424), and opposite is that of *Hugh Sugar* (d. 1489). In the W. window the side-lights contain remains of Bp. Creighton's enamel-painted glass (1670-72).

The aisled TRANSEPTS are somewhat earlier in date than the nave, but some at least of the *Capitals may have been finished later; several on the W. side are said to refer to the cures of toothache for which the tomb of Bp. William Bytton II (see below) became famous. In the N. transept (adm. 6d.) is the *Clock, probably erected in 1388-92, which retains its contemporary astronomical indications and tournament of knights (original works in the Science Museum in London). Below is a striking Crucifixion in yew by E. J. Clack (1955). The space beneath the tower, which is E.E. with fan-tracery vaulting, is bounded on three sides by the inverted arches that were inserted c. 1338 to support the weight of the central tower. On the fourth side is the screen (14th cent.), altered by Salvin in order to carry the organ. In the S. transept are the *Chapel of St. Calixtus* (Pl. E), containing the *Monument of Thomas Boleyn (?; d. after 1460), with unique representations of medieval choir vestments and an alabaster *Panel of the Annunciation, and the *Chapel of St. Martin* (Pl. F), with the tomb of William Biconyll, chancellor in 1454. By the S. wall of the transept are the brass of Viscountess Lisle (d. 1464; Pl. 4) and the tomb of Bp. William of March (d. 1302; Pl. 3). The last chapel has been refitted as a War Memorial by Sir Chas. A. Nicholson (1922). The position of the font (Jacobean cover) is unusual.

In the S. choir-aisle are the tombs of Bp. Wm. Bytton II

(d. 1274; Pl. 10), with the oldest incised slab in England, and Bp. Beckington (d. 1465; Pl. 13), with an exquisite canopy and iron screen and a 'memento mori.' The effigies of the earlier bishops in the choir-aisles were probably set up early in the 13th cent. to vindicate the priority of the see of Wells over that of Bath. The S.E. transept contains French glass from Rouen (S. window) and the quaint brass of Sir Humphrey Willis (1618; W. wall).

Of the CHOIR the first three bays (Transitional, end of the 12th cent.) formed the original presbytery, the ritual choir then occupying the space beneath the tower and the first bays of the nave. The E. portion of the choir is in a rich Dec. style (Geometrical). The triforium is masked by tabernacle work. The lierned stone vaulting recalls in its form a type of wooden roof common in the county. The poor Victorian stalls, which incorporate, however, 64 of the old *Misericords, are partly disguised by modern heraldic tapestries. The E. end of the choir is formed by three arches surmounted by the E. window, of unusual design, which, like the adjoining window on either side, is filled with old glass (c. 1330; Tree of Jesse). Behind the altar is a low modern screen, over which a charming *Vista is obtained of the retro-choir and Lady Chapel ("a glimpse of fairyland"). The *RETRO-CHOIR, which is Dec. throughout (before 1325), unites the Lady Chapel with the presbytery, by four supporting pillars and vaulting of remarkable ingenuity. — The *LADY CHAPEL, a pentagonal apse in the Dec. style, was completed before 1326. The large windows, with geometrical tracery, are filled with fragments of stained glass (c. 1330), superb in colouring. — We now pass the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. C), or N.E. transept, containing a sculpture of the Ascension and the monuments of Bp. Creighton (d. 1672; Pl. 24), Chancellor Milton (d. 1337), and Bp. Berkeley (d. 1581; Pl. 26; curious inscription). In the N. choir-aisle is the fine alabaster effigy of Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (d. 1363; Pl. 28). From this aisle a passage leads to the late E.E. UNDERCROFT of the chapter house, which has good ironwork on its door. — An exquisite early-Dec. staircase leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept to the *CHAPTER HOUSE, which is in the full Dec. style, the finest of its date in England. The double-arched doorways, the old glass in the upper lights of the beautiful windows, the corbels of the vaulting and the carved heads on the springs of the arcade formed by the 51 stalls should be noticed. The staircase goes on to the Chain Gate.

From the S. transept a staircase ascends the CENTRAL TOWER (182 ft.; 6d.; fine view). — Another doorway leads to the CHAPTER LIBRARY, built over the E. walk of the cloisters in 1425. It contains 3000 vols. (Aldine Aristotle, annotated by Erasmus; 14th cent. MS.), the papal bull to Bp. Giso, and a crozier with 13th cent. Limoges work. — From the S. transept we enter the three-sided CLOISTERS (mostly Perp.). The E. walk was formerly adjoined by a Perp. Lady Chapel, destroyed in 1552. The walls are lined with

tablets removed from the cathedral, including one to Thos. Linley (d. 1795) and his daughters Mrs. R. B. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell (E. side). The central space is known as the 'Palm Churchyard,' a corruption of 'Pardon Churchyard.'

From the cloisters we proceed to the *Bishop's Palace (no adm.), built by Bp. Jocelin after 1206, with walls and moat added by Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329-63). Here the swans ring a bell for their dinner. Beyond the 14th cent. gatehouse are the ruins of the magnificent *Great Hall*, built by Bp. Burnell (1274-92) and dismantled under Bp. Barlow (1549-54). The *Chapel* (Bp. Burnell) is a beautiful example of Dec. work. In the lovely gardens of the palace is the 15th cent. well-house. — To the S.W. is the long, buttressed *Bishop's Barn*, a perfect specimen of the early 15th century. — Along the S. side of the moat a path leads back to the road, from which we obtain a good view of the finest E. end in England, with the Dec. central tower, octagonal chapter house (fine gargoyles), and pentagonal Lady Chapel standing clear of the choir.

We regain St. Andrew's St., where, connected with the N. side of the cathedral by the bridge over the Chain Gate, lies the unique *Vicars' Close, built by Bp. Ralph (c. 1348) and his successors for the College of Vicars Choral, the deputies of the canons, and now partly occupied by theological students. It consists of two rows of 21 houses, each with two rooms and a little garden in front. At the entrance is a much-copied oriel window and the common dining hall, with a pulpit and an interesting painting. At the farther end of the close is the tiny chapel, containing fragments of 13th cent. sculpture and sgraffito paintings by Heywood Sumner.

On the N. side of the Cathedral Green is the *Deanery, partly rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe in 1472-98. Adjoining it on the E. is the *Archdeaconry*, dating from c. 1280 but entirely modernised; the hall, now used as the library of the theological college, has a 15th cent. timber roof. The *Prebendal House*, at the N.E. corner of the cathedral, assigned to the principal of the college, is a 15th cent. house with a beautiful porch. — The *Museum* (11-5.30, closed 12.30-2, in winter 2-4 only; adm. 6d.), in a corner of the Green, contains finds from Wookey Hole and local antiquities.

The civic church of *St. Cuthbert has an aggressively solid Perp. tower of the Somerset type, and contains two well-carved, though mutilated, reredoses (one a Jesse Tree) in the transepts. Close by are *Bp. Bubwith's Almshouse* (1424) and the *Byre Theatre* of the Mendip Players, opened in 1938 in the converted cow-house of an old farm.

MOTOR-BUSES to Wookey Hole, Glastonbury, Cheddar, etc.—From Wells to Shepton Mallet, Frome, etc., see p. 135; to Bath, see p. 151.

The road from Wells to (6 m.) Glastonbury crosses a level marsh.

GLASTONBURY (*George & Old Pilgrims' Inn*, RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Crown*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Copper Beech*, RB. 21/1, P. 8 gs.), an ancient town (5081 inhab.) at the base of Glastonbury Tor, owes its origin and its fame to its celebrated abbey.

The *Abbey (adm. 6d., 9.30 or 10 to 6, 7, or 8; closed Sun.), "the first and greatest house of the oldest and most famous monastic order," entered by the *Abbot's Gate* in the market-place, represents the earliest Christian foundation in England, which survived the storms of Saxon, Danish, and Norman conquest and presents a continuity of religious life elsewhere unparalleled.

According to the romantic legend, St. Joseph of Arimathea with eleven companions brought to Glastonbury the chalice of the Last Supper (or, according to another tradition, the phials that held the blood of the Crucifixion).

fixion; comp. Abbot Bere's shield in St. Benignus's Church, see above); and here, in the Druidic Isle of Avalon or Ynyswytryn, the 'Blessed Isle,' built the 'Vetusta Ecclesia,' or primitive church of wood and wattle-work. Refounded by Pope Eleutherius in A.D. 166, the settlement was visited by St. Patrick (who, according to one legend, died here in 463) and by St. Bridget (488). The Saxon kings Edmund the Magnificent (d. 946), Edgar (d. 975), and Edmund Ironside (d. 1016) were buried in this sacred spot. Another church was built by St. David in 530, though the first actual record of the abbey dates from 601. Larger churches, always with the careful inclusion of the *Vetusta Ecclesia*, were raised successively by Ine, King of the West Saxons, in 708; by St. Dunstan (d. 988), who was born and educated at Glastonbury; and by Thurstan and Herlewin, the first Norman abbots after the Conquest. Under Dunstan, who became abbot in 940 and introduced the Benedictine rule, the abbey became a centre of light and learning and gave England many great ecclesiastics. Until 1154, when precedence was given to St. Albans, the mitred abbot of Glastonbury was the premier abbot of England. The remains of King Arthur and Guinevere, reputed to have been discovered here in 1191, were finally reinterred in front of the high altar in 1276, in the presence of Edward I.

In 1184 the whole abbey, including the *Vetusta Ecclesia*, was burned to the ground. The rebuilding was begun at once and was completed in 1303 (except for a few later additions). The first part to be finished (1186) was the Chapel of the Virgin (now commonly called St. Joseph's Chapel), on the exact site of the old wooden chapel and (so it is said) in strict fidelity to the ancient plan. The abbey was suppressed in 1539, the last Abbot, Richard Whiting, being executed on the Tor (see below). After the Reformation the buildings were neglected and until about 1830 they were used as the stone-quarry of the neighbourhood. The ruins were bought for the Church of England in 1908 and vested in trustees, since when much notable excavation work was carried out by F. Bligh Bond (1864-1945).

Of the vast Church the sole remains, "appalling in their dead eloquence," are the two E. piers of the central tower (with portions of the transeptal walls attached), one of the N. transeptal chapels, parts of the S. aisle-walls of the nave and choir, and the W. door. The last leads into the 13th cent. Galilee connecting the church with **St. Joseph's Chapel* (walls still standing), "a jewel of late-Romanesque," with rich carvings and interlacing arcades. Beneath is a 15th cent. *Crypt* connecting with a well of unknown antiquity. The length of the whole range of buildings was proved to be c. 590 ft. by the discovery (1909) of the apsidal *Edgar Chapel*, built by Abbot Bere, at the extreme E. end. The foundations of *St. Dunstan's Chapel*, at the extreme W., and of the *North Porch* and the *Loretto Chapel* (N. side of nave) are marked on the ground, and the site of the *Chapter House*, *Cloisters*, and the sub-vaults of the *Refectory* and *Dormitory* have also been determined.

Within the Abbey enclosure is the **Abbot's Kitchen* (1435-40), with a high octagonal stone roof and lantern; it contains a small museum of Abbey antiquities. The 15th cent. *Lower Gateway*, formerly an inn, was restored in 1928. In Bere Lane (to the N.E.) is the *Abbot's Barn* (14th cent.), with symbols of the Evangelists and a fine collar-beam roof.

In the market-place the *Lake Village Museum* (adm. 6d., Apr.-Sept., 10-1, 2.15-5.15, closed Sun. & Mon. exc. BH.) contains interesting finds from Meare. The *Almshouses*,

founded by Abbot Bere, with their chapel (1512), lie behind the Abbot's Gate. On the left in High St. are a pilgrims' hostelry of the 15th cent. (now a hotel), the *Abbot's Tribunal* (adm. 3d. daily, Sun. from 2), with fine old woodwork, and the church of *St. John the Baptist* (1465), with a fine tower and a 15th cent. sarcophagus from the abbey. *St. Benignus*, built on older foundations by Abbot Bere, lies W. of the market place.

The Tor (550 ft.), crowned with the 14th cent. tower of a chapel of *St. Michael* (destroyed by a landslip in 1271), commands a famous view of Glastonbury, Wells, and the Bristol Channel. — At the foot of Tor Hill, in the garden of Chalice Well, is the chalybeate *Blood Spring*, formerly of repute for its healing virtues. — On Wyrral Hill, W. of the town, grew the original '*Glastonbury Thorn*' (*Crataegus præcox*), which sprang from St. Joseph's staff. The tree was hacked down by the Puritans, but offshoots, with the unimpaired virtue of blossoming at Christmas-tide, may be seen in the abbey grounds and in St. John's churchyard. — *Sharpham* (2 m. S.W.), a manor house built by Abbot Bere and the scene of Abbot Whiting's arrest, was the birthplace of Henry Fielding (1707-54). — At *Butleigh*, 4 m. S. of Glastonbury, Adm. Lord Hood (1724-1816) was born (monument in church, with epitaph by Southey). — *Meare*, 3½ m. N.W., has the Fish House and Manor of the abbots of Glastonbury (both 14th cent.) and the remains of ancient lake-dwellings.

From Glastonbury to *Bridgwater* (15 m.) the road (A 39) goes on through the boot-making town of (1½ m.) *Street* (no inn), and thence follows the low ridge of the *Polden Hills*, overlooking the levels of *Sedgemoor*. — Other buses run to *Wells* and *Bristol*; *Taunton*; *Weston-super-Mare*; and *Somerton*.

22. FROM BRISTOL TO EXETER

ROAD 76 m. (A 38). — To (15 m.) *Sidcot*, see Rte. 21. — 33 m. *Bridgwater*. — 44 m. *Taunton*. — 51 m. *Wellington*. — 63 m. *Cullompton*. — 76 m. *Exeter*. — MOTOR COACH from Prince St. in 3½-4 hrs.

RAILWAY, 75½ m. in 1½-2½ hrs. Principal stations: 11½ m. *Yatton*, junction for *Clevedon* (3½ m.) and for *Cheddar* (9½ m.) and *Wells* (17½ m.). — 19½ m. *Weston-super-Mare*. — 24½ m. *Brent Knoll*. — 27 m. *Highbridge & Burnham*. — 33½ m. *Bridgwater*. — 39½ m. *Durston*, where we join the direct line from London. — 45 m. *Taunton*. — 52 m. *Wellington*. — 60½ m. *Tiverton Junction*, for *Tiverton* (4½ m.) and for *Hemyock* (7½ m.). — 63 m. *Cullompton*. — 67½ m. *Hele & Bradninch*. — 75½ m. *Exeter* (St. David's).

From Bristol to (15 m.) *Sidcot*, see Rte. 21. We leave the Wells road on the left and descend to the rich grazing flats or 'levels' of N. Somerset. At 23½ m. the isolated *Brent Knoll* (457 ft.) breaks the monotony of the landscape. — At (26 m.) *Highbridge* a road (B 3139) leads r. for (1½ m.) *Burnham*.

Burnham-on-Sea (*Queen's*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Royal Clarence*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; *Richmond*, P. 7-10 gs.) is a golfing resort (9150 inhab.) at the mouth of the Parrett. In the church is a white marble altarpiece designed by Inigo Jones for Whitehall Chapel and once in Westminster Abbey. The famous *Burnham & Berrow Golf Links* lie to the N.

33 m. *Bridgwater* (*Royal Clarence*, T.H., RB. 18/6; *Bristol*), a red brick town (22,200 inhab.), on the Parrett. Its capture by Fairfax in 1645 was a heavy blow to the Royalists. Adm. Blake (1599-1657; statue in Cornhill) was born in a house (now a museum) in Blake St. *St. Mary's Church* (1420), with a slender spire 174 ft. in height, built in 1366 by Nicholas Waleys, and good woodwork, was ruthlessly restored in 1851. 'Bath

brick,' named after its maker, not the city, is manufactured only at Bridgwater, from the clay and sand deposited by the Parrett. A 'bore' or tidal wave, 4-6 ft. high at spring-tides, passes up the river twice daily.

At SEDGEMOOR, in the marshes 3 m. S.E. (1 m. N. of *Weston Zoyland*), the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion was crushed on July 6th, 1685, a fortnight after he had been proclaimed king at Bridgwater. A flagstaff and a stone of memory, with four 'stedale' stones, mark the 'graveyard' field where the slain lie buried, and a memorial in Weston church (which has a fine roof, c. 1500, put up by Abbot Bere of Glaston), recalls the temporary imprisonment here of 500 rebel peasants, some score of whom were hanged in chains from the belfry battlements.

FROM BRIDGWATER TO MINEHEAD, 25½ m. (A 39), motor-bus in 2 hrs. — 4 m. *Brymore House*, birthplace of John Pym (1584-1643). — 8½ m. *Nether Stowey (George Inn)*, birthplace of the Jesuit Robert Parsons (1546-1610). Coleridge occupied a cottage here (N.T.; adm. 6d. exc. Sat.) in 1796-98, and in 1797 he was joined by Wm. Wordsworth (comp. below). It was as a result of their constant companionship, by which Wordsworth was profoundly influenced, that the 'Lyrical Ballads' (to which Coleridge contributed 'The Ancient Mariner') were produced. *Nether Stowey* is a stag- and fox-hunting centre, and a good starting-point for walks over the charming *Quantock Hills* (1261 ft.; 300 acres N.T.), with their clear springs, wild red deer, heather, and bilberries: to *Crowcombe* (see below) about 5 m. *Stogursey*, 3 m. N., has a notable Norman church. — 10 m. *Dodington*, with a beautiful Elizabethan manor house, now a farm. — Near (1½ m.) *Holford* is *Alfoxden* or *Alfoxton House*, occupied by Wordsworth in 1797, seen from a path through the grounds. — At (17 m.) *Williton* we join the road from Taunton (p. 160).

From Bridgwater to *Glastonbury*, see Rte. 21.

36 m. *North Petherton* has a fine church tower.

44 m. TAUNTON (33,613 inhab.), the county town of Somerset, lies in the beautiful valley of *Taunton Dean*, noted for its apples and cider. A flourishing market town, unspoilt by industry, it is the best road and rail centre in the county.

Hotels. *Castle, Castle Green, RB.* 23/, P. 11 gs.; *County, Fore St., T.H., RB.* 19/6; *Winchester, Castle Grn., RB.* 18/6; *Burlington, Station Rd., RB.* 16/, P. 9 gs.

Restaurant. *Tudor House, Fore St.*

Post Office, North St.

Motor-Buses. Local buses from Fore St. Long-distance buses from Bus Station (Rfmts.), Tower St., to all destinations.

History. Founded c. 705 by Ine, king of the West Saxons, as a stronghold against the Celts, Taunton remained a fortified seat of the Bishops of Winchester or more than a thousand years. The castle dates from early in the 12th century. Here in 1497, after his unsuccessful rebellion, Perkin Warbeck was examined by Henry VII. Heroically defended by Blake, the castle withstood three sieges by Royalist forces in 1644-45, during which two-thirds of the town was destroyed by fire. On June 20th, 1685, James, Duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king in the market place. After the Battle of Sedgemoor swift retribution fell on the inhabitants, who suffered the cruelties of 'Kirke's Lambs,' and Judge Jeffreys' 'Bloody Assize.' Sydney Smith made his famous speech on Reform in Taunton in 1831.

The road from Bridgwater leads past the thatched *Leper Hospital* in East Reach and *Gray's Almshouses* (1635) to the market place, now called Fore St., the triangular centre of the town. To the left are the *Tudor House* (1578; now a restaurant) where Judge Jeffreys lodged, and the *Devon & Somerset Stores*, formerly the *White Hart Inn*, from the signboard of which Col. Kirke hanged captured rebels. Beyond the Municipal

Buildings, which incorporate the old *Grammar School* (now known as King's College and situated S. of the town), we turn into Castle Green. *Taunton Castle*, much restored, contains the Somerset County Museum (9.30-5 or 5.30; adm. 1/), with a good prehistoric collection, a fine late Roman *Mosaic from Low Ham villa, near Langport, and relics of Sedgemoor and of the 'Bloody Assize,' which was held in the great hall.

Passing under the outer gate by Castle Bow, we see, framed by Hammet St., **St. Mary Magdalen's*, one of the finest Perp. churches in England, with a magnificent, richly sculptured tower, 163 ft. high, reconstructed in 1858-62. The church has double aisles, statues of angels between the clerestory lights, and a fine oak roof. Near by, a long wall in Canon St. and the *Priory Barn*, next to the cricket ground, are all that remains of an important 12th cent. priory. *St. James's* (rebuilt) has a good font and a fine tower faithfully reconstructed in 1870. *Wilton House*, at the top of High St., was the birthplace of the historian A. W. Kinglake (1809-91). *Taunton School* lies N. of the town.

Trull, 2 m. S., has a small church containing a large number of 16th cent. wood-carvings and a remarkably fine pulpit; and *Kingston St. Mary*, 3 m. N., has a fine Perp. church tower.

FROM TAUNTON TO MINEHEAD, 23½ m., motor-bus in 1½ hr. (railway in 60-70 min.; through-carriages on Sat. from London in c. 4 hrs.). Beyond (2 m.) *Norton Fitzwarren*, with a fine church-screen (c. 1500), the road skirts the S.W. flank of the *Quantock Hills*, which stretch from Taunton to the sea and culminate in *Will's Neck* (1261 ft.), above Crowcombe. — 5 m. *Bishop's Lydeard* (Lethbridge Arms, RB. 15/6) has a Perp. church (good wood-carvings) and a good 14th cent. churchyard cross. At *Combe Florey*, 1½ m. N.W., Sydney Smith was rector from 1829 to 1845. On the left appear the *Brendon Hills*. — 9 m. *Crowcombe* (r.) has a Perp. church and two 14th cent. crosses. — 13 m. *Bicknoller* church has another good screen (1726) and carved bench-ends. — At (15½ m.) *Williton* (Egremont, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) we join the road from Bridgwater. The buses make a detour to *Watchet* (West Somerset, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a small port on the Bristol Channel, 2 m. N. — 17½ m. *Washford* (Dragon House, unlic., RB. 25/, P. 9 gs.; Washford) lies just N. of the ruins of **Cleeve Abbey*, founded for Cistercian monks in 1188 (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), which include the gatehouse (c. 1530), the excellently preserved dormitory (E.E.), the refectory (16th cent.), and the foundations of the church. The numerous fine doorways and tiled pavements should be noticed. — 18½ m. *Carhampton* is 1 m. S. of *Blue Anchor* (Blue Anchor, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Langbury, unlic., P. 6-9½ gs.), a little bathing resort. — 21½ m. *Dunster* (*Luttrell Arms*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., an interesting old house; *Foresters' Arms*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), an exceedingly quaint old town, has many interesting buildings, including the *Yarn Market* (c. 1600). **Dunster Castle*, a splendid castellated mansion, built by Mohun, Earl of Somerset, c. 1070, and held by the Luttrells from 1376, dates in its present form from the 13-18th cent.; it was in 1645 held by Col. Wyndham for 160 days against the Parliamentarians under Blake. The castle (2/6) and grounds are open 10.15-12.30 and 2.15-4.30; grounds (1/) on weekdays, Apr.-Oct.; castle (conducted parties every ½ hr.) on Wed. & Thurs. mid-June-August. The interior of the old priory church (E.E. & Perp., with traces of Norman) is highly interesting. *Conegar Hill*, conspicuous on the left, is a landmark for sailors. — 23½ m. *Minehead*, see p. 205.

FROM TAUNTON TO BARNSTAPLE, 49½ m. (A 361), bus to Bampton. (Railway in c. 1½ hr.). This route passes through magnificent scenery. — 2 m. *Norton Fitzwarren*, see above. — The fine Perp. church at (7 m.) *Milverton* has good wood-carvings. — 11 m. *Wiveliscombe* Lion, RB. 17/6; White

Hart, RB. 12/6. — We enter Devon before (20½ m.) *Bampton* (White Horse, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) where the chief fair for Exmoor ponies is held (last Thurs in Oct.). We cross the Exe valley (p. 206). — From (38½ m.) *South Molton* (George, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; Unicorn, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.) a road crosses Exmoor to (11 m.) Simonsbath, and another leads N. to (24 m.) Ilfracombe, passing (6 m.) *Charles*, with the rectory where R. D. Blackmore (1825-1900) spent his boyhood. — 44½ m. *Barnstaple*, see p. 199.

From Taunton to Yeovil, see Rte. 17; to London, see Rte. 18.

51 m. *Wellington* (Squirrel, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Wright's, unlic., RB. 16/6) is a woollen-making town with 7298 inhab., whence the great duke derived his title. To the S. rise the *Blackdown Hills*, crowned by (2½ m.) the Wellington Monument (900 ft.). — We soon enter Devonshire, and at (58 m.) *Waterloo Cross* leave the Tiverton road on the right. On the left is the Culm valley, ascending to *Hemyock* (7 m.) at the S. foot of the Blackdowns. We descend the river, past (63 m.) *Cullompton* (Cullompton, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs., Manor House, RB. 18/6, P. 7½-10 gs.; White Hart, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), the fine Perp. *Church of which contains the beautiful Lane Chapel (16th cent.), and has a magnificent tower and roof. — At (68½ m.) *Beare* we enter a large and finely wooded N.T. property (6210 acres), mainly presented by Sir Richard Acland in 1943, including *Killerton House* (r.), the gardens of which are open to the public. — 71 m. *Broadclyst* (Red Lion, P.R., RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.) and (73 m.) *Pinhoe* (Hotel, see p. 126), both have notable churches. — 76 m. Exeter, see Rte. 17.

23. FROM EXETER TO PLYMOUTH

Devonshire, or Devon, one of the most beautiful of English counties and, in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, one of the most famous, ranks in size next to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The moorland scenery of Dartmoor and Exmoor occupies a considerable part of its hilly surface, but the remainder, except some districts in the N., is well wooded. South Devon is renowned for its mild climate, its rich vegetation, with a wealth of ferns and wild flowers, its luxuriant hedgerows, its deep winding lanes, and its lovely combes. The S. coast, interrupted by estuaries, presents vivid contrasts of red rocks, blue seas, and verdant woods; while the N. coast has bold cliffs cleft by narrow ravines. Devonshire cider and clotted cream are highly esteemed. During the high season 'beauty spots' are apt to be crowded and caravan sites are embarrassingly prominent. Motorists should drive with special care in the narrow lanes. The South Hams district was turned into a battle-training ground by the U.S. military forces in 1942-44, and many villages and farms were evacuated. For the Normandy invasion Plymouth was the chief port of embarkation for these troops.

A. Via Ashburton

ROAD, 43 m. (A 38). — 9½ m. *Chudleigh*. — 19 m. *Ashburton*. — 21½ m. *Buckfastleigh*. — 32 m. *Ivybridge*. — 43 m. *Plymouth*. — MOTOR-BUS from Exeter (Paul St.) in 2 hrs. 20 min.

RAILWAY via Newton Abbot, 52 m., W.R. in 1½-2 hrs. — The *Cornish Riviera Express* runs non-stop from London (Paddington) to *Plymouth* (North Road), 225½ m. in 4½ hrs. (Sat. in summer non-stop to Truro in 6 hrs.); the *Torbay Express* to *Torquay*, 199½ m. in 3½ hrs. — Principal Stations: 12 m. *Dawlish*. — 15 m. *Teignmouth*. — 20 m. *Newton Abbot*, junction for *Torquay*, etc. (Rte. 23a); also for *Moretonhampstead* (12½ m.). — 28½ m. *Totnes*, junction for *Ashburton* (9½ m.). — 35½ m. *Brent*, junction for *Kingsbridge* (12½ m.). — 41½ m. *Ivybridge*. — 48 m. *Plympton*. — 52 m. *Plymouth*.

Crossing the Exe Bridge, we turn sharp left, and at (1½ m.) *Alphington* (Peamore House, 1 m. S., P. 10 gs.; Motel on the by-pass), the church of which has a notable font of c. 1140, the coast road diverges left. — 3½ m. *Kennford* (Anchor, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6). We soon join A 38 (the by-pass). At 5½ m. we bear right, ascend the steep Haldon Hill (view), and pass (l.) Haldon racecourse. — 9½ m. *Chudleigh* (Clifford Arms, RB. 12/6, P. 5-7 gs.; Rock House, unlic., similar charges), with the picturesque *Chudleigh Rock*.

A pleasant route to Exeter (14½ m.) ascends the Teign valley. Above the E. side of the valley are *Higher Ashton*, where the 15th cent. *Church has fine rood and parclose screens (painted), and *Doddiscombsleigh*, noted for the wealth of old stained glass in its church (6 m. and 8 m. from Chudleigh respectively).

Leaving on the right the roads to Bovey Tracey and Moretonhampstead (Rte. 24), and on the left those to Newton Abbot and Torquay (see below), we cross the Teign and Bovey and come into view of Dartmoor. — 19 m. *Ashburton* (*Golden Lion*, RB. 17/, P. 7-9 gs., with swimming-pool; *Holne Park*, 1½ m. W., RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.; *Holne Chase*, 3 m. N.W., unlic., P. 8-12 gs.), a 'Stannary' town (p. 173; 2700 inhab.), with many old houses and a fine 14-15th cent. church, is a good starting-point for the moor E. and W. of the Dart, below Dartmeet.

The lovely woods of *Holne Chase* are open to the guests of *Holne Chase Hotel*. — A favourite excursion from Ashburton is a circular tour (c. 9 m.) skirting *Holne Chase*. We follow the Tavistock road N.W. for c. ¾ m., then take the r. branch at the fork. After c. 3½ m. we reach *Buckland-in-the-Moor* (E.E. church, with Perp. screen and Norman font), at the foot of *Buckland Beacon* (1282 ft.; view). We then descend (l.) to (4½ m.) *Buckland Bridge*, where the *Webburn* joins the Dart, ½ m. above the crag called the *Lovers' Leap*. Hence we follow the road to the S.W., with the Dart on our left, to (5½ m.) the *New Bridge*. Crossing this we proceed E. to (6½ m.) *Holne Bridge*, 2 m. from Ashburton.

Excursions on Dartmoor (see Rte. 24) may be made to *Widcombe-in-the-Moor*, 6½ m.; *Rippon Tor*, 4½ m.; *Hay Tor*, 6 m.; *Dartmeet*, 8 m., viâ *New Bridge* and *Pound's Gate*; *South Brent* viâ *Holne* (11½ m.); and *Chagford* viâ *Beetor Cross* or *Lustleigh* (12½ m. or 21½ m.).

We cross (20½ m.) *Dart Bridge* and turn r. for (½ m.) *Buckfast Abbey*, founded perhaps in the 10th cent., refounded in 1136, and colonised by French Benedictines in 1882.

Nothing remains of the original building but a 12th cent. undercroft and the 15th cent. Abbot's Tower. The present cruciform church (adm. daily), modelled on Kirkstall and Fountains, with a square central tower, was built by the monks with their own labour in 1907-38 on the old foundations. The dignified interior has a magnificent mosaic pavement; an altar, font and corona modelled on German Romanesque works; and two candelabra and a plaque to Abbot Vonier (d. 1938) by Benno Elkan. — *Hembury Castle*, an ancient camp, lies 1 m. N.W., surrounded by woodland (374 acres, N.T.).

From Dart Bridge the road goes on to (21½ m.) *Buckfastleigh* (King's Arms, RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.; Croppins Park, unlic., RB. 14/, P. 7 gs.), a tweed- and blanket-making town (2600 inhab.). At (23½ m.) *Dean Prior Herrick* (1591-1674) was rector in 1629-47 and again from 1662, and here he is buried (tablet and window in the church). — 26½ m. *South Brent* (r.)

has a Norman church tower and font. **Brent Hill* (1017 ft.), 1 m. N., is a good point of view and the romantic scenery of the **Dean Burn Valley*, 3 m. N., repays a visit.

Syon Abbey, 1½ m. E., is a Bridgettine nunnery formerly at Isleworth, which has never been dispersed since its foundation by Henry V in 1414.

32 m. *Ivybridge* (*London*, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs. *King's Arms*, RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.), a well-situated village, derives its name from the old bridge over the Erme. It is a good hunting centre and convenient for excursions on S. Dartmoor.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the beautiful *Ivybridge Woods* and to (2 m.) *Hanger Down*, (1½ m.) *Western Beacon* (1088 ft.), or (2 m.) *Harford Bridge*. From *Harford Church* (Perp.) a fine moorland walk leads along the right bank of the Erme to (3 m.) the *Stall Moor Circle*. Higher up the valley are some fine examples of hut circles. — *Modbury* (p. 167) is 5 m. S. (motor-bus). — The road from Ivybridge to (8 m.) *Shaugh Prior* (Rte. 24c) leads to (3 m.) *Cornwood* and thence N.W., via (5 m.) *Tolch Moor Gate*, with the fine heights of *Pen Beacon* (1407 ft.) and *Shell Top* (1546 ft.) on the right. — To *Okehampton* over the moor, see Rte. 24g.

38 m. *Plympton* (*Elfordleigh*, 1 m. N., RB. 19/6, P. 7-9 gs., with golf course), a 'Stannary' town (p. 173), is the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-92), with the old grammar school (1664) attended by him and his brother-artists Haydon (1786-1846) and Northcote (1746-1831); the church of St. Mary is noteworthy. — 43 m. *Plymouth*, see Rte. 23c.

B. By the Coast Road

ROAD, 70½ m. (A 379). — 13 m. *Dawlish*. — 16 m. *Teignmouth*. — 24 m. *Torquay*. — 27 m. *Paignton*. — 35 m. *Dartmouth*. — 49½ m. *Kingsbridge*. — 57½ m. *Modbury*. — 63½ m. *Yealmpton*. — 70½ m. *Plymouth*. The direct road to *Torquay* (22½ m.) runs via *Newton Abbot*.

RAILWAY to *Kingswear*, 34½ m., W.R. in 1½-1½ hr: Principal stations: To (20 m.) *Newton Abbot*, see Rte. 23A. — 25½ m. *Torquay*. — 28 m. *Paignton*. — 31 m. *Churston*, junction for *Brixham* (2 m.). — 34½ m. *Kingswear* (ferry to *Dartmouth*, 10 min.).

At (1½ m.) *Alphington* we diverge l. from the direct road. Skirting the grounds of *Powderham Castle*, we pass (7½ m.) *Kenton*, where the church has a wonderful rood-screen (c. 1480; loft partly modern). — From (9 m.) *Starcross* (*Courtenay Arms*) a ferry plies to *Exmouth* (see p. 130). — 13 m. *Dawlish* (*Grand*, RB. 18/6, P. 8-10 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *Brooklands*, RB. 17/, P. 6-10 gs.; *Rockstone*, P. 7-11 gs.; *Oak Cliff*, at *Dawlish Warren*, P. 6-11 gs.), where the railway passes between the town and the sea, is a seaside resort with 7500 inhab., sheltered by the *Haldon* range (821 ft.). At *Dawlish Warren* (1½ m. N.E.) is an 18-hole golf course. — 16 m. *Teignmouth* (pron. *Tinmouth*; *Royal*, RB. 27/6, P. from 12 gs., summer only; *Marina*, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 7½-12 gs.; *Seacroft*, similar charges, Apr.-Oct.; *Beach*, P. 8 gs.; *New Quay Inn*, RB. 15/), frequented for sea-bathing since the 18th cent. (10,600 inhab.), with a sandy beach and a pier, is well situated at the mouth of the Teign. Keats stayed here in 1818, correcting the

proofs of 'Endymion.' Local clays are shipped from the ancient little harbour.

The walk by the *Sea Wall* (N.) to (2 m.) the curiously formed red rocks known as the *Parson and Clerk* should be taken, and also that to (2 m.) *Little Haldon* (811 ft.; motor-bus), with golf links. — A 381 ascends the *Teign* to (6 m.) *Newton Abbot* (Rte. 23c), leaving on the right (2½ m.) *Bishopstington* (Tapley, unlic., RB. 14/-18/6, P. 5-9½ gs.), with a Perp. church (Norman doorway and 13th cent. tympanum).

A long bridge (557 yds.) and a ferry (2½d.) cross the estuary to *Shaldon* (Dunmore, P. from 12 gs.; Undercliff, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Teign House*, unlic.), situated under a bold headland called the *Ness*. The hilly Torquay road skirts the cliffs above *Babbacombe Bay* (see below).

24 m. TORQUAY (53,200 inhab.) is charmingly situated on seven hills rising from the N. shore of *Tor Bay*, at the convergence of two valleys. The beauty of its position, the luxuriance of its semi-tropical vegetation, the equability of its climate, its protection against all winds except those from the genial south, and its attractive environs, have won for "la coquette ville de Torquay" (as Max O'Rell calls it) a high reputation as a health-resort and winter residence. Mrs. Browning (before her marriage) lived in 1838-41 at *Bath House*, now the *Regina Hotel*.

Hotels. *Imperial* (120 R.), well situated on the E. side of *Tor Bay*, RB. from 32/6, P. 16-24 gs.; *Palace* (150 R.), at *Anstey's Cove*, similar charges; *Grand* (140 R.), *Torbay Rd.*, RB. 35/, P. 13-18 gs.; *Osborne* (120 R.), *Meadfoot*, P. 14-22 gs., all the above first class; *Victoria* (100 R.) *Belgrave Rd.*, P. 12-20 gs.; *Torbay* (100 R.), nr. the harbour, RB. 21/6-47/6, P. 9-18 gs.; *Lincombe Hall*, with garden, *Meadfoot Rd.*, P. 9-12 gs.; *Queens*, nr. harbour, RB. 25/, P. 11-13 gs.; *Belgrave*, nr. *Abbey Gdns.*, P. 10-20 gs.; *Carlton*, *Daddyhole Rd.*, similar charges; *Riviera*, *Park Hill Rd.*, RB. 21/, P. 9-14 gs.; *Regina*, by harbour, similar charges; *Rosetor*, nr. *Torre Abbey*, P. 8-14 gs.; *Livermead House*, similar charges; *Royal*, *The Strand*, RB. 21/, P. 8½-12½ gs.; *Union*, *Union St.*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Roslin Hall*, unlic., *Belgrave Rd.*, P. 9-14 gs.; *Wellwood Hall*, unlic., *Wellwood Ave.*, similar charges; and many others.

At *Babbacombe*: *Babbacombe Cliff*, RB. 30/, P. 10-15 gs., Mar.-Oct.; *Cary Arms*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½-10

gs.; *Oswald's*, P. 7-11 gs. — Unlic.: *Sefton*, P. 8-14 gs.; *Glen*, P. 8½-11 gs., both closed in winter.

Bathing from numerous beaches and coves. — *Swimming and Medical Baths*, *Marine Spa*.

Post Office. Fleet St.

Motor-Buses from the Station to *Babbacombe*; from the Strand to *Paignton*; *Newton Abbot*; *Teignmouth* via *Shaldon*; *Chelston* (for *Cockington*); from the New Town Hall to *Totnes*, *Ivybridge*, and *Plymouth*; from *Castle Circus* to *Exeter*; from *Marine Sq.* to *Brixham* via *Churston*. — MOTOR COACH STATION, *Lymington Rd.*

Motor Launches from *Princess Pier* to *Brixham* every ½ hr. (2/); from *Haldon Pier* to the *River Dart*, and along the coast.

Amusements. Concerts, etc., in the *Pavilion*, *Marine Spa* (mornings only), *Princess Gardens*, and *Babbacombe Concert Hall*. — REGATTAS are held in August. — TENNIS COURTS in *Abbey Gardens*, *Upton*, *Cary Park*, and *Palace Hotel* (covered). — GOLF at *Petitor*, *Preston*, and *Churston*.

TORBAY ROAD leads E. from the station, at the S.W. end of the town, round the bay, passing *Torre Abbey*, a 17-18th cent. house, now the *Art Gallery* (adm. 6d.; 9-1, 2-5 or 8, Sun.

10.30–12.30, 2.30–4.30; closed in winter on Sat. aft. and Sun.), with attractive gardens. Of the monastic buildings, the 12th cent. chapter-house doorway, the 14th cent. gatehouse and the guest hall remain, also a fine tithe barn. The road ends at (c. 1 m.) the *Inner Harbour*, the N.E. side of which is skirted by the *Strand*. The *Outer Harbour*, bounded on the N. by the Princess Gardens, with the *Pavilion*, is protected on the W. side by the *Princess Pier*, and on the S.E. side by the *Haldon Pier*. Near the latter are the *Aquarium* (adm. 1/), the *Marine Spa* and the *Royal Torbay Yacht Club*. The Strand is continued N.W. by Fleet St. and Union St., the main thoroughfare of the town, to *Torre Station*. A little beyond this is *St. Michael's Chapel* (E.E.; view).

From the Strand, Torwood St. and Babbacombe Rd. lead N.E., passing the *Museum* (adm. 6d.; weekdays 10–1, 2–5), which contains remains found in Kent's Cavern and a collection of Devon seaweed. At Wellswood (c. 1 m.) we diverge to the right on Ilsham Rd. to visit *Kent's Cavern* (adm. 1/6; 10–5 or 8), a limestone cave in which important discoveries of bones and flint implements were made.

From the cavern we make our way N. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Anstey's Cove, a pretty little bay, and return by the Bishop's Walk (cliff path; *View) and Marine Drive, on which is *Ilsham Manor*, a 15th cent. grange once owned by Torre Abbey. Passing below *Lincombe Gardens* this leads to (2 m.) *Meadfoot Beach*, whence we may reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the harbour across the elevated *Daddy Hole Plain* (view).

Nearly 2 m. N. of the harbour, by the winding Babbacombe road or over *Warberry Hill* (448 ft.), lies Babbacombe, a suburb of Torquay, above *Babbacombe Bay*, notable for its lovely colouring. A good view of the coast is obtained from Babbacombe Down. A cliff railway (summer only) descends to Babbacombe and Oddicombe Beaches. Beyond Babbacombe are *St. Mary Church* and *Pettitor*, whence a fine walk leads along the cliffs to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Watcombe*, with its *Giant Rock* and interesting terra-cotta works, and to (2 m.) *Maidencombe*.

Among the points of interest on the W. side of Torquay are (1 m.) *Cockington*, with its Perp. church, 16–17th cent. manor house (café), old forge, and thatched cottages; *Marldon* (3 m.), in the Perp. church of which are monuments of the Gilberts of Compton, one of whom (Sir Humphrey) was half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh and coloniser of Newfoundland (1583); and (4 m.) *Compton Castle*, a fortified house of the 14–16th cent. (restored), owned by the Nat. Trust; the courtyard, great hall, chapel, and kitchen are shown on Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10–12.30, 2–6 or dusk; 1/. Longer excursions may be made to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Berry Pomeroy Castle* and (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Toines* (Rte. 23c); to (9 m.) *Dartmouth*; and to *Dartmoor* (Rte. 24).

Almost continuous with Torquay is (27 m.) Paignton (*Palace*, T.H., RB. from 19/6, P. 8–12 gs.; *Hydro*, similar charges; *Redcliffe*, RB. 25/, P. 10–16 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Park*, RB. 21/, P. 9–15 gs.; *Gerston*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Coverdale, Waterside*, similar charges), a residential seaside resort (25,350 inhab.) in the middle of Tor Bay, with fine sands, a small harbour and a pier. The church has a Norman doorway, the Kirkham screen and chantry (c. 1526), and an old stone pulpit. The so-called Coverdale Tower is a fragment of a palace of the bishops of Exeter and has no association with Miles Coverdale; near by a

14th cent. stone house survives. Beautiful grounds surround the Municipal Offices; the *Zoo* and *Botanical Gardens* (adm. 2/, daily from 10) are on the Totnes Rd. — 30½ m. *Churston Ferrers* (Dormie Links, P. 8½–12 gs., Mar.–Oct.; Railway, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), with an 18-hole golf course.

Here B 3203 leads 1. for (2 m.) *Brixham* (*Bolton*, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6; *Northcliffe*, RB. from 17/6, P. 8–12 gs.; *Berryhead*, unlic., P. from 8½ gs.), a fishing-port (8750 inhab.), with an attractive harbour long noted for its trawlers and a busy fish-market. William of Orange landed here in 1688, an event commemorated by a statue and by the preservation of the stone on which he stepped from his boat (at the pier). The Rev. H. F. Lyte (d. 1847), who wrote 'Abide with me' at Berry Head House, is commemorated by the bells of *All Saints*.

From (34½ m.) *Kingswear* (Royal Dart, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), we cross the Dart by steam ferry (1½ d.; car 2/–3/4; floating bridge, with same charges, better for cars, higher upstream) to (10 min.) *Dartmouth* (*Raleigh*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Queen's*, similar charges; *Royal Castle*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Townstal House*, unlic., P. 9 gs.; *Commercial*, RB. 16/6; *Yacht*, P. 9 gs.; *Gunfield*, P. 7–9 gs.), the 'Dertemouthe' of Chaucer's Prologue, a picturesque little seaport (5850 inhab.) on a safe and land-locked *Estuary (regatta in August), in which American troops embarked for Normandy in 1944. Thomas Newcomen (1663–1729), inventor of the atmospheric steam engine, was born here. The church of *St. Saviour*, altered c. 1630, has a handsome rood-screen (15th cent.), a carved stone pulpit, and a gallery of 1633 bearing the arms of the merchant families. A brass (1408) to John Hawley and the ironwork on the S. door are noteworthy. The grotesquely carved *Butter Walk* (1635–40; restored) includes a small museum (adm. 6d.; weekdays). At the mouth of the harbour are *St. Petrock's Church* (Norman font) and the small *Castle*, begun in 1481 (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), opposite *Kingswear Castle* (1491). On Mount Boone, to the N., is the *Britannia Royal Naval College*, to which the cadets from the old training-ship 'Britannia' were transferred in 1905 and those from Osborne in 1921.

The favourite trip ascends the river *Dart* to (10 m.) *Totnes* (steamer in summer in 1½ hr.; 3/6, ret. 6/). Opposite (3 m.) *Dittisham* (right bank) is *Greenway*, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1539?–83). In the stream, visible at low water, is the *Anchor Rock*, on which (according to tradition) Sir Walter Raleigh used to smoke his pipe. Beyond *Stoke Gabriel* (left bank; Gabriel Court, P. from 7½ gs.) and (6½ m.) *Duncannon* we skirt the hanging woods of *Sharpham* (right bank). The landing-place at Totnes is short of the bridge and c. 1 m. from the station.

Beyond Dartmouth A 379 climbs steeply, passes (36½ m.) *Stoke Fleming*, with its conspicuous church, and reaches the shore at *Blackpool* (good bathing). — 39 m. *Strete* (Tallis Rock, unlic., P. 8 gs.). The road follows a strip of shingle separating the sea from *Slapton Ley*, a narrow freshwater lagoon 2 m. long (good coarse fishing in winter; permits from Mr. Laskey, Beulah Cottage, Strete). It is divided by the road to *Slapton*, ½ m. beyond which is *Pool*, the home of Sir John Hawkins. At

Slapton Sands is an obelisk erected by the U.S. Army (see p. 161). At (42½ m.) *Torcross* (Torcross, RB. 18/6, P. 8–10½ gs.) the road turns abruptly inland.

From Torcross good walkers may follow the coast (fine cliff scenery) to (4 m.) *Start Point* (lighthouse), *Prawle Point* (9 m.), and (14½ m.) *Portlemouth* (ferry to Salcombe, 2d.). *Portlemouth* (Gara Rock, 1½ m. S.E., P. 10–15 gs.) may be reached also by road (c. 8 m.) viâ (4 m.) *South Pool* or (4 m.) *Chivelstone*, both of which have interesting churches.

49½ m. *Kingsbridge* (*Albion*, RB. from 17/6, P. 7–12 gs.; *King's Arms*, RB. 17/6–22/6, P. 8–10 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 12/6), at the head of the lake-like *Kingsbridge Estuary*, is a busy little market town (3150 inhab.) with a curious Market Arcade, rebuilt 1796.

A motor-bus runs S. to (6½ m.) *Salcombe* (2600 inhab.; *Marine*, P. 12–16 gs.; *Salcombe*, P. from 16 gs., both open always; *St. Elmo*, *Bolt Head*, P. 10–15 gs.; *Tides Reach*, P. 12–16 gs.), a delightful holiday resort amid charming scenery. J. A. Froude (see below) is buried here. Ferry to Portlemouth, see above. Another bus runs S.W. to (5 m.) *Hope Cove* (Cottage, P. 10–15 gs.; *Grand View*, P. 8–14 gs.; *Lobster Pot*, unlic., P. 7–10 gs.), a little bathing resort just N.E. of Bolt Tail. All the *Coast from here to (6 m. S.E.) *Bolt Head*, 2 m. S. of Salcombe, belongs to the Nat. Trust. — About 4 m. W. of Kingsbridge is *Thurlestone* (*Thurlestone*, P. 10–18 gs.; *Links*, P. 12–17 gs.; *Rock House*, unlic., P. 7–11 gs., on the shore; *Resthaven*, unlic., P. 10 gs.); a bathing and golfing resort.

The branch railway from Kingsbridge to *Brent* (12½ m.; see Rte. 23A) ascends the charming roadless valley of the Avon.

At (53½ m.) *Aveton Gifford*, where the church was almost destroyed by a German bomb, the Plymouth road crosses the Avon. — 57½ m. *Modbury* (Modbury Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Exeter Inn*, RB. 15/) is a severe little town with steep streets and slate-hung houses.

Off *Bigbury-on-Sea* (Bay, P. 7–11 gs.), 5 m. S. at the mouth of the Avon, is the tidal *Burgh Island* with a restaurant.

We cross the Erme and the Yealm, before reaching (63½ m.) *Yealmlpton* (pron. 'Yampton') at the head of the Yealm estuary.

By bus, or preferably by boat, we may descend the Yealm to (4 m.) *Newton Ferrers* (*River Yealm*, RB. 16/6–25/, P. 8–14 gs.; *Beacon Hill*, similar charges; *Cliffside*, P. 7–12 gs., Apr.–Sept.; *Crown Yealm*, unlic., P. 7 gs.), an attractively situated village. The coastal scenery, to the S., with the ruined church of *Revelstoke*, is magnificent.

67½ m. *Plymstock* (Inn, P.R.). — 70½ m. *Plymouth*, entered by *Laira Bridge*, see Rte. 23c.

C. Viâ Newton Abbot and Totnes

ROAD, 48½ m. A 380. 16 m. *Newton Abbot*. — A 381. 24½ m. *Totnes*. — A 385. 32 m. junction with A 38; thence to Plymouth, see Rte. 23A.

From Exeter we follow A 38 for 5½ m., then bear left and ascend Telegraph Hill (763 ft.; 1 in 7). — 16 m. *Newton Abbot* (*Globe*, RB. 21/; *Commercial*, RB. 17/6, P. 27/), a railway centre (16,400 inhab.), is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Teign and the Lemon. Near the station, in the Torquay road, is *Ford House* (1610; adm. 1/; café), visited by Charles I (1625) and by William of Orange (1688), and in the centre of the town is the old *Tower of St. Leonard*, where William is said

to have been proclaimed king. To the W. is *Bradley Manor* (15th cent.; N.T.; adm. 1/, Tues. 2-5), with a Perp. chapel.

The church at *Hacombe* (E.E.; c. 1240), 3 m. E.S.E., has interesting effigies and brasses (15-17th cent.) of the Carew family. — A 382, the road ascending the Teign valley parallel with the railway, past Newton Abbot golf links, to (6 m.) Bovey Tracey and (12½ m.) Moretonhampstead (see Rte. 24) is an important approach to Dartmoor from the Torbay coast.

19 m. *Ipplepen* (r.; Grange, unlic., RB. 15/6-25/) has a 15th cent. church. At *Torbryan* (Church House Inn, a house of 1500), 1 m. W., the *Church contains a screen of c. 1430 and old glass. — 22½ m. *Little Hempston* (r.) has a 14th cent. parsonage (now a farmhouse), enclosing a square court and containing a fine hall.

24½ m. Totnes (*Royal Seven Stars*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Seymour*, RB. from 18/6; *Castle*, RB. 15/6, plain; *Château Bellevue*, 1 m. N.), one of the oldest boroughs in England (5550 inhab.), lies on the side of a hill and consists mainly of one long street with piazzas and many old houses with interesting interiors. At the upper end of the town are the *North Gate* and the keep of the Norman *Castle* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), which consists of two circular stories, with a walk round the upper one (*View). Lower down is the *Church*, a 15th cent. building with a noble red tower. It contains a coloured and gilt stone *Rood Screen (restored), formerly ascended by a unique stone staircase on the N. side, and good parclose screens. Near the church is the colonnaded *Guildhall*. Below the *East Gate*, in the pavement (l.), is the '*Brutus Stone*,' where (we are invited to believe) Brutus of Troy first set foot on English soil (indicator on adjoining house). Near the Dart Bridge is a monument to W. J. Wills (1834-61), one of the first explorers to cross Australia. Salmon and trout fishing is good (permits from the Dart Angling Assoc., Totnes).

About 2½ m. E. is *Berry Pomeroy Castle* (10-7, Sun. 2-5.30; adm. 6d.), a picturesque ruin, dating largely from the 16th cent. but going back in part (great gateway) to the 14th. — J. A. Froude (1818-94) was born at *Dartington* (Cott Inn), 2 m. N. of Totnes. *Dartington Hall* preserves part of a 14th cent. mansion but is better known as the centre of a successful modern experiment in rural economics, which includes a school, a theatre, forestry, fruit-growing and agricultural estates, and cider and textile mills. Tours of the estate may be made on application, in writing, to the Public Relations Office.

From Totnes a railway and by-roads ascend the pretty valley of the Dart to (9½ m.) *Ashburton* (Rte. 23A) viâ (3½ m.) *Staverton*, noted for its picturesque bridge, and (7 m.) *Buckfastleigh*. Steamer to *Dartmouth*, see Rte. 23A.

At (30 m.) *Avonwick* (Avon, P.R.) we cross the Avon and 1½ m. farther on we join the main road (A 38). Thence viâ (37½ m.) *Ivybridge* to (48½ m.) *Plymouth*, see Rte. 23A.

PLYMOUTH, one of the chief seaports of England, lies at the mouths of the Plym and Tamar and at the head of Plymouth Sound, a capacious and sheltered roadstead, to which (with its various arms and inlets) the importance of the place is mainly due. Along with the contiguous *Stonehouse* and *Devonport*, Plymouth forms one large community known as the

'Three Towns' and containing a joint population of 209,000 (incl. the garrison). It is a fortress of the first rank and as an arsenal it is second to Portsmouth alone. Its port carries on also a large foreign and coasting trade, mainly in china-clay.

Railway Stations. *North Road* (A 5; Rfmts.), for all services; *Friary* (B 6; Rfmts.), terminus of the S.R., in E. Plymouth; *Devonport* (B 3; Rfmts.; S.R.); *Devonport* (A 2; W.R.).

Hotels. *Duke of Cornwall* (B, C 4; 100 R.), Millbay Rd., RB. 22/, P. 12 gs.; *Grand* (a; C 5), on the Hoe, with view of the Sound, RB. 27/6, P. 14½ gs.; *Continental*, T.H. (B 4), Millbay Rd., RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; *Strathmore*, Elliott St. (C 5), RB. 17/6, P. 9-12 gs.; *Barncroft*, unlic., 68 North Rd. (A 5), RB. 15/.

Restaurants. *Genoni's*, 38 George St.; *Octagon*, 69 Union St.; *Lockyer*, Lockyer St.; *Goodbody's*, George St.

Post Office (B 5), Tavistock Rd. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 3 Lockyer Pl. (City Centre).

Motor-Bus Station (B 4) in Union St. for all country services; suburban services start from the City Centre.

Steam Ferries. For cars: from

Ferry Rd. (B 1) to *Torpoint* (every ½ hr., 1d., motor-cycle 9d., car from 1/); and from *St. Budeaux* to *Saltash* (every ½ hr., 1d., motor-cycle 6d., car from 1/). — For passengers: from *Admiral's Hard* (C 3) every ½ hr. (3d.) to *Cremyll* (Mt. Edgcombe; bus in connection to *Cawsand*); from *Phoenix Wharf* (C 6) to *Turnchapel* (every ½ hr., 3d.) and *Oreston* (4 times daily). — MOTOR LAUNCHES from the *Barbican* (C 6) to *Cawsand* and to *Bovisand* (1/), and from the *Barbican* or *Phoenix Wharf* round the warships and dockyard (3/).

Steamers in summer from the Great Western Docks (C 4) to *Looe* (5/ ret.), *Fowey* (7/), *Salcombe* (7/), *Dodman Point* (12/), etc.

Amusements. *Palace* (variety; B 4), Union St. — TENNIS, PUTTING, and BOWLS on the Hoe, in Central Park, etc. — BATHING in swimming-pools beneath the Hoe (C 5) and at Mount Wise (C 2). — BOATS for hire at W. Hoe Pier.

History. Plymouth was first fortified in the 15th cent. and has ever since played an important part in the maritime and naval history of England. It supplied seven ships to fight the Armada (1588), and it was in Plymouth Sound that the British fleet awaited the arrival of the Spaniards. It was the starting-point of many of the expeditions of Drake, Humphrey Gilbert, Cook, and Hawkins (a native of the town), and was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their way to America (comp. p. 82); and here, standing on the 'Mayflower' slab (see below), the mayor welcomed, in June 1919, the crew of the American seaplane NC 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic (via the Azores). In the Civil War Plymouth sided with the Parliamentarians, and it was the only town in S.W. England that escaped capture by the Royalists. In 1913, at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Plymouth, the suggestion was first made that resulted in the union of the three Methodist Churches in 1932. Capt. R. F. Scott (1868-1912), the Antarctic explorer, born at Devonport, is commemorated by monuments on Mount Wise and in St. Mark's church, Ford (Keyham), where he served as a choir-boy. In 1941 the city was severely damaged by German air bombardment, and the new plan for rebuilding the city centre is still (1956) under way.

The *Hoe (C 5) is a fine elevated esplanade with extensive lawns overlooking the Sound, on which Drake is said to have been playing bowls when the Spanish Armada hove in sight. Here stand the unsatisfactory *Armada Tercentenary Memorial* (1890), the *Naval War Memorial* (comp. p. 20), a statue of *Sir Francis Drake* (1884; a replica of that at Tavistock), and *Smeaton's Tower* (adm. 2d. in summer), the upper part of the third Eddystone Lighthouse (comp. below). The striking view from the Hoe (best from Smeaton's Tower) extends in clear weather to the Eddystone, 14 m. S. To the E., below the walls

of the Citadel, are the *Marine Biological Laboratory*, with an aquarium (open weekdays, 10-6 or 8, 6d.), and, near by, is the *Royal Marine War Memorial*.

The *Citadel* (C 5), erected in 1666, with a fine gateway and a statue of George II in Roman costume, is occupied by the military; the ramparts are shown 2-6. To the N. lies the old quarter of Plymouth and Sutton Pool with the quay known as the *Barbican* (B 6), where the trawlers land their fish. The sailing hence of the 'Mayflower' in 1620 is commemorated on the pier by a stone slab, an arch, and an inscription. Another slab refers to 'NC 4' (see above). Among the ancient buildings near by may be noted the remains of the gatehouse of the 14th cent. *Castle* (foot of Lambhay St.) and the *Old Custom House* (B 5; 1586). In New St., off the Barbican, is an Elizabethan house (adm. free 10-1, 2.15-6 or dusk, Sun. 3-5). Southside St., with remains of a Dominican monastery (tablet) leads, via Notte St. and St. Andrew's St., to St. Andrew's (B 5), the mother church of Plymouth, a 15th cent. structure with a good tower.

The nave, ruined by enemy action in 1941, is being restored. The entrails of Admiral Blake (1599-1657) are said to have been interred in or near the chancel. — Behind St. Andrew's is *Prysten House* (slightly damaged), a late 15th cent. monastic hostel with a galleried courtyard. The doorway leading to the cemetery has been restored as a 'Door of Unity' and a memorial to two American officers killed in the war of 1812-13.

From the church Royal Parade, a broad avenue, the main thoroughfare of the new city centre, runs W. to Derry's Cross. Where the new Armada Way, crossing this avenue, runs S. to the Hoe, there stands a flagstaff rising from a bronze representation of Drake's drum. The new Civic Centre, with a 14-story building containing the municipal offices, will be S. of Royal Parade. In Tavistock Rd. (B 5) are the *Public Library* (1956) and *Museum & Art Gallery* (daily 10-6, Sun 3-5), noted for paintings by Reynolds and other masters, a portrait of Sir John Hawkins, by Zuccari, Old Master drawings, Plymouth and Bristol porcelain, and the silver gilt Drake Cup (by Gessner of Zurich, 1571), said to have been presented to Drake by Elizabeth I after his circumnavigation.

To the W. of Plymouth proper lies Stonehouse, the main object of general interest in which is the *Royal William Victualing Yard* (C 3; no adm.), an immense establishment, 13 acres in extent, laid out by Rennie in 1826-35 and containing everything necessary for the commissariat of the navy. It is entered by a gate surmounted by a colossal statue of William IV.

In Wyndham St. in the N. part of Stonehouse is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (B 4), a 19th cent. Gothic building with a lofty spire.

Devonport (B, C 2, 3) lies to the W. and N. of Stonehouse Creek, and is easily reached by motor-bus or (more attractive) by small boat (fare 3d.) from the *Admiral's Hard* (C 3) in Stonehouse to the *Admiral's Stairs*, below Mount Wise (C 2).

The *Dockyard* (B, C 1, 2; adm. Mon.-Fri. at 9, 10, 11, 2,

3 and 4), with accommodation for the largest vessels, covers 240 acres and fronts on the *Hamoaze*, or estuary of the Tamar, which is reserved as a harbour for vessels of war. Farther N. are the *Gun Wharf* (A 2), with an interesting armoury, and the *Keyham Steam Yard* (A 1; adm. as for the Dockyard), for the refitting of vessels. In Keyham likewise is the *Royal Naval Engineering College* (350 cadets). — Excellent views are obtained from *Mount Wise* (C 2, 3), on which are the official residences of the General in Command and the Port Admiral; the Scott monument (1925; see above); and the United Services Cricket ground.

At the bottom of Fore St. is a tablet in memory of Polish sailors who fell in the Second World War; the *Sailors' Rest*, with accommodation for 1000 men, was founded by Agnes Weston (d. 1918). The *Devonport Column* adjoining the *Town Hall* (B 2; 1821–23), commemorates the change of name from 'Plymouth Dock' to Devonport (1824).

The granite *Breakwater (1812–41), 1 m. long, protecting the entrance of Plymouth Sound may be visited (2½ m.) by small boat, passing *St. Nicholas* or *Drake's Island*, where John Lambert, Cromwell's general, was confined from 1664 till his death in 1683.

STEAMERS in summer from Great Western Docks (C 4) make the trip round the *Eddystone Lighthouse, 14½ m. S. (5/, via Looe 7/; visitors not landed at the lighthouse). The present lighthouse, 135 ft. high, was built by Sir James Douglas in 1878–82, at a cost of £80,000; its light (two flashes every ½ min.) is visible for 17 m. Of its three predecessors, the first, built by Winstanley in 1696–1700, was swept away by a storm in 1703; the second, of wood, was destroyed by fire in 1755, and the third, Smeaton's lighthouse (94 ft. high), was removed in 1882 owing to the action of the sea on the reef supporting it.

On the Cornish peninsula opposite Stonehouse (ferry, see p. 169) is *Mount Edgcombe (D 2), formerly the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. The mansion house (16th cent.) was destroyed by enemy action in 1941, but the finely wooded park, commanding beautiful views, is open free on Wed., Sun., and BH. From Cremyll a motor-bus climbs to (2½ m.) the twin fishing-villages of *Kingsand* and *Cawsand* (Halfway House Inn, P. 8½ gs.). A fine cliff walk goes on thence via Penlee Point to *Rame Head* (2½ m.), with the Chapel of St. Michael (15th cent.).

The attractive excursion up the *Tamar* to (19 m.) *Weir Head* takes c. 5½ hrs. by boat from Phoenix Wharf (6/ return). Steering through the *Hamoaze* between Devonport (r.) and Torpoint (l.) we leave the mouth of the Lynher (p. 183) on the left, and enter the Tamar proper, the boundary between Devon and Cornwall. We pass under the *Royal Albert Bridge* of the railway (built by the younger Brunel in 1859; nearly ½ m. long, 100 ft. above high water) at the W. or Cornish end of which lies (4 m.) *Saltsash*. Above the bridge the river expands into a lake ½ m. wide, with the Tavy estuary to the right and Great Mis Tor visible in the distance to the N. At *Landulph* (l.) is the tomb of Theodore Palæologus (d. 1636), a descendant of the Byzantine emperors. On the same side, round the next bend, is *Pentillie Castle*, with its charming grounds. — 14 m. *Calstock*, see p. 173. The river makes a wide loop (3 m.) to the right to (17 m.) *Morwellham Quay* (Inn), about 1 m. short of the **Morwell Rocks* (r.; 300 ft.). At (19 m.) *Weir Head* we are within 4 m. of Tavistock (Rte. 24; to the N.E.). The fine scenery higher up is accessible by small boat only.

Among the pleasant bays to the S.E. are *Bovisand*, reached by water (p. 169), *Heybrook* (Seahorse, unlic., P. 6–8 gs.) and *Wembury* (N.T. 54 acres; bus from Plymouth), where the 15th cent. church overlooks the *Great Mew Stone*. Opposite *Warren Point*, on the Yealm estuary, lies Newton Ferrers (p. 167).

From Plymouth to *Truro* and *Penzance*, see Rte. 25; to *Princetown* (Dartmoor), see Rte. 24c; to *Newquay*, see Rt. 27A.

24. DARTMOOR

DARTMOOR is an elevated district in Devonshire rather over 200 sq. m. in extent, measuring 23 m. from N. to S., and 10-12 m. from E. to W. The mean elevation is about 1400 ft., but some of the hills are over 1800 ft. high and two of them exceed 2000 ft. The masses of granite known as 'Tors,' which crown many of the hills, are characteristic features. The streams are many, bright, and rapid, with numerous pools and 'stickles', and afford good trout fishing. Cattle and sheep are pastured on Dartmoor during summer, and the semi-wild Dartmoor ponies roam over it all the year round. The central portion (about 50,000 acres) forms what was anciently the royal 'Forest of Dartmoor,' and is an appanage of the Duchy of Cornwall. Henry III gave it to his brother Richard, and it then became a 'chase' (comp. p. 93), though it is still always referred to by its ancient title. The air on Dartmoor is pure and bracing, the scenery wild and romantic, and its antiquities include the rude stone remains of a primitive population, traces of early Saxon immigration, vestiges of the 'tanners,' and stone crosses indicating the way to other-day religious houses on its borders.

Two main roads, intersecting at Two Bridges, cross the moor: one leading from Tavistock to Ashburton, and the other from Plymouth to Moretonhampstead. It is to the N. and S. of the district through which these roads run that the wilder parts of Dartmoor are situated. The pedestrian is advised to provide himself with a good map and compass; to refrain from attempting to cross swampy spots (beware of bright green grass); to make for a valley if overtaken by a mist; and to remember that recent heavy rain is apt to make the streams impassable.

A. FROM EXETER TO TAVISTOCK VIA OKEHAMPTON

ROAD, 38½ m. (A 30 & A 386).

RAILWAY, 42 m., S.R. from the Central or St. David's stations in 1¼-1½ hr., going on to (59 m.) Plymouth. Principal stations: 7½ m. *Crediton*. — 11½ m. *Yeoford*, junction for Barnstaple and Ilfracombe. — 19½ m. *North Tawton*. — 26 m. *Okehampton*, junction for Bude and Padstow. — 32½ m. *Bridestow*. — 35½ m. *Lydford*. — 42 m. Tavistock.

A 30 runs nearly due W. and at (15½ m.) *Whiddon Down* leaves the Chagford road on the left. — At (18½ m.) *South Zeal* (Oxenham Arms, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.; Seven Stars Inn, RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs., at S. *Tawton*, 1 m. N.), beneath *Cosdon Beacon* (1799 ft.; view), we reach the N. edge of Dartmoor, and at (19½ m.) *Sticklepath* (Rising Sun Inn, RB. 15/, P. 6-8 gs.) we cross the Taw.

22½ m. *Okehampton* (*White Hart*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Plume of Feathers*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Fountain*, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), a small town (3900 inhab.), stands at the confluence of the East and West Okement, and is a good centre for exploring North Dartmoor (see Rtes. 24D, E, G). The *Castle*, ½ m. S.W., has some late-Norman work in the keep (adm. 6d. daily).

Yes Tor (2028 ft.; *View) and *High Willhays* (2039 ft.; highest point on Dartmoor) rise c. 4 m. S. of Okehampton and may be ascended thence in 2-3 hrs. A red flag on *Yes Tor* indicates danger from artillery practice. — An attractive walk leads via *Tongue End* to *Belstone* (Tors), 3½ m. S.E. of Okehampton (fine tors), and thence to (4½ m.) *Sticklepath* (see above). — The remote but lovely 14th cent. church at *Bratton Clovelly* lies 7½ m. W. of the Holsworthy road.

From Okehampton to *Torrington* via *Hatherleigh*, see p. 194; to *Lauceston*, etc., see Rte. 25A.

We now run parallel with the railway to Plymouth, which crosses the W. Okement by the lofty *Meldon Viaduct* (I.), and

after 2½ m. we leave on the right the main road to Cornwall. — 31 m. *Dartmoor Inn* (RB. 17/6, P. 7–10 gs.). About 1½ m. S.W. is *Lydford* (*Castle*, RB. 15/, P. 5–7 gs.; *Lydford House*, closed in winter), now a mere village, but preserving the ruined castle keep (1195), formerly the ‘Stannary’ prison (see below). Here the Forest Courts were believed to act in accordance with the maxim “first hang and draw, and then hear the cause, is Lydford Law.” **Lydford Gorge* (N.T., 37 acres; adm. 6d., 11–6, Easter–Oct.) is spanned by a single-arch bridge; 1 m. below it is the attractive *Cascade*, c. 100 ft. high, in the grounds of the *Manor Hotel* (adm. 6d.).

To reach **Tavy Cleave*, a deep rocky valley on Dartmoor, with bold tors on its W. side, we follow a green path leading E. across the common behind the *Dartmoor Inn*. We cross the *Lyd* by (2½ m.) stepping-stones and proceed E. to (3 m.) *Doe Tor* and S.E. to (3½ m.) *Hare Tor*, whence we descend S.E. to (4½ m.) the *Cleave*. — Another pleasant walk, crossing the *Lyd* ½ m. N.E. of the *Dartmoor Inn* (stepping-stones), ascends to (1 m.) *Brat Tor*, which is in full view from the stream. This walk may be extended to (1 m. N.E.) *Great Links Tor* (1908 ft.). — A fine moorland walk leads E. from *Brat Tor* to (2 m.) *Rattle Brook* and thence to (7 m.) *Okehampton* as described in Rte. 24D. From *Lydford* to *Princetown*, see Rte. 24C.

To the right of (35 m.) *Mary Tavy* rises *Brent Tor* (see below) and just short of *Tavistock* is *Kelly College*, a boys’ school founded in 1877.

38½ m. **TAVISTOCK** (*Bedford*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Queen’s Head*, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *New Market*), a grey-stone market town (5900 inhab.) on the *Tavy*, offers excellent headquarters for the exploration of W. Dartmoor. Of its ancient *Abbey* (founded in 981) the chief remains are the N. gatehouse (restored), a fragment of the cloister (in the churchyard) the infirmary hall (now the Unitarian chapel), and the Great Gateway and Still Tower. The latter are in the vicarage garden, in which also are three inscribed stones (?6th cent.), one with ogams. The church of *St. Eustachius* (15th cent.) contains a fine 17th cent. monument.

Tavistock, the centre of a once important mining district (tin, copper, and manganese), *Chagford*, *Ashburton*, and *Plympton* were the four ‘Stannary’ towns appointed by charter of Edward I for the weighing and stamping of tin and the holding of monthly mining courts. The title of Lord Warden of the Stannaries is still borne by the chief member of the Duke of Cornwall’s Council.

About ½ m. S., on the *Yelverton* road, is a statue (by Boehm) of Sir Francis Drake (1542–96), who was born at *Crowndale*, ½ m. farther down the *Tavy* (house pulled down; tablet on near-by farmhouse). — The conical *Brent Tor* (1100 ft.; view), with its chapel, is 4 m. N. of *Tavistock*. *Peter Tavy* is 2½ m. N.E. — From *Tavistock* to *Two Bridges*, see Rte. 24A. — MOTOR-BUSES run to *Princetown*, *Plymouth*, *Liskeard*, etc.

The road to *Plymouth* (15 m.; A 386) runs S.E. viâ (4 m.) *Horrabridge* (*Moorgate House*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.) and joins the *Princetown* road near *Yelverton* (Rte. 24C); the railway follows a more westerly route on the W. bank of the *Tavy*, recrossing the river just above its junction with the *Tamar*.

The road from *Tavistock* to *Liskeard* (A 390; 18½ m.) crosses the *Tamar* by the medieval *New Bridge* to (4½ m.) *Gunnislake*. *Calstock* (*Danescroft Valley*, unlic., RB. 16/, P. 6–10 gs.), 2½ m. S., has a graceful railway viaduct.

*Cotehele House, c. 2 m. S. of Gunnislake station via *Albaston* (bus from Tavistock), is a finely preserved medieval mansion (1485-1539), handed over in 1947 to the National Trust (adm. 2/6; Tues.-Sun., & BH. 10-6, May-Sept.; Wed., Sat., Sun., & BH. 2-6 Oct.-April; teas). Notable features are the original chapel and the 17-18th cent. furniture lent by Lord Mount Edgumbe. — Passing *Kit Hill* (1091 ft.; r.), we reach (10 m.) *Callington* (Blue Cap, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Chubb's, unlic.) with a noble church — 18½ m. *Liskeard*, see p. 183.

B. FROM EXETER TO TAVISTOCK VIA TWO BRIDGES

ROAD, 32 m. (A 30, B 3212, A 384). MOTOR-BUS to Moretonhampstead in c. 1 hr., going on in summer to Princetown; from Princetown to Tavistock in 35 min.

We follow A 30 for over 1 m. from the Exe Bridge and then ascend to the left on B 3212. Farther on a descent leads into the attractive upper valley of the Teign, which we cross at (6½ m.) *Steps Bridge* (Hotel, RB. 15/). — 12 m. Moretonhampstead (*White Hart*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; *White Horse*, similar charges), a pleasant little town with a colonnaded almshouse (1637), is a starting-point for the moorlands near the Teign, and is the railway station for Chagford (4½ m.).

To Chagford and Okehampton, see Rte. 24B; to Lustleigh and Bovey Tracey, see Rte. 24F.

We cross the Bovey and, at (15 m.) *Beetor Cross*, the moorland road from Chagford to Bovey Tracey. — 20 m. *Post Bridge* (East Dart, RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.), with an admirable example of a 'clapper,' or rude stone, bridge. — 24 m. Two Bridges (Hotel, RB. 25/, P. 10½ gs.) is just below the confluence of the West Dart and the Cowsic, the valley of the latter being particularly charming. On the Dart, 1½ m. N., is *Wistman's Wood*, one of the few old groves of stunted oaks that still linger on the Moor. About ¾ m. N.E. is *Crockern Tor* (1391 ft.), where the 'Tinnars' Parliament' was formerly attended by representatives of the four original 'Stannary' towns (p. 173).

Other excursions may be made to **Dartmeet*, about 4½ m. E., where the E. and W. Dart unite; to *Childe's Tomb*, 3 m. S.S.E.; and via (1 m.) *Tor Royal* to *Nun's* (or *Siward's*) *Cross*, 3 m. S.S.W., mentioned in 1240, and bearing the inscriptions 'Siward' and 'Boc Lond.' — Good walkers may proceed from Nun's Cross, by (4½ m.) an old mine on *Harter Tor*, to (5½ m.) the *Drizzlecombe Antiquities*, on the Plym, which include two fine menhirs, and thence W. to (7½ m.) *Sheepstor* (see p. 175). — From Two Bridges to Princetown and Plymouth and to Ashburton, see Rte. 24C.

At (26 m.) *Rendlestone* we join a road from Princetown. On the left, farther on, are the *Merrivale Antiquities*, which include a menhir and two double stone rows (850 ft. and 590 ft. long). — 27½ m. *Merrivale Bridge* (Dartmoor Inn, RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.). The main road goes on to (32 m.) *Tavistock*, passing *Roos Tor* and the three *Staple Tors* (1482 ft.) on the right, and the sphinx-shaped *Vixen Tor* and *Feather Tor* on the left.

C. FROM PLYMOUTH TO ASHBURTON VIA TWO BRIDGES

ROAD, 28 m. (A 386, B 3212, A 384). MOTOR-BUS to Dousland in 40 min.; also from Yelverton to Princetown (poor service) in 55 min.

RAILWAY to Yelverton, 10½ m., W.R. in ½ hr. Principal stations: 4½ m. *Plym Bridge*. — 7 m. *Bickleigh*. — 7½ m. *Shaugh Bridge*.

The Tavistock road runs N. from Plymouth and at (2½ m.) *Crown Hill* crosses A 374. We pass the Plymouth airport and, at (4½ m.) *Roborough* (George, 1 m. S., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), leave on the r. the road to *Bickleigh* (1½ m.).

To the N.E. (c. 1½ m.) is **Shaugh Bridge* (Rfmts.), at the junction of the Meavy and the Plym, below which is the wooded *Bickleigh Vale*, normally accessible to walkers as far as *Plym Bridge* (c. 4 m.). Above *Shaugh Bridge* is the fine cliff on the Plym known as the *Dewerstone*, and about 1 m. S.E. lies *Shaugh Prior* (Moorland, unlic., P. 7 gs.). Thence to *Ivybridge* (8 m.) see p. 163.

9 m. *Yelverton* (*Rock*, RB. 21/, P. 8–12 gs.; *Moorland Links*, with grounds, similar charges; *Devon Tors*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) lies on the edge of *Roborough Down* (golf links), and is a good starting-point for W. Dartmoor.

WALKS. We follow the road S. past *Roborough Rock*, diverge to the right after 2½ m., and in ½ m. more we turn right again for (4 m.) *Buckland Abbey* (N.T.; adm. 1/; Easter–Sept. daily 11–6, Sun. 2–6; winter Wed., Sat., Sun. 3–5). Founded by the Cistercians in 1278, it was most probably the birth-place of Sir Richard Grenville (1542–91) and was purchased in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake. Remains of the original buildings include the tithe barn and the church tower, which is incorporated in the present house. This is now a Drake, Naval, and West Country museum, with personal relics of Drake and Grenville (Drake's drum is shown in summer) and nine Elizabethan portraits from the Clarendon Collection. About 1 m. farther on is the village of *Buckland Monachorum* (fine Perp. church with a monument to Lord Heathfield, d. 1790, the defender of Gibraltar), whence a path runs N.E. to (1 m.) *Roborough Down*.

Another good walk is as follows. A lane near the Rock Hotel leads E.S.E. to (1½ m.) *Meavy*, with an old village cross and an oak 25 ft. in girth. Hence we proceed E. to (1½ m.) *Sheepstor*, with its 15th cent. priest's house, the tomb of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak (d. 1868), and an ancient bull-ring. In the S. side of the tor (845 ft.) that gives name to the village is the 'Pixies' Cave.' About 2 m. S.E. are the *Drizzlecombe Antiquities* (see above). To the N.W. of *Sheepstor* is *Burrator Lake* (a reservoir for Plymouth), which we leave to the right. At the W. end of the dam we turn to the left and follow the road past *Yennaden Down* to (2 m.) *Dousland*.

10½ m. *Dousland* (Manor Hotel) is ½ m. S. of *Walkhampton*, with its 14th cent. church-house and fine 15th cent. church. *Yennaden Down* (r.) commands a view of the valley of the Meavy, *Sheepstor*, and *Burrator Lake*, with a particularly fine grouping of the tors. — 15 m. *Princetown* (1395 ft.), just within the W. boundary of Dartmoor Forest, is an excellent starting-point for its central and W. districts. It owes its existence to the *Prison* opened in 1809 for French and (after 1813) American prisoners of war, the total number at one period being over 9000. The church was built and fitted up by the prisoners (1814), and a memorial window (1910) and gateway (1928) commemorate the 218 Americans who died on the Moor. In 1850 the building was reopened as *Dartmoor Convict Prison* (not shown), and in a mutiny in 1932 a part of the buildings was burned down. Some of the adjacent district has been brought under cultivation by convict labour.

FROM PRINCETOWN TO LYDFORD, 12 m., an easy walk, partly across the moor. A road, passing the prison, leads N.W. to the Tavistock road, which we follow to (3 m.) *Merrivale Bridge* (Rte. 24B). About 1 m. farther on, at a point where a water-course runs under the road, we strike N.N.W. over the common for (5 m.) *Cox Tor* (1452 ft.; view). A lane on the N. side of the hill on which the tor stands leads to (5½ m.) a farmhouse whence a path runs W. to (6½ m.) **Peter Tavy Combe*, with its charming cascades. About ¼ m. from the lower end of the combe is the village of *Peter Tavy*, from the church of which a lane runs N. to (7½ m.) *Mary Tavy*. Beyond this village we follow the road N. through Blackdown for c. 1½ m., and then take a rough track to the left, which crosses the shoulder of *Gibbet Hill* (1159 ft.) to (10½ m.) a gate near *Lydford Station*. Here we turn (r.) into a road running N.E. to (12 m.) *Lydford*.

From Princetown to *Okehampton*, see Rte. 24D; to *Ivybridge*, see Rte. 24G.

At (16½ m.) *Two Bridges* (Rte. 24B) we keep to the right. — 19 m. *Dunnabridge*. — 21 m. **Dartmeet*, where the E. and W. Dart unite, is 1½ m. N.E. of *Hexworthy* (Forest Inn, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs.), a fine view-point. — At (24½ m.) *New Bridge* we cross the Dart and skirt Holne Chase. Thence to (28 m.) *Ashburton*, see p. 162.

FROM HEXWORTHY (see above) TO SOUTH BRENT. We follow the road S.E. above the right bank of the Dart to (4 m.) *Holne* (Church House, P.R., RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.), a picturesque village, the birthplace of Charles Kingsley (1819-75), 1½ m. from Holne Bridge on the main road. From here, beyond the *Moor Gate*, we proceed S.W. across the common to (5½ m.) the *Mardle*. We cross the stream and strike S. to (6 m.) *Pupers* and (7½ m.) *Hickaton Hill*, with its fine pounds and hut circles. To the S. of the hill flows the Avon, which we take as our guide to (9½ m.) **Shipley Bridge*. Hence a lane descends the valley to (12 m.) *South Brent*, where we join the main Exeter-Plymouth road (Rte. 23A).

D. FROM PRINCETOWN TO OKEHAMPTON

16½ m. This is a fine moorland route for robust walkers. There is no very heavy ground, and the ascents are gradual.

From Princetown to (1½ m.) *Rendlestone*, see above. We then strike N.N.W. to (3½ m.) *Great Mis Tor* (1761 ft.), with its fine rock-basin. From the tor we descend N.E. to (4½ m.) the Walkham, the left bank of which we ascend to (5½ m.) a bend, where we cross the stream. We then keep a course a little W. of N., which brings us to (7½ m.) the Tavy, just above a ford where it receives a stream from the N.E. Our line now lies N.N.W. to (8½ m.) *Rattle Brook*, which we ascend to (11 m.) its source. Thence we cross the ridge to the N. and (keeping a little E. of N.) descend to the left bank of the West Okement, under (12 m.) *Black Tor*, which rises high above the right bank, with *Yes Tor* and *High Willhays* behind it (see p. 172). About ½ m. downstream is the **Island of Rocks*, just above which is a fine cascade. We descend the left bank to (13 m.) a point where the river bends towards the E., and about ½ m. farther on we cross to the right bank, and soon reach (14½ m.) *Melidon Viaduct*, 2½ m. S.W. of *Okehampton* (Rte. 24A).

Another fine cross-moor route (c. 14 m.) from Princetown to Okehampton via *Cranmere Pool* is described in the reverse direction in Rte. 24G.

E. FROM OKEHAMPTON TO CHAGFORD BY THE MOOR

This is an easy walk of 10½ m., over good ground.

We follow the Row Tor road (Rte. 24G) for 1½ m. and then diverge to the left. Keeping the Blackaven to the right, we reach (2 m.) a ford and stepping-stones on the East Okement. Thence we cross the ridge S.E. to (3 m.) the Taw and ascend its left bank to (3½ m.) its junction with a stream from the S.E. We cross the streams and proceed E. to (4½ m.) *White Moor Circle*. About 1½ m. farther on, in the same general direction, we reach the road (see below), which we follow S.E. to (7 m.) *Moortown*. A lane runs hence, first S. and then E., to (8 m.) *Gidleigh* (Gidleigh Park, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), with the keep of an Edwardian castle. From this point a road leads E. to *Murchington* and (10½ m.) *Chagford*.

Moortown may be reached from Okehampton also by road (7½ m.) via (3½ m.) *Sticklepath* and thence across the Taw and round the base of *Cosdon* or *Cawsand Beacon* (1799 ft.; view), 6 m. N.W. of Chagford.

Chagford (*Moor Park*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½–12 gs.; *Mill End*, unlic., 1½ m. N.E., RB. from 17/6, P. 6–10 gs.; *Moorlands*, RB. 21/, P. 7–12½ gs.; *Easton Court*, unlic., 1½ m. N.E., RB. 35/, P. 14 gs.; *Three Crowns*, RB. 17/6–21/; *Ring of Bells*), an old 'Stannary' town (p. 173) of quiet charm, is a good starting-point for excursions on N. or E. Dartmoor.

MOTOR-BUSES run to *Moretonhampstead*, *Bovey Tracey*, *Newton Abbot*, *Okehampton*, *Exeter*, etc.

WALKS. A pleasant round may be taken via *Teigncombe*, 2½ m. W., to (4 m.) the stone remains near *Kes Tor* (1433 ft.), and thence N. to (5 m.) the *Scorhill Circle* and *Wallbrook Clapper*, and back via (6 m. N.E.) *Gidleigh*. — A longer walk leads S.W. to (4½ m.) *Fernworthy* and (6 m.) the *Grey Wethers*, two stone circles near the head of the South Teign. — *Cranmere Pool* (boggy) lies 7½ m. W. of Chagford, and thence the moorland walker may push on to Okehampton (6½ m. N.), *Lydford* (5½ m. W.), or *Two Bridges* (7½ m. S.). — Other points of interest are (3 m. N.E.) *Cranbrook Castle* (an ancient camp) and (4 m.) **Fingle Bridge*; and the *Drewsteignton Dolmen*, c. 2½ m. N. **Grim's Pound*, 4½ m. S., is a good example of a British walled settlement, containing a score or so of hut circles.

F. FROM CHAGFORD TO ASHBURTON

1. VIA BEETOR CROSS, 12½ m. The road leads to the S. by *Meldon Hill* to (2½ m.) *Beetor Cross*, on the Princetown road, whence we follow the lane to the S. A turning (3½ m.) on the left leads to *North Bovey* (1½ m.; Manor House, RB. 28/–42/, P. 11–19½ gs.), with its ancient oaks and village cross; and 1 m. farther on, on the same side, is a road leading to *Manaton* (1½ m.; Kestor; Hound Tor Inn), a delightful village (fine views), near *Lustleigh Cleave* (see below). About ½ m. farther on a road diverges to the right for (3 m.) *Widcombe-in-the-Moor* (Old Inn), a beautifully situated village associated with the song of 'Widdicombe Fair.' Its Perp. church, with a tower

120 ft. high, is known as the 'Cathedral of Dartmoor.' The fair is still held in Sept. Our route continues straight on to the S. We soon reach the common, where we have a view of the curious rock-pile of *Bowerman's Nose* (l.) and farther on of *Hound Tor* and *Hay Tor* (l.). We pass (8 m.) *Hemsworth Gate* and *Rippon Tor* (both on the left), and continue due S. to (10½ m.) *Welstor Cross*, beyond which we descend S.E. to (12½ m.) *Ashburton* (Rte. 23A).

2. VIA MORETONHAMSTEAD AND BOVEY TRACEY. The road at first leads N.E. to (1½ m.) *Easton*, where we join the main road and turn right, following it through (4½ m.) *Moretonhampstead* (Rte 24B) to (7½ m.) the turning on the right for (8 m.) *Lustleigh (Cleave)*, with its interesting church and famous **Cleave*, a moorland valley 1 m. W. of the station. On the tor first reached from the latter is a rocking-stone known as the *Nutcrackers*, about 1 m. W. by N. of which is *Little Silver*, a thatched cottage in a charming nook, whence a path leads up through the wood to (¾ m.) *Manaton* (see above). — From *Lustleigh* we proceed S. to (11½ m.) *Bovey Tracey* (*Dolphin*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Edgemoor*, RB. 17/6, P. 8–13 gs.; *Dartmoor*, RB. 14/6, P. 6–9 gs.; *Colehayes Park*, RB. 21/, P. 8–12 gs.; *Riverside*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 6–8 gs.), a town of 3650 inhab. affording good headquarters for excursions in S.E. Dartmoor and the lower Teign Valley (E.). The Perp. church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, contains a remarkable coloured stone screen and pulpit.

John Cann's Rocks, 1 m. N.W., and *Bottor Rock*, 1½ m. N.E., are two good points of view. — MOTOR-BUSES run to *Haytor* and *Widecombe*; *Moretonhampstead* and *Princetown*; etc.

Leaving *Bovey Tracey*, we ascend W. from the station. The second turning on the right (12½ m.) is the road to **Becky* or *Becka Fall* (3 m.) and *Manaton* (4 m.). Our road continues to ascend and beyond *Yarner Wood* (N.) reaches (16 m.) *Haytor* (*Moorland*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8–11 gs.; *Rock Inn*, RB. 21/, P. 8–12 gs.; *Pinchaford Farm*; *Haytor*, at *Ilslington*, 1 m. S.E., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.). On the right rises the double-headed *Hay Tor* (1491 ft.) and on the left *Rippon Tor* (1563 ft.), two good points of view. At (16½ m.) *Hemsworth Gate* we join the route described above. — 21½ m. *Ashburton*, see Rte. 23A.

G. FROM OKEHAMPTON TO IVYBRIDGE ACROSS DARTMOOR

This long day's walk (c. 27½ m.) leads through the wilder parts of Dartmoor. The ground round the sources of the West Okement and the East Dart is heavy, but in dry weather it presents little difficulty.

We ascend the hill S. of the station and take the left branch at (1 m.) the fork. This leads S., between *Row Tor* (r.) and the *Blackaven* (l.), and crosses (3 m.) a 'clapper' bridge. From the end of the road, 2 m. farther on, we continue in the same direction (S.) to (6½ m.) *Cranmere Pool*, now drained and simply

a boggy hollow. Hence we proceed S.E. to (7 m.) *East Dart Head*, a well-defined hollow in the fen. Following the left bank of the stream for 2 m. we cross it at a point where it turns E. We go on S. to (9½ m.) the valley of the West Dart, skirt the hillside, with the river to our right, and reach (12 m.) *Wistman's Wood* (r.), from (12½ m.) the S. end of which a path runs S. to (14 m.) *Two Bridges* (Rte. 24B). Thence by road to (15½ m.) *Princetown*, see Rte. 24C. Here we pass on to the common by the opening near the Railway Inn and follow a nearly straight track running S.E. to (17½ m.) *Nun's Cross* (Rte. 24B). An old track, known as Abbot's Way, running first S.E. and thence S.W., leads to (18½ m.) a ford on the Plym. The path on the other side is ill-defined, but a S.E. course will bring us to (20 m.) *Erme Head* (c. 1530 ft.), with its mining remains. Descending the left bank of the Erme, we reach (21 m.) a stream coming from some clay-works. Crossing this and keeping S.E., we reach (21½ m.) the old railway track, which we follow S. to (23½ m.) the slope of *Three Barrows* (1522 ft.; view) and (25½ m.) a point c. ½ m. E. of Harford church. About ¼ m. farther on we descend S.S.W. to (26 m.) a gate, from which a lane leads in the same direction to (27½ m.) *Ivybridge* (Rte. 23A).

25. FROM EXETER AND FROM PLYMOUTH TO PENZANCE

A. From Exeter to Penzance

ROAD, 110 m. A 30. To (22½ m.) Okehampton, see Rte. 24A. — 41 m. Launceston. — 63½ m. Bodmin. — 76½ m. Fraddon (l. after 1 m. for Truro and the Lizard). — 93½ m. Redruth. — 97 m. Camborne. — 110 m. Penzance.

RAILWAY, 131½ m., W.R. in 3½-5 hrs. Principal stations. To (52 m.) Plymouth, see Rte. 23. — 56½ m. Saltash. — 69½ m. Liskeard, junction for Looe (8½ m.). — 78½ m. Bodmin Road, junction for Bodmin (3½ m.) and Wadebridge (10½ m.). — 82½ m. Lostwithiel, junction for Fowey (5½ m.). — 86½ m. Par, junction for Newquay (20½ m.). — 105½ m. Truro, junction for Falmouth (11½ m.). — 110½ m. Chacewater, junction for Perranporth (8 m.). — 114½ m. Redruth. — 118½ m. Camborne. — 120½ m. Gwinear Road, junction for Helston (8½ m.). — 125½ m. St. Erth, junction for St. Ives (4½ m.). — 129½ m. Marazion. — 131½ m. Penzance.

From Exeter to (22½ m.) Okehampton, see Rte. 24A. We bear right after 3½ m. for (28½ m.) *Bridestowe* ('Briddystow'; Fox & Hounds, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 18/6). — About 2 m. N. of (37 m.) *Lifton* (Arundell Arms, RB. 25/, P. 10 gs., Apr.-Sept.) is the 15th cent. manor of *Wortham*, and 3 m. S.E. is the fine early 17th cent. mansion of *Sydenham*. — In 2½ m. we cross the Tamar and enter Cornwall.

Cornwall is strictly speaking a 'duchy' and not a county or shire, and the eldest son of the sovereign, as hereditary Duke of Cornwall, possesses valuable rights. Whether Cornwall was ever visited by the Phœnicians is a moot point, but that it was known to the Greeks more than four centuries before our era is certain. The *Cassiterides*, mentioned by Herodotus as yielding tin, undoubtedly included the peninsula as well as the Scilly Isles. Fishing (pilchards) has always been important in Cornwall, and china-clay, granite, and

slate are yielded in large quantities. Most of the tin and copper mines have long been shut down and many Cornish miners emigrated to America and South Africa. The duchy remained Celtic long after the rest of England was Saxon, and traces of a Celtic origin are seen in the dark hair and complexions of many of the present inhabitants, while the ancient 'Cornish' language did not become extinct as a spoken dialect until the second half of the 19th cent. It is still preserved in a few printed books and survives also in place and personal names. The frequently recurring prefixes 'Tre,' 'Ros,' 'Pol,' 'Lan,' 'Caer,' and 'Pen' mean respectively 'dwelling,' 'heath,' 'pool,' 'church,' 'town' or 'fort,' and 'summit' or 'headland.' Wrestling, a traditional Cornish sport, may be seen at Summercourt Fair (p. 181) on Sept. 25th. — The famous cliff-scenery of the rugged coast is seen at its best between Newquay and Boscastle, at Land's End, and in the Lizard. The heathy interior abounds with prehistoric antiquities, and is comparatively treeless; but it is a libel to say that "Cornwall does not grow wood enough to make a coffin." The climate is mild; sub-tropical plants flourish and early flowers and vegetables are grown in large quantities in the S.W. — The humours and traits of the 'Delectable Duchy' are portrayed in many stories by 'Q' (Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch).

41 m. Launceston (*White Hart*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *King's Arms*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a pleasant town of 4450 inhab., anciently known as *Dunheved* ('hill-head'), rises between two hills. On the summit of one is a ruined Norman *Castle* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the chief relic of which is the fine circular keep. George Fox was imprisoned here in 1656. On the other is a public park; both command views. The *South Gate* is the only remaining town-gate. *St. Mary Magdalen* (14th cent. tower) has elaborate carving on the exterior (1510–24), notably on the S. porch. A Norman arch from an Augustinian priory is now the entrance to the White Hart Hotel.

From Launceston to *Padstow*, see Rte. 27; a railway (W.R.) runs to *Plymouth viâ Tavistock*.

49½ m. *Five Lanes* is ½ m. S. of *Altarnun*, with *St. Nonna's* holy well and a fine 14th cent. church notable for its woodwork. — We cross the wild Bodmin Moor and at (53½ m.) *Bolvantor*, with the noted Jamaica Inn, pass about 1½ m. N.W. of *Dozmary Pool* (890 ft.), the lake into which Sir Bedivere threw Excalibur at King Arthur's behest. The spirit of Tregeagle, an unjust steward of Lanhydrock, is doomed in popular belief to empty the pool with a leaky limpet shell. About 3 m. N.W. rise *Brown Willy* and *Row Tor* (p. 193). — 63½ m. Bodmin (*Royal*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Cat & Fiddle Inn*, RB. 12/6) is the county town of Cornwall (6050 inhab.). The church (15th cent.; restored) is the largest old church in Cornwall; it contains a *Font of c. 1200, a movable piscina (1495), interesting woodwork, and the remarkable tomb of Prior Vivian (d. 1533).

The General station is ½ m. S. of the centre; from the North station trains run to Wadebridge and Padstow (see Rte. 27). — *Lanhydrock House*, 2½ m. S., has a fine 17th cent. gatehouse and gallery (N.T.; adm. 2–6, Wed. & Sat. Apr.–Sept. 1/; garden 1/), while c. 4½ m. N.E. lies *Cardinham*, with a good 15th cent. church (bench-ends) and a Celtic cross. — For the road to Newquay and to Plymouth, see Rte. 27A.

We now enter the china-clay country, and the conical white waste dumps are seen on all sides. — 71 m. *Roche Station*. To the left is (1 m.) Roche village (Commercial), with Roche

Rocks and *Hensbarrow* (1034 ft.) rising behind. — At (75½ m.) *Indian Queens* the Newquay road bears off to the right and at (76½ m.) *Fraddon* the main road from N. Cornwall comes in on the right.

About 1 m. farther on A 39 bears to the left, affording a direct approach to Truro, Falmouth, and the Lizard, viâ (4½ m.) *Ladock* (Falmouth Arms, RB. 15/). Near (6½ m.) *Probus* it joins the Plymouth-Truro road (Rte. 25a).

78½ m. *Summercourt*, famous for its fair (p. 180). — At 87 m. we cross the road from Truro to Perranporth, which lies 4 m. N.

Perranporth (*Droskyn Castle*, RB. 22/6, P. 9–16 gs.; *Perranporth*, RB. 22/6, P. 8–12 gs., open always; unlic.: *Sully's*, RB. 17/6, P. 8–10½ gs.; *Ponsmere*, P. 6½–10 gs.) is a growing seaside resort on Perran Bay, noted for surf-bathing. About 1½ m. N. are the remains of the small *Church of St. Piran*, restored to the light of day in 1835, after having been buried in the sand for upwards of 700 years. It is believed to have been erected over the tomb of St. Piran in the 7th century. About 1½ m. E. of Perranporth is the ancient amphitheatre of *Perran* or *St. Piran's Round*, 130 ft. in diameter. — *St. Agnes* (St. Agnes, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), 4 m. S.W., was the birthplace of John Opie (1767–1807), the painter. — *Porhtowan*, 2½ m. farther S.W., is a popular little bay.

93½ m. *Redruth* (*Oates'*), in the midst of the tin and copper district, is the Cornish mining centre, with the *Mining Exchange*, and is now incorporated with Camborne (35,800 inhab.). The house of Wm. Murdock (1754–1839), discoverer of gas as an illuminant, etc., has been restored as a memorial to him and to Richard Trevithick (1771–1833), the engineer. At *Gwennap Pit*, a grassy hollow 1½ m. S.E., Wesley used to preach to large congregations of miners, and huge Methodist gatherings still take place at Whitsuntide. To the S.W. is seen *Carn Brea Hill* (735 ft.), occupied from Neolithic times to the Middle Ages, with the *Dunstanville monument* (1836).

From *Portreath* (Hotel, P. 7 gs.), a small resort 4 m. N.W. of Redruth (bus), the coast road (B 3301) runs S.W. to (5½ m.) *Gwithian*, skirting as many miles of seal-haunted cliff, owned by the N.T., including *Godrevy Point*, the E. horn of St. Ives Bay.

At (97 m.) Camborne (*Tyack's*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 14/6) is the School of Metalliferous Mining, with the Hunt Memorial Museum (fine minerals). Also in the town is the Holman Museum of Engineering (weekdays 9–12, 2–4). Trevithick was born at Pool, between Redruth and Camborne, and lived for 25 years at Penponds, W. of Camborne, where his cottage survives; while the Trevithick Site Museum, with old engines, at East Pool, may be seen on application at the near-by petrol station. — 103½ m. *Hayle* (*White Hart*, RB. 13/6; *Penmare*, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7–9½ gs.) is a small port on the estuary at the head of St. Ives Bay, opposite Lelant. About 1 m. farther on diverges (r.) the road to St. Ives (4½ m.).

The intervening places are the seaside and golfing resorts of (1 m.) *Lelant* (Lelant, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.), with the mother church of St. Ives, and (3 m.) *Carbis Bay* (Carbis Bay, RB. 25/, P. 10–14 gs.; *Gwel-Marten*, RB. 21/, P. 8–15 gs., Mar.–Sept. Unlic.: *Carrack Gladden*, P. 7½–12 gs.; *Karenza*, P. 8 gs., Apr.–Sept.; *Headlands*, *Porthrepton*, P. 6½–12 gs.). The *Knill Monument*, erected in 1782 by a mayor of St. Ives, 1 m. W. of Carbis Bay, is the scene of a quaint ceremony every fifth year (last in 1956).

St. Ives (*Tregenna Castle*, well situated, RB. from 30/, P. 12-21 gs.; *St. Ives Bay*, RB. from 27/6, P. 9-17 gs., May-Sept.; *Porthminster*, RB. 19/, P. from 11 gs.; *Chy-an-Albany, Garrack*, RB. 17/6, P. 8-13 gs., Apr.-Oct.; *Chy-an-Drea*, P. 8-13½ gs.; *Western*, RB. 15/6, P. 7-10 gs.; and many private hotels), on one of the most charming bays in England, has a long record as a pilchard-fishing town (9050 inhab.) but is now rather a favourite seaside-resort (fine sandy beach) and a haunt of artists; and paintings to suit all tastes may be viewed in many small picture-galleries and in the *Museum*, which covers also local crafts. The parish church (15th cent.; good benches), in the quaint old part of the town, is dedicated to *St. Ia*, an Irish saint believed to have suffered martyrdom here in the 5th century. By the S. porch is a 15th cent. cross. — The conspicuous *Trencrom Hill* (N.T.; view) lies 3 m. S. — *Towednack*, 3 m. S.W. on a lane off the Zennor road, has a plain little church with a 13th cent. chancel arch. — There are fine points on the coast S.W. of St. Ives, but the road via *Zennor* (4 m.), *Morvah* (8 m.), and *St. Just* (12 m.) to (18 m.) *Land's End* is hilly and not very interesting (see p. 190).

110 m. **PENZANCE** (i.e. 'holy headland'), a seaport (20,650 inhab.) delightfully situated on *Mount's Bay*, may be considered, owing to its mild climate and charming surroundings, the capital of what is somewhat ambitiously styled the 'Cornish Riviera.' Its fisheries and its market gardens are important. Penzance is the best headquarters for excursions in the Land's End district, and the archæologist will find many interesting monuments within reach. John Davidson (1857-1909), the Scottish poet, drowned himself here.

Hotels. Queen's, on the front, RB. 19/6-32/6, P. 8-15 gs.; Union, Chapel St., RB. from 21/, P. 35/; Mount's Bay, on the front, P. 9-12 gs., Apr.-Oct.; Regent, Chapel St., RB. 19/6, P. 7-10 gs.; Western, Alverton St., P. from 9 gs.; Royale, RB. 25/, P. from 9 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Yacht, on the front, RB. 15/-22/6, P. 7-12 gs.; Alexandra, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6½-8½ gs.

Post Office, Market Jew St. —

INFORMATION BUREAU, 104 Market Jew St.

Motor-Buses from the Station to the Esplanade; *Land's End*; *St. Just*; *Gurnard's Head* and *Zennor*; *St. Ives*; *Lamorna* and *Treen*; *Mousehole*; *Helston* and *Falmouth*; *Truro* and *Plymouth*. **Steamer and Air Service** to the *Scilly Islands*, see Rte. 26c.

Golf Course at *Leant*, 6½ m. N.E. — **BATHING POOL** at Battery Rocks, E. end of Promenade.

We enter the town from the E., alongside the station. Thence Market Jew St. ascends to the *Market House* (1836), in front of which is a statue of Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), a native of the town. A tablet on the Union Hotel, W. of the harbour, records that the first announcement of the victory of Trafalgar was made from the Minstrel Gallery here. From the Market House or from Alverton St. several streets lead down to the sea-front, passing the *Morrah Gardens* (sub-tropical vegetation), with the *Penzance Library* (rare Cornish books and prints) and the ancient *Market Cross*. In the attractive *Penlee Park*, off Morrah Rd., is the interesting *Museum* of natural history and Cornish antiquities; and in Alverton St. is the *Royal Geological Society Museum* (adm. free to both; 10-5). On the N. side of the town, not far from the station, are the remains of *Lescudjack Castle*, an ancient hill-fort (view).

Among the interesting points in the nearer environs are *Gulval*, 1 m. N.E., with luxuriant graveyard and vicarage garden; *Bleu Bridge*, 1½ m. N., a slab-bridge with an inscribed stone (?7th cent.; 'Quenatavus Iedinu filius');

Madron, 2 m. N.W., the mother church of Penzance (view of Mount's Bay), with a ruined baptistery 1 m. farther N.W. — *Castle-an-Dinas* (765 ft.; view), with traces of a British hill-fort, lies to the left of the uninteresting St. Ives road. — St. Michael's Mount (p. 187) may be reached by boat.

The Esplanade has been continued to (1 m.) Newlyn (*Chypons*, RB. 17/6, P. 7-11½ gs.; *Antoine*, P. 7-9 gs., both unlic.), a fishing village which has given its name to a school of 'open-air' artists. Here are the *Passmore Edwards Art Gallery* (adm. 6d.) and *St. Peter's Church*, beautifully fitted up in 1937, with a fine sculptured crucifix (1941) by the vicar, and other work by Newlyn artists. The road beyond Newlyn ends at (3 m.) Mousehole (pron. 'Mowsal'; *Old Coastguards*, unlic., P. 8-11 gs.; *Lobster Pot*, RB. 18/6, P. 8-12 gs.), a most picturesque fishing village, with a fine Elizabethan house, Keigwin Arms. *Paul Church*, ½ m. inland, is the burial-place of Dolly Pentreath (d. 1777), usually described as the last person who spoke Cornish. From Mousehole we may follow the coast-line by a footpath to (5½ m.) *Lamorna Cove* (Hotel, RB. 18/, P. 6½-10½ gs., Mar.-Oct.). Near *Boleigh*, 1½ m. inland, are two menhirs and a stone circle, known as the *Pipers* and the *Merry Maidens*. The cliff walk may be prolonged to (13 m.) the *Logan Rock* (see Rte. 26).

B. From Plymouth to Penzance

ROAD, 81½ m. A 38. 3 m. *Devonport-Torpoint Ferry* (see p. 169). — 19 m. *Liskeard*. — A 390. 30 m. *Lostwithiel*. — 38 m. *St. Austell* (by-pass). — 51½ m. *Truro*. — A 39, A 394. 68½ m. *Helston*. — 81½ m. *Penzance*.

RAILWAY, see Rte. 25A.

From Devonport (see Rte. 23) we cross the Hamoaze by floating bridge to (3½ m.) *Torpoint*, in Cornwall.

From Plymouth A 388 runs N.W. to (4 m.) *St. Budeaux*, whence another ferry (see p. 169) crosses the Tamar estuary to *Saltash*, an old Cornish borough (7900 inhab.) dominated by the Royal Albert Bridge (p. 171). *Trematon Castle* lies 1½ m. S.W., and *Ince Castle*, 2½ m. farther on, overlooks the Lynher, a beautifully wooded river. From Saltash A 374, crossing the Lynher and the Tiddy, joins A 38 11 m. from Plymouth.

5 m. *Antony House* (1721; adm. daily 2.30-6, exc. Tues. & Fri., May-Sept., 2/6) contains original panelling and furniture. — 8½ m. *Sheviock* is 1 m. N.E. of *Whitsand Bay* (Hotel, P. 8-13 gs., good), a long sandy bay, with golf links, extending E. to Rame Head. — Beyond (11 m.) *Polbathick* A 387 leads W. to Looe (7 m.).

At Polbathick the road on the right leads in 1 m. to little town of *St. Germans*, where the striking church, with two W. towers and a deep-set Norman porch, served as the cathedral of Cornwall until 1049. — About 3 m. S.W. of Polbathick is *Downderry* (Wide Sea, unlic., P. 7-11 gs.; *Sea View*, May-Sept., P. 8½ gs.; *Eddystone*), a quiet seaside resort, with good bathing.

Looe (in W. Looe, *Nailzee Point*, RB. 21/, P. 12-18 gs.; *Rock Towers*, unlic., Mar.-Oct., RB. 21/, P. 9-14 gs.; *Headland*, *Hannafore Point*, P. 9-14 gs.; in E. Looe, *Boscarn*, RB. 18/6, P. 8-12 gs.; *Looe*, P. 10-14 gs.; *Tregertha*, P. 7-11 gs., all Apr.-Oct.; *Ship*) is a little port and popular seaside resort (3800 inhab.) on both banks of the Looe River. Pleasant walks may be taken inland to (3 m.) *Duloe*, with its stone circle, and (4 m.) *St. Keyne's Well*, the subject of a humorous ballad by Southey. — About 4½ m. W. is *Polperro* (*Claremont*, unlic., P. 8-10½ gs.; *Noughts & Crosses*, P. 8-12 gs.), a quaint and popular fishing-village in a narrow ravine, whence a road leads W. to (10½ m.) *Bodinnick Ferry* opposite Fowey (see below). — A hilly road goes N.W., viâ (c. 6 m.) *Lanreath* (Punch Bowl Inn, RB. 21/, P. 8-10 gs.), with an interesting church, and (8½ m.; r.) *Boconnoc*, where Chatham spent his boyhood, to (11 m.) *Lostwithiel*.

19 m. *Liskeard* (*Webb's*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Fountain*, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.), a market town (4300 inhab.) with a large

Perp. church and a spacious square, once returned Gibbon to Parliament (1774), and, with Lostwithiel, Truro, and Helston, is one of the four 'Stannary' towns of Cornwall (comp. p. 173).

About 2½ m. N. on the S. edge of Bodmin Moor lies *St. Cleer* (fine view), whence we visit the interesting *Trevethy Stone* or *Cromlech* (1 m. E.), the three imperfect stone circles known as the *Hurlers* (2 m. N. of the *Trevethy Stone*), and the *Cheesewring*, a singular pile of weathered granite blocks about 30 ft. high (½ m. farther on). — The fine 15th cent. church of *St. Peter*, about 5 m. N.W. of Liskeard, has interesting stained-glass windows (13th to 1532; partly restored). *Dozmary Pool* is about 4 m. N.

From Liskeard to Tavistock, see Rte. 24.

From (22 m.) *Dobwalls* we bear left off the Bodmin road and cross the Fowey at (30 m.) *Lostwithiel* (Royal Talbot, RB. 21/; P. 11 gs.; Royal Oak, RB. 15/), once represented in Parliament by Addison. The church has a fine spire and font. The Fowey Bridge and the Duchy House were both built c. 1400. *Restormel Castle* (6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 1 m. N., has a circular 13th cent. keep.

From c. 2 m. beyond Lostwithiel B 3269 turns S. for (5½ m) *Fowey* (pron. 'Foy'; *Fowey*, RB. 25/; P. 10-14 gs.; *St. Catherine's*, unlic., RB. 17/; P. 8-10 gs.; *Rockside*, unlic., similar charges; *Penlee*, P. 7-14 gs.; *Ship Inn*, P. 7½ gs.; *Old Quay House*, unlic.), a quaint and characteristically Cornish little seaport (2350 inhab.) at the mouth of the lovely estuary of the Fowey. It is the 'Troy Town' of Sir A. Quiller-Couch (1863-1944), who resided here at 'The Haven.' It was once one of the foremost seaports of the kingdom, and the achievements of the 'Gallants of Fowey' rank with those of the 'Sea-Dogs of Devon.' Its harbour admits vessels of 12,000 tons, and quantities of china-clay are exported. Above the large 15th cent. church of *St. Flmbarrus*, with a noble roof, is *Place*, the ancestral mansion of the Treffrys. *St. Catherine's Fort* (Henry VIII) is now in ruins. Ferries cross the river to *Polruan* (2d.; *Lugger Inn*, P. 8 gs.) and *Bodinnick* (1d., car 2/6; *Old Ferry Inn*, RB. 21/; P. 8-12½ gs.). The boating is good and safe; a pleasant boat-trip may be made to (1½ m. S.) *Pridmouth*, with its interesting *Menabilly Grotto*, formed of Cornish minerals. From Bodinnick ferry walkers should ascend to the *Hall Walk* (N.T.; *View; memorials to 'Q' and to local men who fell in the Second World War). Thence they may continue along the river to Pont, then S. to *Lanteglos* (old church), returning to Fowey via *Polruan* (3½ m. in all). *Castle Dore*, a gorse-clad mound 2½ m. along the Lostwithiel road, is believed to be the palace of King Mark, while *Golant*, with its old church on the river to the W., was the scene of the romance of Tristram and Iseult.

At (33 m.) *Tywardreath* (New Inn, 1 m. l.) we approach the rather dreary china-clay country. To the N. of (34 m.) *St. Blazey*, however, is the wooded *Luxulian Valley*, rich in ferns and spanned by the lofty Treffry Viaduct of a disused railway. Just to the S. is *Par* (Royal, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), a china-clay and granite shipping port, important as the railway junction for Newquay, and beyond it is the golfing resort of *St. Austell Bay* (Carlyon Bay, P. 10-21 gs.; Cliff Head, RB. 22/6, P. 9-15 gs.). — 38 m. *St. Austell* (22,150 inhab.; *White Hart*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), the centre of the kaolin or china-clay industry, the refuse heaps of which mar the adjoining district, has a church with a good Perp. tower and other interesting features.

MOTOR-BUSES run to (1½ m.) *Duporth* (Farm Hotel, P. 27/-33/) and (2½ m.) *Porthearn*; and to (5½ m. S.) the quaint fishing port of *Mevagissey* (Treloen, RB. 17/6, P. 8½-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Ship, RB. from 15/) and (8 m.) *Goran Haven*, near *Dodman Point* (400 ft.; N.T.), the 'Dead Man's Rock' of 'Q'.

FROM ST. AUSTELL TO ST. MAWES, 18 m. Following the Truro road for 3 m., we then turn l. on B 3287 and on A 3078. Lanes on the left lead to (11½ m.) *Portloe* (Lugger Inn, P. 10-12½ gs., Mar.-Oct.) and to (12 m.) *Veryan* (New Inn, RB. 14/, P. 6 gs.; Nare, P. 10-17 gs., c. 1 m. S.W.), between which, on the coast, is *Nare Head* (N.T.). — 11½ m. *Ruan High Lanes* (Pendower, P. 9-13 gs., 1 m. S.W. on *Gerrans Bay*). — At (14 m.) *Trewihlan* the left-hand road leads to (15½ m.) the popular seaside village of *Portscatho* (Plume of Feathers, P. 8½ gs.) connected by bus with *Percuil*, for the Falmouth ferry. The right branch goes on viâ (16½ m.) *St. Just-in-Roseland*, with its lovely churchyard, to (18 m.) *St. Mawes* (*Tresanton*, P. 15½-28 gs., Mar.-Oct.; *Rising Sun*, RB. 21/, P. 9-15 gs.; *Ship & Castle*, *Idle Rocks*, P. 8-20 gs.; *St. Mawes*; ferry to St. Anthony and Percuil, 1/, to Falmouth, see p. 186), a fashionable resort, with one of Henry VIII's coast castles (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), opposite *Pendennis*. *St. Anthony* has an attractive old church.

43½ m. *Grampound*, on the Fal, with its wide and dignified street, was once notorious as a 'rotten borough.' It was John Hampden's first parliamentary seat (1621). — 46 m. *Probus* has a beautiful late Perp. church-tower (125 ft.). We join A 39.

51½ m. **TRURO** (12,850 inhab.; *Red Lion*, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 19/6, P. 9-12 gs.; *Brookdale*, RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Tavaners*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), a market town and the seat of a bishop, lies on the Truro River, a branch of the Fal. When the see of Cornwall, after eight centuries of union with that of Devon, was reconstituted in 1876, Truro was chosen as the cathedral city. The Cathedral, an effective E.E. structure by J. L. Pearson, was built in 1880-1910 on the site of the Perp. church (16th cent.) of St. Mary, the S. aisle of which survives as an additional S. aisle to the choir. The satisfactory interior contains several monuments from St. Mary's Church, a lofty carved reredos, and a memorial to 'Q'. The circular **Baptistery* is a memorial of Henry Martyn (1781-1812), the missionary, a native of Truro. Samuel Foote (1720-77) was also born here. The *Museum and Art Gallery* (10-4 or 5 weekdays), in River St., contains Cornish birds, *Minerals, and antiquities, including an ingot of tin shaped like an astragalus (158 lb.), and Bronze Age ornaments of Cornish gold. The dignified Georgian architecture of Lemon St. is noteworthy.

The pleasant riverside walk to (1½ m.) *Malpas* (pron. 'Mopus'; ferry) may be continued by footpath to (2½ m.) *St. Clement*, with an interesting church, S. of which is the inscribed *Ignioc Stone*. Thence by lane to (4 m.) Truro.

FROM TRURO TO FALMOUTH. BY ROAD (A 39), 11 m. We cross *Restronguet Creek* and ascend a side valley to (5 m.) *Perranarworthal*. — 8½ m. *Penryn* (King's Arms), an ancient town (4100 inhab.) at the head of *Penryn Creek*, is known for its granite. — BY RIVER, 10 m. in 1½ hr. The boat descends Truro River to (1½ m.) *Malpas*, below which it enters the Fal proper. To the left is *Tregothnan* (Viscount Falmouth), with its charming grounds. Below this is *King Harry Reach*, with beautifully wooded banks (N.T.) and a ferry (every ½ hr., 3d.; car 3/). To the right is *Trellick House* (no adm.), with wooded grounds (N.T., 10-5 Thurs. in summer, 1/), below which we reach the wide *Carrick Roads*. *Restronguet* and *Mylor Creeks* are on the right, and beyond *Trefusis Point* the steamer enters *Falmouth Harbour*.

11 m. **FALMOUTH** (17,050 inhab.), a seaport, overlooks its beautiful sheltered harbour opening off *Carrick Roads*.

Until the middle of the 19th cent. Falmouth was a busy government mail-packet station, and it is still a port of call and a harbour of refuge, though now chiefly notable as a sunny and popular seaside resort. The sandy beach is on Falmouth Bay, facing S. It is an ideal place for boating excursions, the numerous creeks offering a great variety of scenery.

Hotels (on sea front). Falmouth (100 R.), RB. 25/, P. 10-18 gs.; Bay, RB. 22/6, P. 9½-16 gs.; Green Bank, on Penryn Creek, RB. 25/, P. 8-15 gs.; Royal Duchy, RB. 21/, P. 35/-42/; St. Michael's, RB. 18/6, P. 8-14 gs.; Gyllyngdune, Madeira, P. 8-13 gs.; Gwendra, unlic., P. 6-11 gs.; etc. In town: Royal, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Albion, facing the harbour, similar charges. — Nansidwell, with grounds, 3¼ m. S.W. on Falmouth Bay. nr. Mawnan, P. 8-16 gs.; Crag, 2¼ m. S.W.

at Maenporth, RB. 18/6, P. 8-14 gs.

Post Office, The Moor.

Motor-Buses from The Moor to all destinations, including *Buckland Abbey* (p. 175).

Steam Ferry (weekdays only in winter) to *St. Mawes* (2/, ret. 3/); to *Percuil* and *St. Anthony* (2/6, ret. 3/6). — STEAMERS OF MOTOR BOATS in summer to *Helford* and *Port Navas*; to *Portloe*; to *Mylor*; to *St. Mawes*; to *St. Just-in-Roseland*; and to *Truro*.

The most interesting part of the town is by the harbour; in Market St. and Church St. are several old houses and the Royal Hotel, a Georgian building. The church, dedicated to Charles I (1665), contains a tablet to the 14th Earl of Glencairn (d. 1791), the friend and patron of Robert Burns. Farther on an obelisk (1738) commemorates the powerful but extinct Killigrew family, whose residence, *Arwenack House*, stands opposite. At the end of the peninsula is *Pendennis Castle* (200 ft.; view; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), built by Henry VIII and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645 after a five months' siege. A beautiful road leads round the promontory.

The steam ferry to *St. Mawes* (see above) affords access to the charming peninsula of Roseland; motorists must go round by the ferry over King Harry Reach (see above). — The lovely sub-tropical gardens of *Penjerrick*, 3 m. S.W. of Falmouth, are open to visitors on Wed. & Sun., 1.30-4.30. The boat trip to *Flushing* (Lawn Cliff, RB. 14/6-22/, P. 6-9½ gs.; ferry from Green Bank pier 3-6d., from the town 3½d.) may be recommended. *Mylor* churchyard (1½ m. N.) has the tallest cross in Cornwall.

The Road to the Lizard passes (6½ m.) *Constantine* (Queen's Arms), a charming village; (9 m.) *Gweek*, at the head of *Helford River* (where oyster-farming is carried on); and (10½ m.) *Mawgan*, with a Perp. church. Near the last is *Trelowarren Park*, the beautifully wooded estate of the Vyvians. — Good walkers will find the COAST ROUTE to the Lizard (c. 23 m.) very interesting; a motor-bus runs viâ (2½ m.) *Maenporth* and (4 m.) *Mawnan Smith* to (5½ m.) *Helford Passage* (Ferry Boat Inn, RB. 21/, P. 8½-16½ gs.; Budock Vean, RB. 30/, P. 33/-51/, with golf course), where the estuary is ferried. Thence to the Lizard, see Rte. 26.

From Truro we follow the Falmouth road and after 6½ m. diverge to the right on A 394. — 68½ m. *Helston* (*Angel*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Alpha*, unlic., RB. 12/6, P. 5-8 gs.) is a lively and attractive little town (3450 inhab.), pleasantly situated above the Looe valley. It is convenient for visiting the Lizard (Rte. 26), and is connected by railway with (8½ m.) *Gwinear Road* on the main Penzance line. On May 8th large crowds are annually

attracted hither to see the 'Furry Dance,' in which couples, moving to a tune probably as old as the fête itself, solemnly dance along the streets and through the houses and gardens. About 1½ m. S. are the beautiful grounds of *Penrose* (open weekdays 8-8; walkers only), on the bank of *Looe Pool* (which disputes with Dozmary the possession of Excalibur), and 1 m. farther on is *Looe Bar*, formed of stones thrown up by the sea.

The somewhat strenuous coast walk to Penzance (17½ m.) leads viâ (2½-3 m.) *Porthleven* (Tye Rock, unlic., R.B. 17/6, P. 9-12 gs., Mar.-Oct.; Harbour, R.B. from 15/6), a quaint village with a considerable harbour, (5 m.) *Trewavas Head*, (6½ m.) *Prah Sands* (Prah Sands, R.B. 16/6, P. 8-12 gs.; Sea Croft, P. 8-12 gs.; Coach & Horses, P. 7½ gs.), a fine bathing beach, near the ruined *Pengersick Castle*, (8 m.) *Hoe Point*, (10½ m.) *Cudden Point*, and (14 m.) *Marazion*. On the E. side of Cudden Point is *Prussia Cove*, once a haunt of smugglers.

On the main road is (72 m.) *Breage*, where the church contains mural paintings (c. 1470-1500) including Christ as Piers Plowman. — 78 m. *Marazion* or *Market Jew* (Trevarthian, unlic., P. 7½-9½ gs.), ¾ m. E. of its station, is important only as the starting-point of St. Michael's Mount. Its names have nothing to do with 'Jews' or 'Zion,' but seem connected with the old Cornish word for 'market' ('marghas').

*St. Michael's Mount (c. 200 ft.), a precipitous mass of granite and slate resembling a smaller Mont St. Michel, is connected with the shore by a causeway (500 yds.) uncovered at low tide for 3 hrs. At other times it is reached by boat from Penzance or Marazion (ferry 6d.). It is identified with the Roman *Idis* and has been associated with Christianity possibly from the 5th cent. (St. Keyne) and certainly from the 11th (1047), when Edward the Confessor established a chapel here and placed it under the Benedictine abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The Mount was presented to the Nat. Trust in 1953 and the castle, still belonging to the St. Aubyn family (Lord St. Levan), is open to the public on Wed. and Fri. (adm. 1/), also on Mon. in summer (adm. 2/) when additional rooms are on view; conducted parties at 10.30, 12, 2, and 3.30 from Oct.-May and in summer more frequently. The drawing room, formed from the Lady Chapel, the monks' refectory (altered in the 17th cent.), and armoury are among the rooms shown, as well as the medieval chapel.

The church of *St. Hilary*, 2 m. E. of Marazion, has a Dec. tower and two inscribed stones (one Roman, the other undeciphered).

Beyond Marazion station we join A 30. — 81½ m. Penzance, see Rte. 25A.

26. THE LIZARD. LAND'S END. THE SCILLY ISLES

The best general headquarters for the exploration of S.W. Cornwall is *Penzance*, see p. 182; the *Lizard* is usually approached viâ *Helston*, see p. 186.

A. The Lizard

The Cornish peninsula to the S. of Helford River is now generally known as the *Lizard*, from the headland at its S. extremity. Its N. part was formerly called *Meneage*. It consists of a tableland, 200-370 ft. in height, on the breezy downs of which the remains of disused airfields are only too prominent. The Cornish heath (*Erica vagans*), however, grows in profusion;

but the main attraction for the tourist lies in the striking cliff-scenery and delightful beaches of the coast-line.

A frequent motor-bus service connects Helston with (10½ m.) *Lizard Town* in c. 1 hr., viâ Poldhu and Mullion; but good walkers will prefer the coast route, either all the way (14 m.) or from Poldhu (see below; 6½ m.). Other services (not Sun.) go from Helston to Ruan Minor and Kuggar; to Coverack, St. Keverne, and Porthallow; and to Manaccan and Gillan.

From *Helston* (p. 186) the main road runs S.E., passing 'H.M.S. Seahawk,' a huge naval air station. At (2½ m.) *Dodson's Gap* the road to Coverack, etc. (see below), diverges left. The right-hand turning, c. 1½ m. farther on, goes to Poldhu and Mullion (see below), rejoining the main road at (7 m.) *Penhale*. Beyond (8½ m.) *Ruan Major*, with its church-tower (l.) of granite and serpentine, the road to *Ruan Minor* (Kennack House, 1 m. N.) and Cadgwith (see below) diverges on the left.

10½ m. *Lizard Town* (*Lizard*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½-9½ gs.; *Housel Bay*, P. 9-12 gs., Apr.-Sept.; *Caerthilian*, RB. 15/6, P. 6-9½ gs.; *Polbream*, unlic., P. 8 gs.), a straggling village, lies ¾ m. inland from *Lizard Point* (the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy), the southernmost point of England (49° 57' 32" N. lat.), marked by two powerful lighthouses (adm. afternoons). There is a lifeboat station at *Polpeor*, W. of the lighthouses, and E. of them is *Housel Bay*, with the bathing-beach.

For the COAST ROUTE from Helston to the Lizard we skirt the W. side of *Looe Pool* to reach the sea at (2½ m.) *Looe Bar*, whence we follow the coastguard path to the left. — 5½ m. *Gunwalloe* has a 15th cent. church with a detached belfry. — 6 m. *Poldhu Cove* (Poldhu, P. 10-15 gs.). A monument, set up by the Marconi Co., marks the site of the wireless station (demolished 1933) from which the first wireless signals to cross the Atlantic were transmitted in Dec. 1901.

From this point a road runs inland to (1 m.) Mullion (*Mount's Bay*, P. 5-12 gs.), the Perp. church of which is noted for its carved bench-ends. The road goes on to (2½ m.) *Penhale* (see above).

The next point on the coast is (6½ m.) *Polurrian Cove* (Polurrian, RB. 23/6, P. 11-18 gs.), with a good sandy beach. This is followed by (7½ m.) **Mullion Cove* (N.T.; Mullion Cove, RB. 25/, P. 11-18 gs.; café), the wonderful caves of which may be visited at low tide (best at new moon or full moon; *View of Mullion Island, etc., from a tunnel connecting two parts of the cave). — The path goes on viâ *Predannack Head*, *Vellan Head*, and *Gew Graze* to (12½ m.) **Kynance Cove* (N.T.), with its richly coloured serpentine cliffs, its fantastic rock-formations, and its silvery sands. On the W. side is *Asparagus Island*, where, when the tide is making, clouds of spray rise from the *Devil's Bellows*. The cave here is called the *Devil's Throat* or *Drawing Room*, while the two on the shore are known as the *Kitchen* and *Parlour*. — We may now turn inland for (14 m.) *Lizard Town* (see above), or continue along the coast past *Yellow Carn Cliff*, *Caerthilian Cove*, and *Pistol Meadow*, where

the bodies washed ashore from the wreck of the 'Despatch' were buried (1809), to (14 m.) *Lizard Point* and *Lighthouse* (see above).

The coast walk goes on beyond the *Bumble Rock*, the W. horn of *Housel Bay*, with the huge cavity known as the *Lion's Den*. Rounding *Bass Point*, we begin to follow the E. side of the peninsula. Beyond *Hot Point* we pass *Landewednack* (with the parish church of Lizard Town). The *Dolor Hugo* and other caves on this part of the coast are best explored by boat. — 2 m. The *Devil's Frying Pan* is another circular hollow like the *Lion's Den*. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Cadgwith* (Hotel, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.) is a picturesque little fishing village. — Beyond the glade of *Poltesco* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the broad *Kennack Sands*, we round (7 m.) *Black Head*, famous for its serpentine, and reach (8½ m.) *Coverack* (Headland, P. 11–14 gs., Apr.–Sept.; Bay, unlic.), a charming little place (road, see above). — Just beyond *Manacle Point*, nestling in a cove, is (11½ m.) *Porthoustock*.

Offshore are the dangerous *Manacle Rocks* and 1 m. inland is *St. Keverne* (Three Tuns, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), with the largest church in W. Cornwall.

From (13 m.) *Porthallow*, a little fishing village, or from ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Gillan* we may return to Helston by bus. The latter route passes ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Manaccan*, with an interesting church.

A road runs N. from Manaccan to *Helford* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) on Helford River (p. 186) across which walkers may ferry to join the Falmouth road (bus) at Helford Passage.

B. The Land's End District

The S.W. peninsula of Cornwall, which terminates in *Land's End*, presents on its coast some of the finest cliff-scenery in England, while the interior abounds in ancient stone monuments. It is here described in a series of routes radiating from Penzance. St. Ives offers alternative headquarters for the N. portions.

FROM PENZANCE TO LAND'S END

MOTOR-BUS direct (10 m.) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; or coach viâ the Logan Rock (13 m.; comp below).

We leave Penzance by Alverton St. (A 30) and soon the road to St. Just diverges right. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Drift* the road on the right leads to *Sancreed* (with a tall churchyard cross; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Catchall* our road keeps to the right. Just before the top of Tregoneris Hill, on the right, is a menhir known as the *Blind Fiddler*, while on the left stands *Boscawen-ûn* (the Nine Maidens), a circle 80 ft. in diameter, consisting of 19 stones around a menhir. At ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the village of *Crows-an-Wra* is an old cross. Farther on we are joined (r.) by a road from St. Just. Beyond ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Sennen* (Old Success Inn, RB. 21/–28/6, P. 8½–12 gs.; Sennen Cove, P. 10–12 gs.), with the misnamed 'First & Last Hotel in England,' the buses go on to (10 m.) *Land's End* (Land's End, RB. 25/, P. 10–14 gs., May–Oct.). In fact the last house in England is a cottage dispensing refreshments.

*Land's End (5° 41' 31" W. long.), the westernmost point of England, known to the ancients as *Bolerium* and in Cornish as *Penwith*, is a huge, turf-topped mass of granite, 60 ft. in height, from which a narrow ridge juts out into the sea. The *View extends 25 m. W. to the Scilly Isles and is bounded on the N. by Cape Cornwall and the Brisons rocks. Immediately in front is the *Longships Lighthouse*. To the right (N.) and left (S.) are the rocks known as the *Irish Lady* and the *Armed Knight*. About 8 m. S. is the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse*.

FROM PENZANCE TO THE LOGAN ROCK, 9 m. (bus to Treen). At (3½ m.) *Catchall* (see above) we keep left, and 2 m. farther on we reach *St. Buryan*, with a conspicuous 15th cent. church tower (90 ft. high) and two old crosses. From (8½ m.) *Treen* (Logan Inn) we may visit the headland fort of *Treryn Dinas* and the *Logan Rock*, ½ m. S. (N.T.). This huge mass of stone (65 tons) is so delicately balanced that it can be moved with trifling exertion. It has, however, never rocked or 'logged' so well since it was idly overset in 1824, with the aid of a friend, by Lieut. Goldsmith (the poet's nephew), who had to replace it at a cost of c. £125.

By following the coast westward to (5½ m.) Land's End viâ (½ m.) *Porthcurno*, with the Minack Cliff Theatre, and (2 m.) the small church of *St. Levan* (E.E. and Perp.), with a good screen and bench-ends, walkers may see some of the finest rock-scenery in England, including the bold headlands of *Tol Pedn Penwith* and *Pardenack*. At Porthcurno Cove is the main landing station of deep-sea cables.

FROM PENZANCE TO ZENNOR, 7 m. (bus). We follow the road up the vale of *Trevaylor*, passing (1½ m.) *Bleu Bridge* (r.). Beyond (3 m.) *Newmill* we may diverge (r.) to visit (4½ m.) the hut-village (c. 100 B.C.) of *Chysauster* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). To the left of the road, 1 m. farther on, is the *Mulfra Quoit* dolmen. A path on the left, just short of the (5½ m.) coast road, leads to the fine beehive hut at *Bosporthennis*. *Gurnard's Head*, a fine promontory, lies ½ m. straight ahead from the junction with the coast road. We turn right for (7 m.) *Zennor*, with a half-fallen dolmen of unusual size (18 ft. by 9½ ft.), on the moor to the S. (r.), and the Wayside Museum (10.30-6, Whitsun-Oct.). St. Ives is 4 m. E. (bus).

FROM PENZANCE TO MORVAH AND ST. JUST, 10 m. (motor-bus). The road runs N.W., passing (2 m.) *Madron*. Beyond (4 m.) *Lanyon Quoit* dolmen a path leads in ½ m. to the *Ding Dong Mine*, almost certainly worked before the Christian era. On the moors to the N.W. are the *Mên-an-Tol* ('holed stone') and the *Mên Scryfa* ('written stone'). A little farther E. are the remains of a stone circle called the *Nine Maidens* (1 m. W. of Mulfra, see above). From our road, 1 m. beyond the Lanyon Quoit, a track on the left brings us in 1½ m. to the hill-fort known as *Chûn Castle*, with two concentric walls, probably Irish work of the 5th cent., and a fine dolmen. — We join the

coast road just short of (6 m.) *Morvah*. — 10 m. **St. Just-in-Penwith** (*Commercial*, RB. 14/, P. 5-7 gs.; *Trewellard*, at Pen-deen) is a small town (4100 inhab.) with a 15th cent. church (interesting interior). The St. Just Round or Amphitheatre was used for Cornish miracle and mystery plays.

On the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., is the *Botallack Mine*, the workings of which extend a long way under the sea (no adm.), and 1 m. farther on is the *Levant Mine*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of St. Just is *Cape Cornwall* (view), whence good walkers may follow the coast to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Land's End. — About 1 m. S. on the Land's End road is the *Kelynack Airport*, for the Scilly air service.

C. The Scilly Isles

The R.M.S. 'SCILLONIAN,' of the Isles of Scilly S.S. Co., leaves from the S. pier at Penzance to (39 m.) *Hugh Town* in the Scilly Isles taking $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (25/, return 32/6; week-end 27/6). In June-Sept. the steamer sails 6 times weekly; Jan.-March on Mon., Wed., Fri.; other seasons on Tues., Thurs., Sat. The passage, which is apt to be rough, affords good views of the coast. About half-way we pass the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse* (l.). — MOTOR LAUNCH daily from St. Mary's to *Tresco*, *Bryher*, and *Samson* (return 4/); to *St. Martin's*; and to *St. Agnes*.

AIR SERVICES from the Land's End Airport (Kelynack, near St. Just) to St. Mary's in 20 min. (33/, return 50/).

The Scilly Isles are an archipelago of about 150 islands, islets, and rocks, forming an outlying portion of the granitic mass of Cornwall. The name, taken from Scilly Isle, one of the smallest of the group, is somewhat of a mystery, and their former exclusive identification with the Cassiterides or 'Tin Islands' of Herodotus has been abandoned. According to legend they are the only visible relic of *Lyonesse*, the land of the Arthurian legends, which lies, forty fathoms deep, between them and Cornwall. The innumerable barrows and other early British remains give colour to the supposition that the isles were the 'Highlands' adjoining the low alluvial plain of *Lyonesse*. The total population is 2200, confined to the five islands of *St. Mary's*, *St. Martin's*, *Tresco*, *Bryher*, and *St. Agnes*. The climate is very mild (mean winter temp. 46°, summer 58°), and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is now the growing of early flowers for the London market. Fishing also is carried on. Seals are numerous on the smaller islands. Since 1337 the islands have belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall.

St. Mary's, the largest island ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 2 m.), contains more than half of the population. On its W. coast lies *Hugh Town* (Tregarthen's, RB. 21/; Star Castle, an Elizabethan fortress, P. 9 gs.; Atlantic, P. 30/-37/6; Holgate's, P. 10-13 gs., Mar.-Sept.; Springfields), the capital of the group. Among the chief points (all on the coast) are *Port Hellick* (E. side), the cliff-fort known as *Giant's Castle* (close by), *Old Town Bay* (with the graves of 120 persons lost in the 'Schiller' in 1875), *Pulpit Rock*, and *Peninnis Point* (lighthouse). Near the last is a 'logan rock,' weighing over 300 tons. The best views are from *Garrison Hill* (S.W.) and *Telegraph Hill* (N.W.). — *Tresco* (*New Inn*), the second-largest island, lies about 1 m. N.W. of *St. Mary's*. Here ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. inland) are the ruins of *Tresco Abbey* (10th cent.) and the residence of the *Dorrien-Smith* family, with its wonderful sub-tropical *Gardens (adm. 2/6; weekdays 10-4, May-Sept.) and collection of figureheads of ships lost on the Scilly Rocks. Near the N. end of the island is the so-called *Cromwell's Castle*—a name commemorating the fact that the isles, the last stronghold of the

Royalists, were subdued by the Cromwellians under Adm. Blake. On the N. coast is *Piper's Hole*, a narrow shaft running underground for 600 ft. — Bryher (teas), W. of Tresco, repays a visit by its rocky coast, especially at *Shipman Head and Hell Bay*. — St. Martin's, to the N.E., contains Bronze and Iron Age remains. — St. Agnes has some good barrows, a curiously perched boulder called the *Punch Bowl*, and the old sacred well of *Sancta Warna*. On the downs is an ancient maze, set in pebbles and known as 'Troy Town.' — Samson, to the S. of Bryher, is the scene of Sir Walter Besant's 'Armored of Lyonesse'; it is now uninhabited. On St. Helen's, N.E. of Tresco, are the scanty remains of a very ancient church, probably connected with St. Elidius (8th cent.), of whose name that of the island seems a corruption.

On the *Bishop Rock*, c. 4 m. S.W. of St. Agnes and accessible only on calm days, Adm. Sir Cloudeley Shovel perished in a wreck in 1707, before the lighthouse was erected.

27. NORTH CORNWALL

North Cornwall contains some of the most striking scenery in England, and it includes a region closely associated with the legendary history of King Arthur. The traveller who has reached Land's End via the S. coast of Devon and Cornwall is strongly advised to return by the N. coast, making his way from Penzance to Newquay by road or by the railway via Chacewater and proceeding thence by the fine route to Clovelly and Bideford. The energetic walker may advantageously make several of the stages on foot.

RAILWAY FROM LONDON. *Newquay* is reached most directly from Paddington via Exeter, Plymouth, and Par (281 m. in 7 hrs.); *Bude* (228½ m. in 5 hrs.) and *Padstow* (260 m. in 6 hrs.) from Waterloo by the *Atlantic Coast Express* via Exeter, Okehampton, and Halwill Junction. Through carriages run on other (less rapid) trains in summer by both these routes.

ROAD FROM PENZANCE TO BRIDGWATER (A 30 and A 39), 168 m. (steep hills between Barnstaple and Porlock). Beyond St. Columb Major this route is practically identical with the roads described on pp. 195, 201–202, and 204–205. From Penzance by A 30 to (35 m.) Fraddon, where we take A 39 (l.), see Rte. 25A. — 38 m. *St. Columb Major*. [Newquay may be included by diverging l. on A 3075, 32 m. from Penzance, and rejoining the main route at (39 m.) *St. Columb Major*.] From (40 m.) *Winnard's Perch*, B 3274 runs l. to *Padstow* (4 m.). — 46 m. *Wadebridge*. — 56½ m. *Camelford*. — 63½ m. *Tresparrett Posts*. [Or from *Camelford* l. by B 3266 and B 3263 to (6 m.) *Tintagel*. — 10 m. *Bosccastle*. — 14 m. *Tresparrett Posts*.] — 74½ m. *Stratton* (*Bude*, 1½ m. W.). — 78 m. *Kilkhampton*. — 88 m. *Clovelly Cross*, l. m. S. of *Clovelly*. — 95 m. *Ford*. — 98 m. *Bideford*. — 107 m. *Barnstaple*. — 117 m. *Blackmoor Gate*. [Or by A 361 N.W. from *Barnstaple*. — 5 m. *Braunton*. — 13 m. *Ilfracombe*. — Thence to (23 m.) *Blackmoor Gate*, see Rte. 29A.] From *Blackmoor Gate* to (124 m.) *Lynton* or (124½ m. direct; 5 m. more by A 39) *Lynmouth*, see Rte. 29A. — From *Lynmouth* to (136 m.) *Porlock* and (142 m.) *Minehead*, see Rte. 29B. — Thence to (168 m.) *Bridgwater* and London, see Rtes. 18, 19.

A. From Plymouth to Newquay

RAILWAY, 55½ m. W.R. in 2–3 hrs.; carriages usually changed at Par.

The **ROAD ROUTE** follows the Penzance road (Rte. 25B) to (22 m.) *Dobwalls*, then descends the charming valley of the Fowey to (32 m.) *Bodmin*. From *Bodmin* we take A 30 as far as (43 m.) *Indian Queens* (Rte. 25A), there bearing right on A 392.

51 m. **NEWQUAY** (9950 inhab.), a seaside and golfing resort, with excellent hotels, lies on a magnificent coast.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter). *Headland* (100 R.), near the golf course, P. 42/–57; *Atlantic*, on *Towan Head*, P. from 14 gs.; *Bristol* (100 R.),

open always, P. 9–18 gs.; *Victoria*, R.B. 21/, P. 10–15 gs.; *Great Western*, open always, similar charges; *Beachcroft*, unlic., P. 8–11 gs.; *St. Rumon's*,

Fistral Bay, P. 9-17 gs.; Marina, P. 8-12 gs.; Penolver, P. 7-11 gs.; Pentire, beyond the golf course, P. from 8 gs.; Kilburnie, Central, both open always, P. 7-11 gs.; and many others.

Motor-Buses to Perranporth; St. Austell; Truro; St. Columb Major and Wadebridge; Padstow. — COACH daily in summer to Bude, Clovelly, and Ilfracombe, see Rte. 27D.

The town lies parallel with the coast, at the landward end of the promontory ending in *Towan Head*, which separates Newquay Bay, with the little harbour, from Fistral Bay, overlooked by the golf course and *Pentire Point* (bus). The cliffs both to E. and W. are fine and the bathing is good, though dangerous in places (warning notices); and visitors should beware of taking long walks along the beaches when the tide is making.

A favourite excursion is to follow the Padstow road to (6 m. N.) the charming village of *St. Mawgan-in-Pydar*, thence to descend W. through the *Vale of Lanherne* to (8 m.) *Mawgan Porth* and return by the coast via (9½ m.) *Watergate Bay* (Seawyns, R.B. 17/6, P. 7½-9½ gs.) to (13 m.) Newquay. The 13-15th cent. church of St. Mawgan has a fine tower and a wealth of wood-carving (1450-1550) and brasses. Beside it is a 14th cent. cross. *Lanherne* (façade of 1580), close by, once the manor house of the Arundells, is now a Carmelite nunnery, and has a 10th cent. cross by the entrance. — About 1½ m. N. of Mawgan Porth are *Bedruthan Steps* (Hotel, P. 8-11 gs.), a fine piece of rock scenery (especially in rough weather), whence we may follow the coast to (4½ m.) *Pepper Cove* and then turn inland for (8 m.) *Padstow*. — A good walk crosses the *Gannel* to the S. of Newquay and leads via *Crantock* (2 m.; font of 1473 in the church) to (4 m.) *Kelvey Head* (N.T.; 305 acres). — *Trerice* (N.T.; adm. 1/, on Wed. & Sun. 11-12.30, 1.30-5, April-Sept.), a manor house of 1571, lies 3 m. S.E. of Newquay.

Railways run via Perranporth to *Chacewater* (Truro, Penzance), and to *Par* (Plymouth).

B. From Exeter to Wadebridge and Padstow

RAILWAY. 88½ m. S.R. in 3-3½ hrs.; to (82½ m.) *Wadebridge* in 2½-3½ hrs. The trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's and run via (38½ m.) *Halwill Junction*, (52½ m.) *Launceston*, and (69½ m.) *Camelford*.

Travellers by road follow A 30 past (22½ m.) *Okehampton* and (41 m.) *Launceston* (Rte 25A) to (46½ m.) the *Square and Compass*, where A 395 diverges on the right. The dreary road ascends to (48½ m.) the top of *Laneast Down* (787 ft.), ½ m. to the right of which is *Lidcott*, the birthplace of J. C. Adams (1819-92), the discoverer of the planet Neptune. — Beyond (52 m.) *Hallworthy* (Sportsman's Arms, R.B. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.) we join A 39 and turn S. — 58 m. *Camelford*, a dreary town, is no longer regarded as the Camelot of King Arthur. *Slaughter Bridge*, near the station (1½ m. N. of the town), was the scene of a battle between the Britons and the Saxons in 823 but not of Arthur's death.

At *Lanteglos*, 1½ m. S.W., with the mother-church of Camelford, are an inscribed Saxon stone and 3 old crosses. — *Delabole*, 2 m. W., the 'St. Tid' of Eden Phillpotts, has quarries of roofing-slate which have been worked for four centuries.

Brown Willy (1375 ft.), the highest hill ('Bryn Whelli') in Cornwall, and its twin summit, *Rough or Row Tor* (1312 ft.; war memorial on the top), rise 3-4 m. S.E. of Camelford, from which they may be ascended in 2-3 hrs. The view is wide but dull. Good walkers may descend S. to (12 m.) *Bodmin* or E. to (4 m.) *Five Lanes* and (7 m.) *Launceston* (see Rte. 25A).

From (61 m.) *St. Teath* (r.) a road diverges for *Port Gaverne* (Hotel, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.; Headlands, P. 7-10 gs., both summer only) and for *Port Isaac* (Castle Rock, P. 7-9½ gs., Mar.-Sept.), a little cove 5 m. W. The 15th cent. church of *St. Endellion*, 2½ m. S. of Port Isaac, is noteworthy for its woodwork. — We descend the Allen valley. — 69½ m. *Wadebridge* (*Molesworth Arms*, RB. 19/6, P. 10½ gs.; *Swan*, RB. from 12/6), a market town (2860 inhab.) on the Camel estuary, is noted for its fine bridge dating from 1485 (320 ft.; 15 arches; widened in 1847). *Egloshayle* (E.E. and Perp. church) stands on the right bank.

One of the oldest railways in England (1834; S.R.) connects Wadebridge with (6½ m.) *Bodmin*. — To *Newquay*, see Rte. 27D.

We bear right on to A 389. — 76 m. *Padstow* ('Petrock's Stow'; *Metropole*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; *Dinas*, P. 7½-10½ gs.; *Ship*), a decayed port (2850 inhab.) with a harbour on the lovely Camel estuary, is famous for its Hobby Horse festivities on May Day. The church has an E.E. tower, a 15th cent. font, and the 17th cent. Prideaux monument.

About 2-2½ m. N.W. are the bathing resorts, with fine sands, of *Trevone* (*Dunrovan*, unlic., P. 6-9 gs.) and *Harlyn Bay* (Hotel, Easter-Oct.), with prehistoric burials and a museum (9d.), and about 2 m. farther is *Trevoze Head* (lighthouse; view). *Stepper Point*, 2½ m. N., commands a fine view of the coast. A ferry (6d.) crosses the Camel to *Rock* (Rock, RB. 19/6, P. 10-15 gs.; *Dormy House*, P. 8-14 gs.) and *St. Enodoc* golf links. Beyond are *St. Enodoc's* church (15th cent.), recovered from the sands in 1863, *Daymer Bay* (Bodare, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 30/ or 9 gs.), and (3 m.) *Polzeath* (*Polzeath Lodge*, RB. 15/-21/, P. 9-13 gs.; *Atlantic House*, ¼ m. N., P. 9-14 gs., both open Mar.-Sept.), with good bathing. N. of which is *Pentire Head* (N.T., 365 acres). — To *Newquay*, see Rte. 27A.

C. From Exeter to Bude

RAILWAY, 57 m. S.R. in 2-2½ hrs. The trains start from Central Station but stop also at *St. David's*, and run viâ (26 m.) *Okehampton*, (38½ m.) *Halwill Junction*, and (46½ m.) *Holsworthy*.

From Exeter (A 377) to (8 m.) *Crediton*, see Rte. 28. — At (10 m.) *Barnstaple Cross* we bear left for (19½ m.) *North Tawton* (r.; *Burton Hall*, RB. 15/, P. 7-9 gs.), beyond which we cross the Taw. — 21½ m. *Sampford Courtenay* is a charming village with a Perp. church. The little 12th cent. church of *Honeychurch* lies 1½ m. N. — 28 m. *Hatherleigh* (George, RB. 17/6, P. from 9 gs.), on the Lew, is on the road and railway from Okehampton to Torrington. The church of *North Lew*, 4½ m. S., contains good 16th cent. woodwork. — At (37 m.) the junction of B 3218 the 17th cent. *Dunsland House* (N.T.; not yet open) lies 1 m. N. *Stapleton* (2 m. farther on) was the birthplace of Walter de Stapledon (1261-1326), founder of Exeter College, Oxford. — 41 m. *Holsworthy* (White Hart, RB. 16/, P. 7-9 gs.) has a church with a massive Perp. tower. Farther we cross the Tamar and the disused *Bude Canal* (1825), on which inclined planes take the place of locks, and enter Cornwall. — 48 m. *Stratton* (Tree,

RB. 18/6, P. 9-11 gs.; King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), where we cross A 39, has a fine Perp. church containing the tomb of Sir John Arundell (1561). Just to the N.W. is *Stamford Hill*, where the Parliamentarians were defeated in 1643 "by the valour of Sir Beville Grenville and ye Cornish army." *Launcells* church, 1 m. E., has notable 15th cent. woodwork and tiles.

50 m. Bude (*Efford Down*, RB. 18/6, P. 8-14 gs., open always; *Falcon*, RB. 22/6, P. 9-15 gs.; *Westcliff*, P. 7-14 gs.; *Hawarden*, P. 8-10½ gs.; *Grenville*, P. 12-16 gs.; *St. Margaret's*, near station, RB. 15/, P. 7-9 gs., open always; *Hartland*, P. 8-12 gs., these two unlic.; etc.) is a favourite summer and golfing resort (3350 inhab.), with fine sands, and magnificent coast scenery both N. and S. *Bude Haven* is protected by a breakwater terminating in the *Chapel Rock*. *Compass Point*, to the W., and *Efford Beacon*, to the S.W., afford good views.

A pleasant walk leads S. to (4 m.) *Widemouth Bay* viâ (1½ m.) *Upton* (Green Acres, unlic., P. 7-9 gs.); motor-buses run to all points in the neighbourhood.

Morwenstow (*Inn*), of which R. S. Hawker was vicar from 1834 to 1875, lies 7½-8 m. N. of Bude. To reach it we follow the coast N. past *Menachurch Point* to (4 m.) the *Duck Pool*, at the mouth of the *Coombe Valley* (see below), and hence either continue to follow the coast, viâ (1 m.) the *Lower* and (1½ m.) *Higher Sharpnose Point*, or turn inland for ½ m. and then follow the road. The church of Morwenstow (founded by St. Morwenna) has a pre-Norman font and Norman arches with beautiful zigzag moulding. Over the door of the vicarage, built by Hawker, is a quaint inscription in rhyme. *Tonacombe*, just to the S., is a fine medieval house, the home of Eustace Leigh in 'Westward Ho!' — Good walkers may extend their coast walk N. viâ (7 m.) *Hartland Quay* to (9 m.) *Hartland Point*, passing on the way the lofty *Hennaclyff* and *Embury Beacon*. — From Duck Pool (see above) we may ascend the *Coombe Valley*, passing the woods of *Stow* (the site of Sir Richard Grenville's house described in 'Westward Ho!'), to (3½ m.) *Kilkhampton*, whence we may return by road to (5½ m.) Bude viâ (4 m.) *Stratton*.

D. From Newquay to Clovelly and Bideford

Between Newquay and Bideford (c. 80 m.), the country is linked up by motor-buses, with through services in summer. Circular tour railway and bus tickets may be obtained locally or at Paddington Station in London for many varied combinations. — In summer (May-Sept.) a through MOTOR-BUS plies between Newquay and *Ilfracombe*; another between *Ilfracombe* and *Lynton*; a third between *Lynton* and *Minehead*; and a fourth between *Minehead* and *Exeter*.

The local stages are as follows: MOTOR-BUS daily from Newquay to (17½ m.) *Wadebridge* (1 hr.). MOTOR-BUS from Wadebridge viâ *Tintagel* (1½ hr.) and *Bosccastle* to (35½ m.) *Bude* (2½ hrs.). MOTOR-BUS from Bude to (16½ m.) *Clovelly* (1½ hr.). MOTOR-BUS from Clovelly to (11 m.) *Bideford* (¾ hr.). — From Bideford the journey may be continued by railway viâ *Barnstaple* to *Ilfracombe*, or by motor-bus (1½ hr.); thence to *Lynton* in 1½ hr. (see Rte. 29).

FROM NEWQUAY (Rte. 27A) TO WADEBRIDGE. The high-lying road commands wide views. — 2½ m. *St. Columb Minor*, with a prominent church-tower (late Dec.). — 7 m. *St. Columb Major* (Red Lion, RB. 14/6, P. 6½ gs.; bus to St. Columb Road station, 2½ m.) has a fine Dec. and Perp. church (restored), dedicated to a maiden St. Columba, and a moated rectory. The lofty earthwork of *Castle-an-Dinas*, 2 m. S.E., has been damaged by a wolfram mine. — We go N. on A 39 which passes the 'Nine

Maidens,' the of standing stones (r.), and crosses *St. Breock Downs*, on the N. side of which are the *Pawton dolmen* and the inscribed stone of *Nanscow*. — 15 m. *Wadebridge* (Rte. 27B).

FROM WADEBRIDGE TO BOSCASTLE travellers may proceed via *Tintagel*. — To (10½ m.) *Camelford*, see Rte. 27B. — From (12 m.) *Camelford Station* the *Tintagel* road (B 3263, 4½ m.) holds to the left.

Tintagel (*Wharnclyffe*, RB. 17/6, P. 9-12 gs.; *Pengenna Farm*, P. 7 gs.), the "wild *Tintagel* by the Cornish seas," is one of the most famous places in Cornwall. On the coast, ½ m. from the little village of *Trevena* (now generally called *Tintagel*), and rising above a narrow cove surrounded by sombre cliffs of slate, is **Tintagel Head*, a promontory connected with the mainland by a rocky neck. Here, partly on the 'island' portion and partly on the mainland, are ruins of the *Castle* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) which the early chroniclers and modern poetry conspire to accept as the birthplace of King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon and Ygrayne. The castle was a stronghold of the Earls of Cornwall from c. 1150 and the keep (on the mainland) dates from c. 1236-72, but excavations have revealed traces of a Celtic monastery occupied from c. 500 to c. 850. A steep railed path mounts to the summit, on which are the remains of a small chapel of the 13th cent. (perhaps incorporating some Saxon work), a spring of fresh water, and a natural cavern. — The striking *View from the headland (N.T.) comprises the wild and rocky shore from *Trevose Head* (S.) to *Harland Point* (N.). — The *Parish Church* (SS. *Materiana* and *Marcelliana*), on the cliffs W. of the village, contains traces of Saxon (?) work (N. wall of nave and chancel), a curious Norman font, and a stone altar in the little *Lady Chapel*. In the village is the *Old Post Office* (N.T.; adm. 6d.; weekdays 10-1, 2-6), a 14th cent. house.

About 1½ m. S. of the village are *Trebarwith Sands* (Strand, RB. 17/6, P. 7-9 gs., unlic.), a fine bay, with the striking *Gull Rock* (133 ft.).

The road from *Tintagel* to *Boscastle*, 3½ m. N.E., passes (1 m.) the **Rocky Valley*, opening on the left, and (2 m.) *Trevalga*. Just beyond the *Rocky Valley* a signpost (r.) points the way to (1 m.) *St. Nighton's* or *St. Nectan's Kieve*, a pretty little waterfall (adm. 6d.).

Boscastle (*Wellington*, RB. 17/6, P. from 8 gs., Mar.-Oct.) is a small village, the chief interest of which is its intricate little **Harbour* (disused), flanked by formidable cliffs (N.T.). The name is a corruption of *Bottreaux Castle*, now vanished. The 'silent' (i.e. bell-less) church of Boscastle is at *Forrabury*, close to the soaring headland of *Willapark*.

A walk may be taken N. to (1 m.) *Pentargon Bay*, with its waterfall, and thence along the cliffs to (5½ m.) *Crackington Haven*. — The church (E.E.) at *Minster*, 1½ m. E. of Boscastle, is perhaps a remnant of a Benedictine priory. — *St. Juliot's*, 2½ m. from Boscastle up the valley of the *Valency*, is the 'Endelstow' in 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' by Thomas Hardy, who was employed as architect on the restoration of the church (1872).

FROM BOSCASTLE TO BUDE. The road from Boscastle rejoins A 39 at (3½ m.) *Tresparrett Posts*, whence a lane descends to *Crackington Haven* (2½ m.; see above). About 2 m. short of Bude we have a view of *Marhamchurch* (Bullers Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), on the right. — 15 m. Bude, see Rte. 27C.

FROM BUDE TO CLOVELLY. The road runs E. to (1½ m.) *Stratton* (Rte. 27C), where we follow A 39 northwards. — 5 m. *Kilkhampton* (*London Inn*, P.R., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) has an interesting **Church* (Norman and Perp.) containing good carved bench-ends and the tomb of Sir Bevil Grenville (d. 1643). At 9½ m. we enter Devon and at 11 m. we reach *West Country Inn*

(RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.). At (15 m.) *Clovelly Cross* (p. 198) we turn left for **Clovelly**.

For Clovelly and the continuation of the road to Bideford, see Rte. 28.

28. FROM EXETER TO BIDEFORD, CLOVELLY, BARNSTAPLE, AND ILFRACOMBE

RAILWAY. S.R. to (39½ m.) *Barnstaple Junction* in 1½–1½ hr.; to (48½ m.) *Bideford* in 1½–2¼ hrs.; to (54½ m.) *Ilfracombe* (through-carriages by some trains) in 1½–2½ hrs. Trains start from Central Station but stop also at St. David's. Principal Stations: 7½ m. *Crediton*. — 11½ m. *Yeoford*. — 22 m. *Eggesford*. — 39½ m. *Barnstaple Junction*. — 46½ m. *Instow*. — 48½ m. *Bideford*. — 54 m. *Torrington*. Or, from *Barnstaple Junction*: 40½ m. *Barnstaple Town*. — 45½ m. *Braunton*. — 51½ m. *Mortchoe*. — 54½ m. *Ilfracombe*. — *Barnstaple* may be reached from Exeter also by the W.R. viâ *Dulverton* in 2½–2½ hrs. (48½ m.; change at *Dulverton*). — Motor-bus from *Bideford* to *Clovelly*, see below

From London both *Barnstaple* and *Ilfracombe* (through-carriages) are reached either by the S.R. *Atlantic Coast Express* viâ Exeter or by the W.R. viâ Taunton, the duration of the journey being about the same in either case (to *Barnstaple* in 4½–5 hrs.; to *Ilfracombe* in 5½–5½ hrs.).

A. To Bideford and Clovelly

A 377 soon quits the Exe valley and ascends beside the little river Creedy. — 8 m. *Crediton* (4000 inhab.; Ship, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.), the birthplace of St. Boniface or Winfrid (680–755), was the original seat of the episcopal see of Devon & Cornwall (909–1050). — At (14½ m.) *Morchard Road Station* the Bideford road (B 3220) diverges to the left; farther on it crosses the Taw and ascends to (23 m.) *Winkleigh*. — 35 m. *Torrington* (2850 inhab.; *Black Horse*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Globe*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Gribble Inn*, 1½ m. S., RB. 12/6, P. 6 gs.) is well situated above the Torridge. Fairfax decisively defeated the Royalists close by in 1646.

Gen. Monk (1608–70), Duke of Albemarle, was born at *Great Potheridge* (rebuilt c. 1660), 4 m. S. off the Hatherleigh road. *Merton*, 2 m. farther on, was the birthplace of Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford.

38 m. *Wear Giffard* (r.) has an interesting church and a fine 15th cent. manor house. — At the Norman font of (40 m.) *Landcross* Gen. Monk was baptized.

42 m. *Bideford* (pron. 'Biddyford'; *Royal*, at the station, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8–9½ gs.; *Tanton's*, near the bridge, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *New Inn*, above the church, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient seaport (10,100 inhab.), the "little white town" of 'Westward Ho!' now much enlarged, is charmingly situated on two hills rising from the Torridge, here spanned by a bridge of 24 arches (1460; widened in 1925). The rebuilt *Church* contains a Norman font. A Red Indian, perhaps brought home by Sir Richard Grenville and baptized here as Christian Rawley in 1588, is believed to have been the first of his race to visit England. *Grenville's House*, in Allhalland St., is now occupied by the Church Lads' Brigade. Facing the quay is a statue of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), who wrote part of 'Westward Ho!' in the

Royal Hotel (room shown), and eight old Spanish cannon are preserved in the Borough Park. *Chudleigh's Fort* (1630-43), part of the Town War Memorial, is on the right bank ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the station) and affords a good view.

There are occasional steamers in summer from Bideford to Ilfracombe. Motor-buses go from the quay via ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Northam* (King's Head) to (3 m.) *Appledore* (Seagate), a quaint little port, or to (3 m.) *Westward Ho!* (*Golden Bay*, R.B. from 17/6, P. 9-14 gs.; *Dormy House*, R.B. 21/, P. 9-14 gs., both Apr.-Oct.), a bathing resort, named after Kingsley's novel (1855). Its famous golf links lie to the N., separated from the sea by the curious *Pebble Ridge*, 20 ft. high and 2 m. long. Kipling's 'Stalky & Co.' is believed to describe life at the United Services College, a school formerly at Westward Ho!

In the lonely country S.W. of Bideford are several churches worth visiting, notably at *West Putford* ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and *Sutcombe* ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m.), reached via (14 m.) *Bradworthy* (Hotel, P.R.). — From Bideford to *Barnstaple*, see Rte. 28A.

FROM BIDEFORD TO CLOVELLY, 11 m., motor-bus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Walkers should follow the lower road via ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Abbotsham* in order to visit its ancient little church (Norman font; good bench-ends), joining A 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on. The main road passes ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Fairy Cross* (Portledge, R.B. 18/6-48/, P. 10-21 gs., Apr.-Sept.) and (6 m.) *Hoops Inn* (R.B. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs., Mar.-Oct.). — From (7 m.) *Bucks Cross* a lane (r.) descends to *Bucks Mills* (1 m.), a charmingly situated fishing hamlet. About 1 m. beyond Bucks Cross is the E. end of the **Hobby Drive* (adm. 4d., cycle 6d., cars 3/), a splendid alternative approach to *Clovelly* (3 m.) commanding fine views of Lundy, the Bristol Channel, and the Welsh coast. — At ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Clovelly Cross*, beside which is a fine Iron Age camp, we turn right for the village. Motorists must park at ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the main car park, whence luggage is conveyed on donkey-back or by jeep (down the rough lane to the W. of the village).

*Clovelly (New Inn, half-way down the street, R.B. 17/6, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs., Apr.-Sept.; *Red Lion*, near the pier, R.B., 17/6, P. 8-10 gs.), a fishing village, is so delightfully and uniquely situated, in a narrow rift in the cliffs, that it has become only too popular a resort both for tourists and for painters. The best description of this most quaint and charming of villages is that by Dickens in 'A Message from the Sea.' The main street, far too steep for wheeled traffic, descends in steps and stages from a height of 400 ft. to the little cove and pier at the foot, and no two of the whitewashed houses gay with flowers are on the same level. Dense woods embosom the village and make its winter climate extraordinarily mild. The **View* from the sea is particularly charming. Steamers in the season to *Lundy* (ret. 14/) and to *Ilfracombe*. — On the N.W. side of the village are the charming grounds of *Clovelly Court*, entered by *Yellary Gate*, 250 yds. W. of the Hobby Drive (pedestrian entrance only; see above). The prime beauty spot is **Gallantry Bower* (c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which rises sheer from the sea for 387 ft. and affords a superb view. The walk is generally extended for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Mouth Mill*, a picturesque rocky cove. We may direct our return so as to pass near *Clovelly Court* (only the 14th cent. wing of which survived a fire in 1943). The *Church* of Clovelly, with monuments of the Carys, contains a memorial to Charles Kingsley, who spent his boyhood at the rectory.*

At Clovelly Cross we turn right for (4 m.) the village of *Hartland* (King's Arms, R.B. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), and go on via ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Stoke*, with the large and interesting 14th cent. parish church (striking rood-screen, font and roof), to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Hartland Quay* (Hotel, R.B. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a secluded little hamlet, noted for its contorted slate rocks. *Hartland Point* (350 ft.; lighthouse), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is the N.W. extremity of Devon (fine cliff scenery; 160 acres N.T.).

From Clovelly to *Bude*, see Rte. 27.

B. To Barnstaple and Ilfracombe

From Exeter to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Morchard Road Station*, see Rte. 28A. A 377 descends the beautiful valley of the Taw (good fishing). — 21 m. *Eggesford* (Fox & Hounds, R.B. 20/, P. 8-12

gs.; fishing) has the fine Chichester monuments in its church, while *Chawleigh*, 2 m. N.E., and *Chulmleigh* (Barnstaple Inn), 2½ m. N., have good rood-screens. — 32 m. *Umberleigh* (Rising Sun, RB. 12/6, P. 6 gs.; fishing) lies 2¼ m. S.E. of the noble church tower (1520) of *Chittlehampton* and 1¼ m. E. of *Atherington*, with a famous rood-screen in its interesting church. — At 36 m. where our road crosses the Taw a lane goes straight on to *Tawstock* church (14th cent.; 1½ m.) with notable monuments and one of the most elaborate pews in the country.

40 m. BARNSTAPLE (*Imperial*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8–11 gs.; *Royal & Fortescue*, RB. 18/, P. 8–10 gs.; *Wrey Arms*, beyond the junction station, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; *Queen's*; *Bell*, RB. 16/), a decayed seaport (16,300 inhab.) with 1000 years of corporate history, lies at the head of the Taw estuary. It is a good centre for the exploration of N. Devon. 'Barum Ware' still enjoys a certain reputation. The Taw is here crossed by an old bridge of 16 arches, with an ugly iron railing, and there is a pleasant riverside promenade. *Queen Anne's Walk* is a colonnade of 1796, with a statue of Queen Anne (1708). *St. Peter's* church (restored), dating in part from the 14th cent., has a crooked leaden spire and contains interesting monuments. *Horwood's Almshouses* and the *Maids' School*, near by, and the *Penrose Almshouses* in Litchdon St., E. of the Square, are typical of 17th cent. Barnstaple. Bp. Jewel (1522–71) and John Gay (1685–1732; a native) were educated in the *Grammar School*, formerly in *St. Anne's Chapel* (1330). W. R. Lethaby (1857–1931) was born here. The Friday 'Pannier Market,' in the *Market Hall*, is worth a visit.

The three railway stations are connected by a loop-line: *Barnstaple Town* (S.R.) for *Ilfracombe*; *Barnstaple Junction*, for the S.R., but also used by the W.R.; *Barnstaple* (W.R.), for the Taunton line. — Opposite the Town station is the motte of the *Castle* and ¼ m. N. is the church of *Pilton* (good woodwork).

From Barnstaple to *Taunton*, see p. 160; to *Ilfracombe* and to *Lynton*, see below. — The road to (9 m.) *Bideford* (see above) goes viâ (6 m.) *Instow* (Marine, RB. 18/, P. 6–12 gs.), a small port opposite *Appledore* (p. 198; ferry 1/ ret.), with wide sands at low water.

FROM BARNSTAPLE TO LYNTON VIÂ BRATTON FLEMING, 19 m. Walkers may follow the course of the old railway between *Chelfham* and *Blackmoor Gate* (views). As far as (5 m.) *Chelfham* we ascend the valley of the Yeo which is comparatively tame, but farther on the scenery is very attractive. — 7 m. *Bratton Fleming* (White Hart Inn). — At (11 m.) *Blackmoor Gate* we join the main road (A 39; 10 m.), which runs viâ (3½ m.) *Shirwell Cross* and passes (6¼ m.; r.) *Arlington Court* (1822), presented to the N.T. by the Chichester family in 1947; the house and grounds are open daily 11–6 exc. Sat. (April–Sept.); adm. 2/.

FROM BARNSTAPLE TO ILFRACOMBE VIÂ BRAUNTON, 13¼ m. (A 361). The direct road is viâ (11 m.) *Muddiford* (New Inn; Broomhill, unlic., 1 m. S., P. 7–11 gs.). — 3½ m. The church of *Heanton Punchardon* (¼ m. r.) contains a sumptuous tomb of 1523 and in the churchyard are buried airmen from the Dominions who lost their lives in 1939–45. — 5½ m. *Braunton* has a church dedicated to *St. Brannock*, with an E.E. chancel and

tower, and good bench-ends. To the W. lie *Braunton Burrows*, a happy hunting-ground for the botanist, and *Saunton Sands* (2 m.; Saunton Sands, 120 R., P. 12-21 gs., May-Sept.), with a notable golf course. — We ascend gradually and at the summit (662 ft.) leave the Morte-hoe road (see below) on the left.

13½ m. **ILFRACOMBE**, once a port of some consequence, now a popular summer resort (9200 inhab.) is beautifully situated on the S. shore of the Bristol Channel. The grand coast scenery and the charming inland woods and glens add to its popularity.

Hotels (mostly closed in winter). Mount, R.B. from 21/. P. 9½-16 gs.; Imperial, R.B. 18/6-27/6, P. 9-12 gs.; Runnacleave (120 R.), R.B. 25/; Cliffe, overlooking the harbour, R.B. 18/6, P. 8-11 gs.; Queen's, High St., R.B. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Royal Britannia, near harbour, P. 11 gs.; Dilkhusa Grand (120 R.) P. 8-12 gs.; Collingwood (100 R.), P. from 8 gs.; Grosvenor, P. 8-12 gs.; Wildersmouth, unlic., P. 7-11 gs.; etc.

Post Office, High St.

Amusements. *Victoria Pavilion*, *Gaiety Theatre*, on Promenade; *Alexandra Theatre*, Market St. — **GOLF COURSE** at Hele, 1½ m. E. —

TENNIS at Biclescombe Park, and Torrs and Larkstone Sports Grounds.

Bathing at *Rapparee Cove*, and at *Hele*. — **SWIMMING POOLS** at the Tunnels, and on the Promenade (covered).

Motor-Buses from Wilder Rd. to *Barnstaple*; to *Woolacombe*; to *Newquay* via Bude; to *Minehead* via Simonsbath; from Marlborough Rd. to *Lee*; to *Combe Martin* and *Lynton*.

Steamers in summer to *Swansea*, *Cardiff*, *Bristol*, *Minehead*, *Tenby*, etc.; 2 or 3 times weekly to *Lundy*. (24 m. in 1½ hr.; 14/). Cruises along the coast, 7/-9/; to *Lynmouth*, 8/6 return.

The turnings on the seaward (N.) side of High St. lead to *Wildersmouth Beach*, with the prominent *Capstone Hill* (181 ft.; view), at the foot of which is the *Victoria Pavilion*. To the S.E. of the Capstone are the *Harbour* and *Pier* (3d.; cars 1/), sheltered on the N. side by *Lantern Hill*, with the remains of the 13th cent. *Chapel of St. Nicholas* on its crest. Farther S.E. is the sheltered *Rapparee Cove* beneath the lofty *Hillsborough* (447 ft.; view).

To the W. of the town is the **Torrs Walk* (adm. 6d.), a zigzag path cut out on the seaward face of the height and affording a series of charming views. Thence it is a fine walk, passing *Flat Point* (N.T., 92 acres), to (3 m.) *Lee (Lee Bay*, P. 9-14 gs., summer only), a charming village, famous for its fuchsias, a little inland from *Lee Bay*. From *Lee Bay* a hilly footpath leads to (5 m.) *Bull Point Lighthouse* (r.; 154 ft.; adm. weekdays from 1 p.m.). Thence we may follow the road to (6½ m.) *Morte-hoe (Watersmeet*, R.B. 21/, P. 9-14 gs.; *Morte-hoe*, similar charges; *Rockham Bay*, P. 9-16 gs.; *Castle Rock*, P. 9-12 gs.; *Fortescue*, at the station). The E.E. church (restored), with a 14th cent. tower, contains the tomb of William de Tracey (1321), a former vicar sometimes confounded with the murderer of Thomas Becket. *Morte Point*, a rock-bound headland 1 m. W., commands a wild and wide view — *Morte-hoe* is 2 m. N.W. of its station, but good walkers are advised to follow the road S. to (7 m.) *Barricane Bay*, with its beach of minute shells, and to go on thence to (7½ m.) *Woolacombe* (*Woolacombe Bay*, June-Sept., P. from 14 gs.; also many private hotels), with sands and golf links, 1½ m. W. of *Morte-hoe* station. The Nat. Trust owns c. 500 acres on *Morte Point* and on *Baggy Point* to the S.

The chief points of interest to the E. of Ilfracombe are treated in Rte. 29. Among inland walks may be mentioned those to *Two Pots* (731 ft.; view), 2½ m. S.; to *Score Woods*, 1 m. S.; and to the pleasant little dell of *Chambercombe*, 1 m. S.E.

Lundy (the terminal 'y' means 'island'), a granite islet (3 m. long; $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad) in the Bristol Channel, with about 40 inhab., lies 12 m. off Hartland Point. It contains some curious rock-formations and is the breeding-place of innumerable puffin, etc. Near the quay are the remains of *Marisco Castle* (335 ft.), the stronghold of an early piratical ruling family, and down to the reign of Queen Anne the island was a nest of pirates. The *Shutter Rock*, off the S.W. end, so called because it is believed that it would exactly fill the rifted opening of the adjacent *Devil's Lime Kiln*, was the scene of the wreck of the 'Santa Catharina' in 'Westward Ho!' The 19th cent. buildings include a church and two lighthouses.

29. FROM ILFRACOMBE TO LYNTON (LYNMOUTH) AND MINEHEAD

A. From Ilfracombe to Lynton

For this stage we have a threefold choice. The **MAIN ROAD** (A 399 and 39), even though it runs inland and without view of the sea for a great part of its course, is little inferior to the **COAST ROAD**, which skirts the sea most of the way, and it should be selected by motorists or cyclists. The ***WALKING ROUTE** coincides with the coast road for the first 9 m. or so.

a. **MAIN ROAD**, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. — 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Hele*, near the charming little sandy bay of that name. — 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Watermouth*, with a 19th cent. Gothic castle (r.) and two caves. Farther on (r.) is a road to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Berrynarbor* (Sandy Cove, RB. 18/6, P. 7-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs., Apr.-Sept.), the birthplace of Bishop Jewel (1522-71), with a beautiful Perp. church-tower. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Combe Martin* (*London Inn*, RB. 25/, P. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs., Apr.-Oct.; *Lion*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Delve's*, unlic., P. 7 gs.; *Pack o' Cards*; *Marine*), a village straggling inland along the road for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The 15th cent. *Church*, with an E.E. chancel, has a fine tower (99 ft. high) and contains the elaborate effigy of Judith Hancock (1637). — At (10 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Blackmoor Gate* (Hotel, P. 5-7 gs.) we turn l. into A 39.

The road ahead (B 3226) crosses Exmoor to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Simonsbath* (p. 204), passing between the *Chapman Barrows* (1572 ft.) and *Shoulsbarrow Castle* (1525 ft.), a prehistoric earthwork, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. respectively of (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Challacombe*.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Parracombe* (Fox & Goose), at the foot of a steep hill (by-pass), has a disused church with a Georgian interior. Farther on we have a view of the sea off Heddons's Mouth. — At 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we begin the descent (*Dean Steep*) of the charming valley of the West Lyn. — At (16 m.) *Barbrook Mill* A 39 goes on to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Lynmouth*, but we turn to the N. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond (16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Lyn Bridge* (Cottage Inn) we keep to the left for *Lynton*; the right fork is for *Lynmouth*.

b. **COAST ROAD** (17 m.). The coast road diverges from the main road at the S.E. end of (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Combe Martin* and climbs steeply E. to (7 m.) *Stony Corner*. On the coast (l.) are the *Little Hangman* (716 ft.), the E. pillar of Combe Martin Bay, and the *Great Hangman* (1044 ft.). From *Stony Corner*, where several roads meet, we take the road running N.E. and after about 1 m. we reach the top (989 ft.) of the ascent from Combe Martin, with *Holdstone Barrows* (1146 ft.) on the left; this is the hardest and least interesting part of the route. As we descend towards

Trentishoe we have a full view of the sea. It is best to diverge to the right at $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. and follow the winding road (*Views) to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Hunter's Inn* (R.B. 22/6, P. 11 gs.), delightfully situated in the valley of the Heddon, about 1 m. above its mouth (see below). Our route now turns to the left, runs along the E. slope of the Heddon Valley, then sweeps round, high above the sea (views), to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Woody Bay* (Woody Bay, R.B. 16/, P. 25/ or $7\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; Moorland, Easter-Sept., R.B. 13/6, P. 6 gs.), a tiny seaside resort, enclosed by abrupt and richly wooded cliffs. The road from Woody Bay to (17 m.) *Lynton* passes *Lee Bay*, *Lee Abbey*, and the *Valley of Rocks* (see below), and affords exquisite views.

c. COAST PATH (17 m.). For the first $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. walkers are advised to follow the route just described. They then keep left for ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Trentishoe* and descend the steep and finely wooded combe towards ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Hunter's Inn*. A path on either bank of the Heddon leads to ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Heddon's Mouth*, a small cove enclosed by stern and lofty cliffs. Thence we take the beautiful cliff-path to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Woody Bay*, beyond which the route, now a road, still runs near the cliffs. At the fork we take the left (lower) branch leading to the charming *Lee Bay*, on the E. side of which are the grounds of ($15\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Lee Abbey*, crossed by a private road. Beyond Lee Abbey we find ourselves in ($15\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the *Valley of Rocks*, described by Southey as "a city of the Anakim." To the left rises the *Castle Rock* (view), to the right the *Cheesewring*. We follow the cliff-path called the **North Walk* (left) to ($16\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a point about midway between Lynton and Lynmouth.

LYNTON and LYNMOUTH are two popular summer-resorts, with a joint population of 2150. Lynmouth lies on the shore at the point where the deep wooded valleys of the East and West Lyn converge and discharge their waters into the sea. Lynton stands on the edge of the cliff, 430 ft. above. The two are united by steep roads and a cliff railway. As headquarters for excursions in the charming environs, there is little to choose between them. Lynmouth offers sea-bathing; Lynton, on the other hand, has the finer views.

Hotels at Lynton: *Valley of Rocks*, closed in winter, R.B. from 18/6, P. 8-14 gs.; *Royal Castle*, Easter-Oct., with grounds, similar charges; *Lynton Cottage*, R.B. 18/, P. 8 gs.; *Imperial*, R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.; all these with good sea-views; *Crown*, T.H., R.B. 17/, P. 7-9 gs.; *Lynbridge*, *North Cliff*, both unlic., similar charges. — At Lynmouth: *Tora*, in a fine situation, closed in winter, R.B. 21/, P. from 10 gs.; *Bath*, R.B. 17/6, P. 8-11 gs.; *Rising Sun*, similar gs.

ff Railway between Lynmouth

Beach and Lynton (fare 4d. up, 3d. down, return 6d.).

Motor-Buses from Lynton to *Ilfracombe* via *Combe Martin*; *Barnstaple*; from Lynmouth to *Watersmeet*; to *Minehead* via *Porlock*.

Steamers to *Ilfracombe* (7/6 return) and *Lundy*; to *Weston*, *Cardiff*, *Clevedon*, and *Bristol*; and to *Swansea*. — TENNIS COURTS, *Lee Rd.* — Trout and salmon fishing (tickets from 5/ per day from Lynmouth Post Office).

Southey found Lynmouth the finest spot he ever saw "except Cintra and the Arrabida." Shelley, who spent some time at Lynmouth in 1812 after his marriage with Harriet Westbrook, in a 'myrtle-twined' cottage (rebuilt), was another enthusiastic admirer of the twin villages. In 1952 devastating floods wrought havoc on Lynmouth, with tragic loss of life.

The best general views of the two villages are obtained from *Hollerday Hill* (W. of Lynton) and *Summerhouse Hill* (850 ft.), ascended by a zigzag path beginning near the parish church in Lynmouth. Near the bridges, in Lynmouth, is the entrance to *Glen Lyn*, revealing the romantic cascades and fern-clad banks of the lower course of the West Lyn.

Many of the favourite excursions from Lynton and Lynmouth are indicated in the descriptions of the routes to *Ilfracombe* (pp. 201-202) and to *Minehead* (pp. 204-205). A few others are noted below.

TO WATERSMEET AND ROCKFORD, 4 m. Leaving Lynmouth by Tors Rd. we quickly reach the path on the right bank of the East Lyn, which here forces its way through the narrow Watersmeet Valley with sides rock-strewn or thickly wooded. Beyond (1½ m.) *Myrtleberry Tea Gardens* we either cross the wooden bridge or go along the same side to (1½ m.) **Watersmeet* (N.T., 366 acres; tea) where the East Lyn (known above the confluence as the Brendon Water) receives the Hoar Oak Water. Our path follows the left bank of the valley, rising considerably above the stream. Passing through Nutcombe Wood, we emerge (3 m.) on the hillside, but soon re-enter the woods by a small gate (good retrospect). Various paths lead right to the *Long Pool* (with its fall). Regaining the main path, we soon reach (4 m.) a bridge by which we cross the stream to *Rockford Inn*. The road back to (3½ m.) Lynmouth leads W. to (½ m.) *Brendon Church* and (1½ m.) *Hillsford Bridge*, and thence descends (A 39) by the valley of the East Lyn. For the walk from Rockford Inn to Malmsmead, etc., see below.

TO THE DOONE VALLEY. The shortest road route (9 m.) is via Countisbury, Leeford, and Malmsmead. The most attractive route for walkers (10½ m.) is via Watersmeet, Leeford, and Malmsmead. — From Watersmeet to *Rockford Inn*, see above. Thence we follow the road to (5 m.) *Leeford* (Stag Hunters' Inn), where the road from Countisbury comes in on the left. Opposite (r.) is a lane leading to (6 m.) *Cross Gate* (1055 ft.), whence a track leads along Tippacott Ridge to (8½ m.) the *Doone Valley*, steering S. for the first mile, then trending S.E., and finally turning almost due E. From Leeford it is more interesting to follow the road to (7 m.) *Malmsmead*, where a road from *Oare* (1 m.; see below) comes in on the left. From Malmsmead a track ascends along the W. side of the valley of the *Badgworthy Water* for about ½ m. This is continued by a footpath which brings us to (1 m.) a side-stream (r.) identified with the *Waterslide*, up which little John Ridd struggled in the pages of Blackmore's 'Lorna Doone.' About ¼ m. farther on, on the same side, opens the Doone Valley itself, the scenery of which is neither so wild nor so romantic as readers of 'Lorna Doone' may have been led to expect. The Doones (according to tradition) were a little band of outlaws who terrorised the countryside at the close of the 17th cent., making their headquarters in this valley until a particularly atrocious act of cruelty nerved the inhabitants to exterminate the pest. Blackmore, whose grandfather was rector of the adjoining parish of Oare, adapted the legend in his well-known novel, using a romancer's privilege to heighten the colours a little. The only trace of the Doone settlement consists of the foundations of some huts. Doone Valley is 5 m. from Simonsbath (see below) by a rough moorland route. Good walkers, who wish to see a really wild bit of Exmoor before returning to Lynmouth, may proceed (S.E.) from the Badgworthy valley for 1½ m., turn E. for (2½ m.) the *Chalk Water*, and make their way down this stream to (6½ m.) *Oareford*, whence they follow the road downstream to Oare and (8½ m.) Malmsmead.

TO SIMONSBATH, 9 m. To (2½ m.) *Hillsford Bridge*, see above. Thence we

proper (see below). To the right rises *Chains Barrow* (1561 ft.; 2½ m.). A little to the N.E. is the head of *Doone*

Valley (see above). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on our road crosses the Exe near its source, and soon after begins the descent (S.E.) to (9) *Simonsbath* (*Exmoor Forest*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), so named from a pool in the Barle above the bridge. We may go on S.W. to (20 m.) *South Molton* (p. 161), passing *Span Head* (1618 ft.); or S.E. viâ (15 m.) *Withypool* (Royal Oak. RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.) to the *Tarr Steps* (rfmts.). *Exford* lies 5 m. E., and motorists may return thence to (16 m.) *Lynmouth* viâ the White Stones. Indefatigable walkers might return from *Brendon Two Gates* viâ *Hoccombe Water* (E.), *Badgworthy Water*, and *Watersmeet*.

B. From Lynton to Minehead

Both the driving and the walking route are charming, especially in this direction, but preference should be given to the latter by all who can face the fatigue. — MOTOR-COACH in summer from *Lynmouth* to *Minehead* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

a. ROAD (17 m.). From the bridge at *Lynmouth* the road ascends *Countisbury Hill* (1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$; fine retrospects). To the left diverges a path for *Sillery Sands*. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Countisbury* (866 ft.; *Blue Ball Inn*) the road runs along the N. verge of *Exmoor*.

**Exmoor Forest*, a tract of high moorland about 120 sq. m. in area, lies wholly in Somerset. Geologically it is Devonian, and its slate and sandstone summits are less rugged than the granite tors of Dartmoor. It is mentioned as a royal forest in a charter of King John. It was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1819. Large tracts are still uncultivated and covered with colourless tussocky grass, prickly grey furze, or heather. The wild red deer (otherwise extinct in England) is still regularly hunted on *Exmoor*, and its pastures support also a hardy race of horned sheep. The native *Exmoor pony* may sometimes be seen on the moor on *Winsford Hill* above the *Barle*. Specimens are offered for sale, on the last Thurs. in Oct., at *Bampton Fair*. Excellent fishing is afforded by the streams. The highest summit is *Dunkery Beacon* (1707 ft.), but many other hills are over 1500 ft. A large part of *Exmoor* is included in the 12,420 acres of N.T. property which comprises also *Selworthy*, *Bossington Hill*, and the *Holnicote* estate, with 3 m. of coast W. of *Porlock Bay*.

4 m. *White Gate* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Black Gate* are both entrances to *Glenthorne* (see below). To the left rises the *Old Barrow* (1136 ft.). At ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *County Gate* (1061 ft.) we enter Somerset. *Malmsmead* (see above) is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. (footpath), and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther on is a road leading S. to (1 m.) *Oare Church*, where *Lorna Doone* was married to *John Ridd* and shot by *Carver Doone*. Fine views of the sea. The road now ascends gently, partly through the woods of *Culbone Hill*, to *Culbone Stables* and ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Oare Post*, whence a road leads W. (r.) to *Oareford* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; see above). The steep road (good views) descending *Porlock Hill* (1 in 4; dangerous bends) to *Porlock* leads straight on from (8 m.) *Pittcombe Head* (1347 ft.). A toll road (car 2/; motor-cycle 6d.) descends at an easier gradient to the left. A road on the right, near (9 m.) the *Whitstones*, leads to *Exford* (5 m.; see below). — 11 m. *Porlock (Castle)*, RB. from 15/6, P. 7-10 gs.; *Ship*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), the 'enclosed port,' a charming village, now 1 m. from the sea, in a fertile vale. In the little 13th cent. church of *St. Dubricius* is the sumptuous tomb of *Baron Harington* (d. 1418) and his wife. About 1 m. W. is *West Porlock*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond it is the little port of *Porlock Weir* (*Anchor*, RB. 21/, P. from 10 gs.).

It was in a "lonely farmhouse between Porlock and Lynton" that Coleridge is said to have had the vision which resulted in 'Kubla Khan' (1798); and 'Southey's chimney-corner,' in the picturesque Ship Hotel, is pointed out as the place where that poet wrote the lines on Porlock's 'verdant vale.'

Dunkery Beacon (1707 ft.; N.T.), the highest hill on Exmoor, rises about 4 m. S. of Porlock. It is a dark brown moorland hill, "whose Celtic name has an appropriate sound among the remains of primeval times with which it is crowned" (E. A. Freeman). Visitors may drive, via *West Luccombe*, nearly all the way to the top. Walkers should proceed via the *Horner Woods* and *Cloutsham*, where the opening meet of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds is held annually, early in August. The *View on a clear day may extend from Brown Willy in Cornwall (S.) to the Malvern Hills (N.), and includes 120 m. of the Bristol Channel. The descent may be made S.W. to (4 m.) *Exford* (see below), S.E. to (3½ m.) *Wheddon Cross* (see below), or N.E. to (3 m.) *Wootton Courtenay* (Dunkery Beacon, RB. 21/, P. 7-11 gs.).

The road from Porlock to Minehead passes (12½ m.; 1.) *Allerford*, which has a two-arched pack-horse bridge. A little farther on a road to the left leads to *Selworthy*, with an interesting church (Perp.). — 17 m. **Minehead** (see below).

b. COAST ROUTE (18-19 m.). We ascend to (1½ m.) *Countisbury* and then follow the cliff-path, passing the church. On nearing (2¼ m.) *Foreland Point* (lighthouse) the path turns E., and we cross (3 m.) a deep combe. We then follow a rough cart-track leading towards the shore for about ¼ m. and leave it for a higher path on the right, which crosses the ridge and descends to a gate. Here we keep to the right. At (4½ m.) the next fork we take the lower path, and follow it past numerous combes (some of them richly wooded) to (5½ m.) a small iron gate admitting to the beautiful grounds of **Glenthorne*, through which walkers are allowed to pass.

On emerging from the grounds, we cross a small field and follow a road running towards the shore till we reach an iron railing. At the various forks, keep to the right and avoid descents. We soon reach a wooded combe, where we take the middle path. This crosses the combe at a wooden railing, and brings us to a cart-track, which ascends and crosses a small brook. The path to the right leads through wood to (9½ m.) *Culbone*, with the smallest church (Perp.) in England in regular use with both nave and chancel (33 ft. by 12 ft.). — The coast or landslip path, though rough, it now more easily traced. From (11 m.) *Porlock Weir* a road leads right to (11½ m.) *West Porlock* and (12½ m.) *Porlock* (see above). The coast walk is continued by proceeding N.E. from Porlock to (13½ m.) *Bossington*, and ascending (14½ m.) *Selworthy Beacon* (1014 ft.; *View). Hence we follow the ridge of North Hill all the way to (18 m.) *Minehead*, or (by a detour of ½ m. to the l.) we may descend to *Greenaleigh* and follow the coast.

MINEHEAD (*Beach*, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9-11 gs., *Plume of Feathers*, RB. 16/6, P. 8-10 gs.; *Wellington*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½-9½ gs.; *York House*, RB. 21/, P. 9-13 gs.; *Minehead Bay*, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 8½-10½ gs., Easter-Sept.; *Queen's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; etc.), a popular summer resort (7400 inhab.),

has many old houses and a 14th cent. church. Its attractions include beautiful environs, a mild climate, a swimming pool, and a golf course.

Dunkery Beacon (2½–3 hrs.) and many other points on Exmoor may be visited from Minehead; and to the W. is *Bratton Court* (1½ m.), perhaps the birthplace of Henry de Bracton, 'Father of the Common Law' (d. 1268). — STEAMERS to Lynmouth (8/6), Ilfracombe (9/6), Lundy (17/6), Weston-super-Mare (8/6), etc.

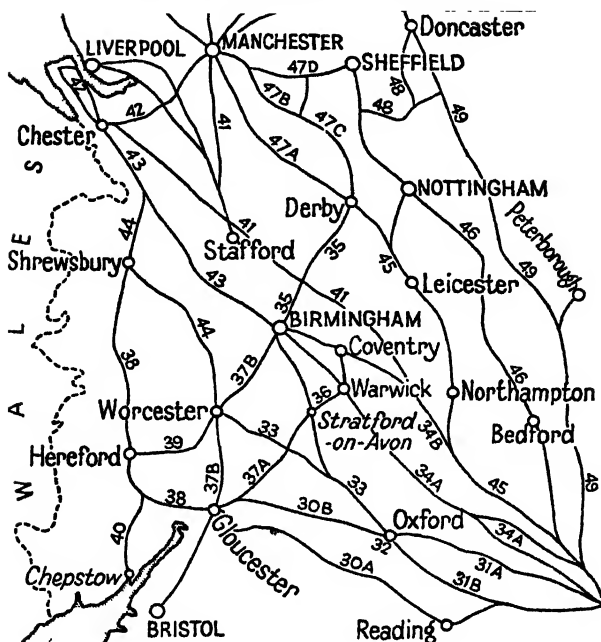
FROM MINEHEAD TO DULVERTON AND EXETER, 44 m. (A 396). — From (¾ m.) *Alcombe* we may follow the old upper road leading direct to (2 m.) *Dunster* (see p. 160). Thence we ascend the wooded valley of the Avill to (5 m.) *Timberscombe* and (8½ m.) *Wheddon Cross* (Rest & Be Thankful Inn; Exmoor House, unlic., P. 7½ gs., Apr.–Oct.), a base for the ascent of Dunkery Beacon. About 5 m. W. is *Exford* (Crown, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; White Horse, similar charges), a fishing and hunting resort on the Exe, with the kennels of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds. — At (12 m.) *Coppleham Cross* we strike the lovely VALLEY OF THE EXE, which we follow nearly all the way to Exeter.

B 3223 here ascends the Exe to *Winsford* (1¼ m.; Royal Oak, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Karlslake House, unlic., P. 5 gs.), a hunting and fishing resort in charming surroundings, and the birthplace of Ernest Bevin (1881–1951). The pleasant road goes on to Exford and a lane runs W. to Withypool (p. 204). To the S.W. are (1½ m.) *Winsford Hill* (1405 ft.; N.T., 1288 acres) and (3½ m.) *Tarr Steps* (Hotel, RB. 15/, P. 7–10 gs.), where the old slab-bridge swept away by the flooded Barle in 1952 has been rebuilt.

At (15½ m.) *Hele Bridge* the Exeter road keeps straight on, but the pleasantest route turns r. for (16½ m.) *Dulverton* (*Carnarvon Arms*, at the station, 1½ m. S., RB. 22/6, P. 9 gs.; *Lamb*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *Lion*, similar charges; *Woodcote*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), another hunting and fishing resort. — Beyond (19 m.) *Exebridge* we rejoin the main road which keeps to the river. — 29¼ m. *Tiverton* (*Palmerston*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Half Moon*, *Star*, RB. 14/6; *Lorna Doone*, unlic., P. 6 gs.; *Hartnoll*, 1 m. N., RB. 21/, P. 7–10 gs.) is an old market and lace-making town (10,850 inhab.) on the Exe, with a ruined *Castle* (14th cent. gateway) and old almshouses. The fine 15th cent. *Church* (freely restored) contains the richly carved *Greenway Chapel* (1517). *Blundell's School* (founded in 1604), where John Ridd (in 'Lorna Doone') went to school, occupies new quarters W. of the town, but the old buildings (N.T.; adm. to courtyard) still stand on the bank of the Loman. — 34¼ m. *Bickleigh Bridge* (*Fisherman's Cot*, RB. 21/, P. 6–9 gs.; *Bickleigh Cottage*, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7–9 gs.) dates from 1640. *Bickleigh Castle* (15th cent.), ½ m. S., has a Saxon chapel, which is shown, with the gardens, at Whitsun and Aug. Bank Holidays (adm. 3/ on Sat.–Mon.; 5/ on Fri. & Tues.); at other times to parties of at least 20 on written application (2/6 per pers.). — 44 m. *Exeter*, see Rte. 17.

From Minehead to Bridgwater and to Taunton, see Rte. 22.

III. CENTRAL ENGLAND



30. FROM LONDON TO GLOUCESTER

A. Via Cirencester

ROAD, 111½ m. To (48 m.) *Streatley*, see Rte. 31a. Thence A 417. 61½ m. *Wantage*. — 73½ m. *Faringdon*. — 79½ m. *Lechlade*. — 92½ m. *Cirencester*. — A 419. 111½ m. Gloucester (alternative route via Stroud, see p. 210).

RAILWAY, 114 m. from Paddington in 2½–3½ hrs. Principal Stations: To (53½ m.) *Didcot*, see Rte. 31. — 60½ m. *Wantage Road*. — 66½ m. *Uffington*. — 77½ m. *Swindon*, junction for the main lines to S. Wales and to Bristol. — 91 m. *Kemble*, junction for Cirencester (4½ m.) and for *Teibury* (7½ m.). — 98 m. *Chalford*. — 102½ m. *Stroud*. — 105 m. *Stonehouse*. — 114 m. Gloucester. Most of the trains go on to (121½ m.) *Cheltenham*.

From London viâ Reading to (48 m.) *Streatley*, see Rte. 31a. — A 417 (the *Port Way*) runs thence beneath the Berkshire Downs. From (53 m.) *Blewbury*, where the church contains some chained books, and where Sir William Nicholson (1872–1949), the painter, died, B 4016 runs N. to the important

railway junction of *Didcot* (2½ m.; Junction, RB. 18/6) viâ *East Hagbourne* (1½ m.), one of the most picturesque villages in S. England. — 5¼ m. *Upton* has a small primitive early Norman church. — Beyond (56½ m.) *Harwell*, with the sprawling Atomic Energy Research Establishment (r.), we cross A 34. — 58½ m. *East Hendred* has a church with an early 14th cent. wooden lectern of unique two-tiered design, and a Perp. wayside chapel with priest's house attached. *Hendred House*, the seat of the Eyston family, contains relics of St. Thomas More (cup; portrait by Holbein) and St. John Fisher (staff used on the scaffold) and a private chapel (adm. on application) where mass has been said since 1291. — 61½ m. *Wantage* (5100 inhab.; *Bear*, RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.), in the sheltered Vale of the White Horse, was the birthplace of Alfred the Great (849-901) and of Bp. Butler of the 'Analogy' (1692-1752). In the parish church and in the church of *West Hanney*, 4 m. N., are numerous fine brasses, while at *West Challow*, 2½ m. W., is a small 12th cent. church, well restored. *Wantage Rd.* station is 2½ m. N. (bus).

THE VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE is bounded on the S. by the long line of the Berkshire 'Chalk Downs, largely cultivated, but partly covered with springy turf. Thomas Hughes (1822-96), who was born at Uffington (see below) describes the vale in the opening chapters of 'Tom Brown's School Days.' Roughly parallel with the Port Way, along the breezy top of the downs, runs the famous grass-grown British trackway known as the 'Ridgeway,' recommended to walkers and practicable for cyclists.

Kingston Lisle (Plough, P.R., RB. 12/6), 5 m. W. of Wantage, lies beneath *White Horse Hill* (856 ft.), with the sketchy figure of a horse (374 ft. long) cut in the turf. The figure is now believed to be the work of the early Britons, though popularly it is associated with the very much later victory of King Alfred over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown, fought somewhere on these downs in 871. In front of some cottages, ¼ m. S.W. of Kingston church (14th cent. paintings), is the *Blowing Stone*, a famous perforated sarsen-stone. The hollow on the W. side of the hill is known as the *Manger*, and a detached knoll on the W. side is the *Dragon's Hill* where, according to local tradition, St. George slew the dragon. From *Uffington Castle*, an oval earth-work (*View) on the top of White Horse Hill, the Ridgeway (see above) leads S.W. to (1½ m.) the dolmen known as *Wayland Smith's Cave*, the legend attaching to which has been adapted in Scott's 'Kenilworth.' — *Uffington* church, 1½ m. N.W. of Kingston, is a fine E.E. building.

73½ m. *Faringdon* (*Bell*, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Crown*), a market town noted for its bacon and dairy produce, has an old market hall and an interesting church. *Faringdon House* was built in 1780 by Henry Pye, the poet laureate, who planted the conspicuous 'Faringdon Clump.'

Pusey House, 4 m. E., was the birthplace of Dr. E. B. Pusey (1800-82), the divine.

FROM FARINGDON TO CHIPPENHAM, 31 m. (A 420). — At (5½ m.) *Shrivenham* is the Military College of Science, established here in 1946, with room for c. 400 students at present. — 12 m. *Swindon* (*Goddard Arms*, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6; *King's Arms*, RB. 19/, P. 9 gs.), a town of 68,950 inhab., was created by the establishment here of the engine and carriage works of the G.W.R., with a railway museum. It incorporates the market town of *Old Swindon*, 1 m. S. Richard Jefferies (1848-87) was born at Coate Farm, 1½ m. S.E. The church at *Lydlard Tregoz*, 6 m. W., contains notable memorials of the St. John family, whose seat for 400 years was at *Lydlard Park* (adm. daily, exc. Mon. & Tues., 10.30-12.30, 2-5 or 8, 1/), a mansion rebuilt in 1743-49. —

17 m. *Wootton Bassett* (Red Lion) has a quaint half-timbered town hall. *Brinkworth*, 4 m. W., has a 15th cent. church with contemporary wall-paintings; *Penn's Lodge*, c. 1 m. N., was a residence of the Penn family. *Dauntsey* (Peterborough Arms), 2 m. S.W. of Brinkworth, was a favourite resort of the poet George Herbert. — 31 m. *Chippenham*, see Rte. 19.

Beyond (77 m.) *Buscot Park* we cross the Thames and enter Gloucestershire. The mansion (1780; N.T.) has notable pictures and furniture and a saloon painted by Burne-Jones (adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept. on 1st & 2nd Sat. & Sun. in the month).

Gloucestershire, with the contrasting landscapes of the *Cotswold Hills* (noted for sheep and for charming stone-built villages) and the fertile *Vales of Gloucester* and *Berkeley*, is a county of great beauty. Except in the mining region, hidden in the *Forest of Dean* beyond the Severn estuary, its occupations are mainly agricultural. The renowned cheeses—'double Gloucester' and 'single Gloucester'—are made with cream and without cream respectively. Two cities of Roman foundation and 46 known villa sites lie within the boundaries. The adage "as sure as God is in Gloucestershire" is believed to refer to the number of wealthy abbeys and large churches in the county.

79½ m. *Lechlade* (*New Inn*, RB. 16/6-21/, P. 8-10 gs.; *Crown*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a small market town, is the usual upper limit of navigation on the Thames (see p. 233). — 83½ m. *Fairford* (*Bull*, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), a small town on the Coln, the birthplace of John Keble (1792-1866), is famous for trout and the wonderful array of 28 16th cent. stained glass *Windows in the late-Perp. church of *St. Mary*. These are now considered to be of English design and workmanship, under Flemish influence.

A charming road ascends the Coln to two delightful villages, (2 m.) *Quenington* and (5 m.) *Bibury* (*Swan*, RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.) with *Arlington Row* (N.T.), a noted example of the stone-built cottages of the Cotswold country. The road goes on upstream to join the Fosse Way 2 m. E. of *Chedworth* (Rte. 30B). — From *Fairford* to *Oxford*, see Rte. 30B.

92½ m. *Cirencester* (*King's Head*, RB. 17/6-30/, P. 11-14 gs.; *Fleece*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Crown*, RB. 16/, P. 25/; *Stratton House*, ¾ m. N.W., RB. 18/6, P. 7½-10 gs.), the *Corinium* of the Romans and the *Cicester* of Shakespeare's 'Richard II' (pronounced locally 'Ciren'), an attractive old market town on the Churn, with 11,200 inhab., is often called the 'Capital of the Cotswolds,' from the hills amid which it lies. Its once considerable wool-trade is a thing of the past. The **Parish Church*, one of the largest in England (180 ft. long), with its fine W. tower (132 ft.), is a Perp. structure incorporating Norman details. The three-storied S. porch dates from 1500. The most notable internal features are the Trinity Chapel (1430), with many brasses, the fan-vaulting of St. Catherine's Chapel, and the pulpit (1515), one of the few pre-Reformation examples in the country. The **Corinium Museum* (weekdays 10-1, 2-4.30 or 5.30) contains four mosaics, tombstones, a Christian 'acrostic,' and other Roman antiquities.

In *Spitalgate Lane* are some arches of the *Hospital of St. John*, founded by Henry I, but the only relic of the mitred (Augustinian) abbey, which he refounded, is a gateway in *Grove Lane* (farther on, to the right). — To the W. of the town is *Cirencester Park* (Earl Bathurst), with a noble wooded

park (open daily to walkers, Sun. from 2), formerly called *Oakley Park* and often visited by Pope and Swift. The Polo Club play matches here on Sat. and Sun. aft. in summer.

MOTOR-BUSSES to Cheltenham; Gloucester; Cricklade and Swindon; Tetbury and Bristol. — **RAILWAY** from the Town Station to Kemble; from Watermoor Station to Cheltenham and Swindon.

FROM CIRENCESTER TO BRISTOL, 36½ m. A 429, the Roman *Fosse Way*, runs S.W. past (2½ m.) *Thames Head*, generally regarded as the source of the Thames. About 1½ m. l. is *Ewen* (Wild Duck Inn, good restaurant, with R.). At 4 m. A 429 bears left for Malmesbury and Chippenham.

1½ m. Malmesbury (*Old Bell*, RB. 25/, P. 11 gs. in the former abbey guest house; *King's Arms*, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.) is a pleasant little town (2500 inhab.) charmingly situated above the Avon, with a partly-ruined ***ABBEY CHURCH** (1115-39; restored 1928), of which the most striking feature is the richly sculptured S. porch. Within are a Saxon font, a little watching-chamber (14th cent.) in the triforium, and the alleged tomb of King Athelstan (d. 940). The historian William of Malmesbury (d. about 1143) was a monk of the abbey (founded in 680); Thomas Hobbes, 'the philosopher of Malmesbury' (1588-1679), was born here; and Joseph Addison represented it in Parliament from 1710 to 1719. In the market place is a fine 16th cent. market cross and at the foot of the hill is the 13th cent. *St. John's Hospital*. About 2 m. N.E. is *Charlton Park*, often visited by Dryden; and 2 m. E. is *Garsdon*, the church of which contains Washington tombs.

From the Malmesbury road-fork the Bristol road (A 433) keeps to the right. — 10½ m. Tetbury (*White Hart*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), another small market town on a hill, has a quaint old town hall and a fine church (1777-81), with tall wooden pillars and contemporary pews and galleries. — 13½ m. *Westonbirt* (Hare & Hounds, RB. 22/6, P. 8-13 gs.) has a large girls' school in the former mansion of Sir George Holford. — At (23½ m.) *Old Sodbury* (Cross Hands) we turn right for (25 m.) *Chipping Sodbury*, an old market town, as its name suggests, with a good church and market cross. Tyndale translated the Bible in the 16th cent. mansion house of *Little Sodbury*, to the N. Over 3 m. N.E. of Old Sodbury is *Badminton House*, the splendid Palladian mansion (1682) of the Duke of Beaufort. The church contains ducal monuments and the tomb of Lord Raglan (d. 1855). Badminton has given its name to a sporting library, a magazine, a London club, a well-known game, and a species of claret-cup. — 36½ m. Bristol, see Rte. 19.

Ermine Street, another Roman road, runs S.E. from Cirencester to (7½ m.) *Cricklade* (White Hart, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), on the Upper Thames (see p. 234), which has two interesting churches, one (St. Mary's) mainly of the early 12th cent., the other (St. Sampson's) E.E., Dec., and Perpendicular. *Purton*, 4 m. S., has one of the few parish churches in England (Perp.) with both a central and a W. tower.

The main road to (111½ m.) Gloucester follows the course of Ermine St. across the Cotswolds. To the right at (98½ m.) the Masons' Arms inn is *Elkstone* (1 m.), with a very fine Norman ***Church**. — Beyond (106 m.) *Birdlip* (Royal George, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) a sharp detour to the right avoids the steep descent of Birdlip Hill (***View**).

Great Witcombe (r.), half-way down the hill, has a small part-Norman church. Near by is a Roman villa (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), with fine mosaic pavements.

A more interesting route runs due W. from Cirencester, descending into the Stroudwater valley, somewhat disfigured by cloth-factories, at (102½ m.) *Chalford*. — 105 m. Stroud (*Imperial*, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Stratford*, private, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), the headquarters of the West of England cloth industry (16,000 inhab.), lies on the steep flank of a narrow valley, traversed by two canals.

MOTOR-BUSES run S. viâ (2 m.) *Woodchester*, with its large Roman villa (occasionally uncovered) and a Dominican Priory, to (4½ m.) *Nailsworth* (George, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), where the 'super-tramp' poet, W. H. Davies (1871-1940), died. *Nailsworth Ladder*, a local freak hill, has a gradient of 1 in 2½. On the Tetbury road, 2½ m. farther, is *Avening*, with a partly Norman church.

Another road climbs steeply S. to (1½ m.) *Rodborough Common* (Bear, RB. 25/-37/6, P. 37/6-51/6), with 840 acres of N.T. land, and runs thence viâ (3 m.) *Amberley* (Amberley Inn, RB. 25/, P. 10-12 gs.), where Mrs. Craik wrote 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' to (4 m. S.W.) *Minchinhampton* (625 ft.; Crown), with a famous golf course.

Stonehouse, 2½ m. W. of Stroud, has a 16th cent. manor house, and at *Procester*, 2 m. farther S., are a 14th cent. manor house and barn.

An attractive winding road (B 3066) leads from Stroud to Dursley (10 m. S.W.) viâ (8 m.) *Uley*, before which (r.) on the hill-top is the noted Uley Tumulus (adm. 3d.), a 'long barrow' 180 ft. long.

We follow A 46 to the N.W. up the Painswick valley. On the left rises *Haresfield Beacon* (N.T.; 834 ft.; *View). — 108½ m. *Painswick* (Falcon, RB. 22/6, P. 10½ gs.; *Gwynfa House*, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 7½ gs.), an unspoilt Cotswold town with typical stone-built houses, is noted for its churchyard containing 18th cent. monuments and c. 100 trimmed yews. — 111 m. *Cranham Woods* (Royal William) lie beneath the earthwork called *Kimsbury Castle* (view).

In a hollow, to the left, lies *Prinknash Park*, an ancient residence of the Abbots of Gloucester, occupied since 1928 by Benedictine monks from Caldey and greatly enlarged. The foundation-stone of the church (by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel) was laid in 1939. To the right rises *Cooper's Hill* where, on Whit-Monday, the local villagers hold a cheese-rolling contest, said to date from the 15th century. The church of *Upton St. Leonards*, 1½ m. N.W. of Prinknash, has a Norman doorway and E.E. chancel.

Commanding fine views of the Vale of Gloucester and the Malvern Hills, A 46 descends to join A 417 at (112½ m.) *Brockworth*, where we turn left past the Gloster Aircraft Co. works; for Cheltenham we keep straight on.

117 m. **GLOUCESTER** ('Glo'ster'; 67,268 inhab.), a county town and cathedral city, lies on rising ground on the left (E.) bank of the Severn. Connected with the sea by a canal, it has a considerable trade in grain, timber, coal, and iron, while it carries on also railway-wagon building, match and toy making, and the manufacture of aircraft components.

Railway Stations (Rfmts.; B, C 4), united by a covered footbridge. *Eastgate*, for Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, and the North; *Central*, for London, S. Wales, Hereford, and Cheltenham.

Hotels. Bell (a; B 3), Southgate St., RB. 25/-30/, P. 12-14 gs.; New Inn (d; B 3), a quaint old building, Northgate St., RB. 21/-30/, P. 11 gs.; New County (c; B 2), Southgate St., RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; Fleece (f; B 2), Westgate St., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.,

with 'Monks' Retreat'; Midland & Royal (e; C 4), opp. Eastgate station, RB. 17/, P. 8½ gs.; Wellington (b; B 4), opposite Central station, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.

Post Office (B 3), King's Sq.
Motor-Buses from Westgate St. (A 1) to the *Forest of Dean*, *Hereford*, and *Wales*; from King's Sq. (B 3) to all other destinations. — STREAMERS on the Severn in summer to *Deerhurst* and *Tewkesbury* on Thurs. and Sun.

History. Gloucester, the British *Caer Glou* and the Roman colonia *Glevum*, commanded the lowest practicable crossing of the Severn. The Roman walls

and a Norman royal castle survived until 1663. According to E. A. Freeman, "in the reign of Rufus almost everything that happened at all, somehow contrived to happen at Gloucester," but the first extant charter dates from 1155. King John is said to have "loved Gloucester better than London," and Henry III was crowned here in 1216. The city sided with Parliament in the Civil War and successfully resisted the Royal forces in 1643. Its fortifications were consequently dismantled at the Restoration. — The 'worthies' of Gloucester include Robert Raikes (1735–1811), the virtual founder of Sunday Schools, though Hannah Ball opened a Sunday School at High Wycombe in 1769, eleven years before him; John Taylor (1580–1653), the 'Water Poet'; Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802–75), the chief founder of modern telegraphy; George Whitefield (b. 1714 at the Bell Inn, d. 1770 at Newburyport, Mass.); Cardinal Vaughan (1832–1903), also born at the Bell Inn; and W. E. Henley (1849–1903), poet and essayist, born at No. 2 Eastgate St. — The Severn 'bore,' a wave caused by the incoming tide, about the equinoxes usually 6–9 ft. high, is better seen below Gloucester (at Minsterworth or Stonebench) than in the city itself. The river is famous for its salmon and lampreys.

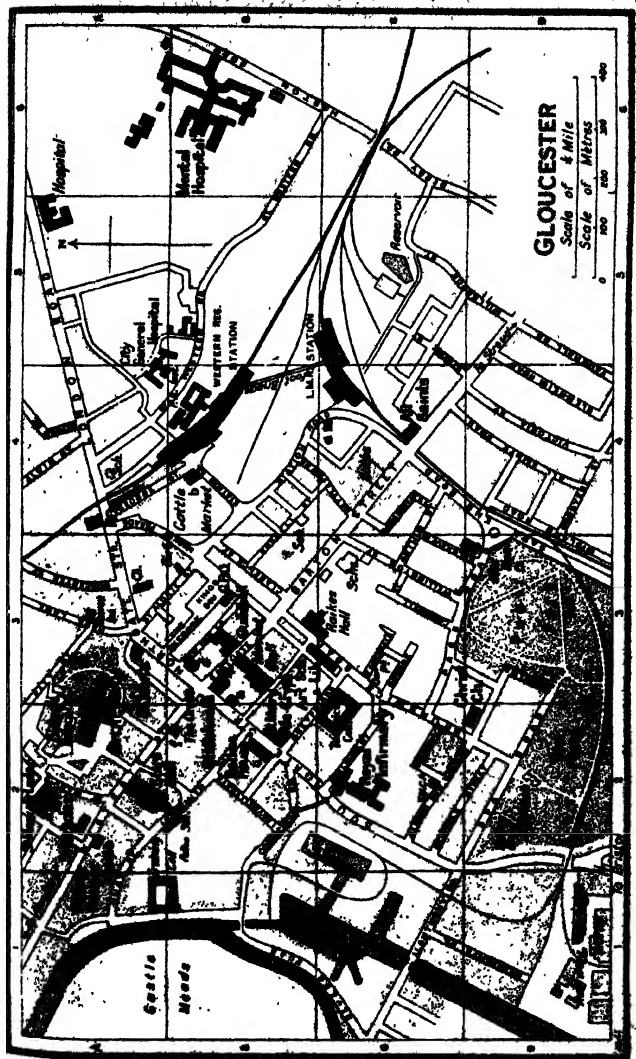
In the rectangular arrangement of its four main streets (*Northgate*, *Southgate*, *Eastgate*, and *Westgate*) Gloucester reflects the Roman period of its history, and the *Cross* (B 2, 3), at which they meet (crossless since 1745) is the natural focus of the city's life. *St. Michael's Church* here (closed) has a Perp. tower.

In Northgate St. is the *New Inn*, a half-timbered house erected c. 1450 by John Twynning for the accommodation of pilgrims. Lady Jane Grey is said to have been proclaimed queen in its yard in 1553. At the corner is a fine carved angle-post.

From the Cross we proceed to the cathedral viâ Westgate St. (A 2) and College St. No. 24 Westgate St., known as *Maverdine House*, turns a quaint façade towards the side-lane. At No. 99 Bp. Hooper (p. 215) may have spent his last night; the house is now occupied by a good local *Folk Museum* (adm. weekdays 10–5.30, Wed. till 8, free), containing also mementoes of Hooper. Next door, in another timber-framed house, is the Museum of the Gloucestershire Regiment. Opposite is the church of *St. Nicholas* (A 2), with a tall Perp. spire and Norman S. door.

The **Cathedral* (A 2, 3), once the church of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, and since the dissolution (1540) a cathedral church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a noble building, a splendid feature not only in the city but in the surrounding country. Adm. to crypt 6d., cloisters and chapter house 6d., to triforium 3d. Services on weekdays at 10 & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3 & 7.

HISTORY. The character of the foundation has varied. Beginning as a Benedictine house for men and women (681–790), it became in 823 a college for secular priests. These were replaced in 1022 by the Benedictines, who built the church and held it till Henry VIII returned it to the secular clergy, raising it to cathedral rank. The existing fabric was begun in 1089 by Abbot Serlo and dedicated in 1100. The building of the Norman nave soon afterwards completed, except for the Lady Chapel, the present plan of the church. In 1327 the body of the murdered Edward II (p. 216), refused burial at Bristol and Malmesbury, was enshrined at Gloucester and soon became a focus of miracles and pilgrimage. From the vast income thus derived the monks largely rebuilt both church and abbey, and by their ability to employ a Court mason to build in the new style, then being developed in London, made

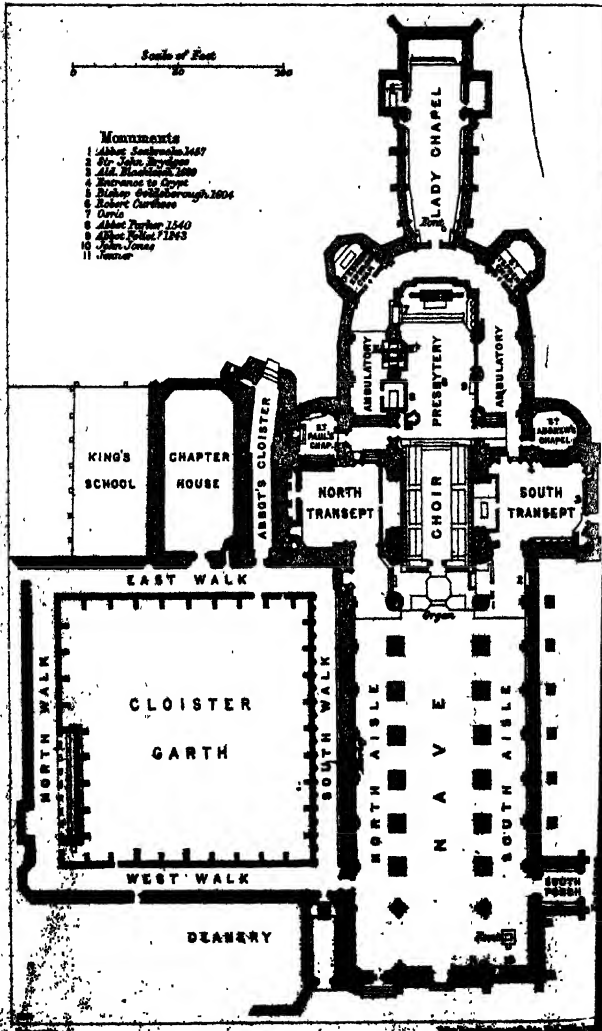


GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

Scale of Feet
0 50 100

MONUMENTS

- 1 Abbot Sackville 1467
- 2 St. John, 1470
- 3 Abbot Huchins 1480
- 4 Entrance to Crypt
- 5 Bishop Goldborough 1604
- 6 Robert Curthose
- 7 David
- 8 Abbot Parker 1540
- 9 Abbot Foliot 1543
- 10 John Jones
- 11 Various



Gloucester the first major success of Perp. architecture. As a result the exterior is almost purely Perp., and in the choir a Perp. casing effectively disguises the Norman core. The choir vault dates from 1337-51, the cloisters from 1351-1412; the west façade and south porch (much restored) were built in 1420-37; the stately central tower (225 ft. high), with its austere fine decoration, replaced the 13th cent. tower in 1450; and the beautiful Lady Chapel (1457-98) closed the work of the Gloucester masons. During the Commonwealth destruction, actually begun, was averted only by application to Cromwell, who, in 1657, granted the cathedral to the mayor and citizens. The organ (1665), by Thomas, father of Renatus Harris, was enlarged and restored in 1920, and in 1947-8 the colouring of the monuments was tastefully revived.

Interior. The NAVE, with the exception of the two W. bays (1421-37), is predominantly Norman in appearance, the great cylindrical pillars quite overpowering the effect of the Norman triforium and the timidly designed E.E. clerestory and vaulting (1242). These uniquely tall pillars (30 ft. 7 in. high) were doubtless necessitated by the fact that the original cloister against the N. wall precluded low aisle-windows, and that high-set windows could light the nave only through a lofty pier-arcade. The support of the cloister preserved the N. aisle when the S. aisle became unsafe and had to be re-vaulted in 1318, the date, also, of the ball-flowered geometrical tracery of the S. aisle windows. In the N. aisle the Norman vaulting and carved capitals should be noted, also, at its E. end, the fine Perp. door to the cloisters. In the S. aisle is a monument to Sir Onesiphorus Paul (d. 1820), the prison-reformer; at its W. end is a tablet to Sir Hubert Parry (1848-1918), the composer. Near the W. door is a statue of Dr. Jenner (d. 1823), a Gloucestershire man. The third and fifth windows from the W. end on the N. side contain old glass (restored). Flaxman's memorial to Mrs. Morley (d. 1784) is a graceful design (N. aisle); here also is the tomb of Mayor Machen (d. 1614) and his wife. At the E. end are some good 18th cent. stalls and a litany desk.

The *CHOIR (which projects one bay into the nave and is separated from it by a screen of 1820) is usually entered from the S. aisle, at the E. end of which is *Abbot Seabrook's Chantry* (1457). Choir and TRANSEPTS look pure Perp., the walls having been veiled with tracery and the massive piers whittled down, when the dim old Norman choir was transformed (1330-74). The latest part is the N. transept (restored 1368-73), which contains a beautiful piece of E.E. sculpture (c. 1240), possibly an Easter Sepulchre. On its E. side is the *Chapel of St. Paul*, with a fine (restored) altar-screen. — The similar S. transept, which was finished in 1337, forestalls by quite twenty years the evolution of the Perp. style elsewhere in England. On the E. wall is the quaint 'Prentice's Bracket,' and beside it the *Chapel of St. Andrew*, with a huge diagonal strut and fine 14th cent. glass (releaded). — From floor to vault the design of choir and transepts is a perfect unity. The tall clerestory windows; the rectilinear tracery necessitated by the size of the end-wall

windows; the one-story design of the tracery, carried up on unbroken vaulting-shafts, that covers the Norman triforium and pier arcades; the lierne *Vaulting, whether in the complicated pattern of the choir roof, with its galaxy of angel-bosses, or in the simpler but more subtly skilled vaulting of the S. transept—these are the origin and inspiration of Perp. architecture. The great **East Window* (72 ft. by 38 ft.) was erected by Lord Bradeston in 1352 to commemorate the battle of Crécy. The light tone of the glass is as much an innovation as the architecture. The *Reredos* is Victorian (1873), as are the sub-stalls. The 14th cent. **Stalls*, with their vigorous misericord grotesques, have been restored. The W. window—an unusual feature, due to the difference in height between nave and choir—contains some old glass from other windows. Of various noteworthy tombs in the choir the canopied **Tomb of Edward II*, erected by Edward III, is chief in beauty and interest. It stands under the N. arcade of the presbytery between the monument (Pl. 7; 16th cent.) of King Osric, who founded the first abbey in 681, and the tomb prepared for Abbot Parker (1539), but occupied by two bishops. The bracket tomb on the S. (Pl. 9) has been assigned to Serlo (p. 212), but the figure with the church in its hand is probably Abbot Foliot (1228–43). In the centre of the presbytery is the tomb of Robert Curthose (d. 1134), eldest son of William the Conqueror, with a curious coloured effigy of bog-oak (c. 1290) resting on a mortuary chest of the 15th cent. Well-preserved encaustic tiles of 1455 in front of the altar differ markedly from the over-glazed, mechanically designed ‘copies’ in the choir-floor. In the N.E. chapel (SS. *Edmund & Edward*), with good tiles and fragments of a reredos (c. 1450), is kept the roll of honour of the Gloucestershire Regt.; opposite, in the N. ambulatory, stands the small cross carved in 1951 by Col. Carne, V.C. during his captivity in Korea. At the W. end of the ambulatory is a small stone lectern of uncertain use. The S.E. chapel is dedicated to *St. Stephen*.

The **LADY CHAPEL* was the last great work at Gloucester (1457–98). To avoid obscuring the E. window, the W. end diminishes in height and breadth to form a charmingly vaulted vestibule. Open tracery fills the upper part of the W. arch; and the exquisite lierne vaulting, with leaf-bosses, the admirable tracery of the windows and of the narrow wall-spaces between, the vaulting-shafts, the ruined reredos, the sedilia, and the remaining 15th cent. tiles all contribute to the architectural harmony, and there are two charming Jacobean ladies’ monuments. Side-chapels, with oratories or music chambers in the 2nd stories, are delicately vaulted. The nine-light E. window (15th cent.) contains old glass, some of it not designed for this window, which represented the Stem of Jesse. At the W. end stands a lead font formerly in Lancast church.

The CHOR TRIPORIUM with a half barrel vault is reached from the S. transept. Exceptionally important, showing Perp. work imposed on the Norman structure, it affords a close view of the E. window. The E. chapel opens from the 'Whispering Gallery,' even more remarkable before restoration than now for its acoustic qualities.

The Norman *CRYPT, entered from the S. transept, consists of an apse and five chapels, with remains of piscina and altar-steps.

The CENTRAL TOWER (225 ft.; adm. 6d.) commands a wide view. In the lower part hangs 'Great Peter' (c. 1420), weighing 65 cwt. The bells, four of which are pre-Reformation, play four tunes (at 1, 5, and 8 p.m.).

The *CLOISTERS (1351-1412), remarkable both in preservation and beauty, are entered from the N. aisle of the nave. The fan-tracery vaulting is claimed as an original device of the Gloucester masons. The S. side, with its 'carrel' recesses for desks and 16th cent. heraldic glass from Prinknaash, was the *Scriptorium*; on the N. is the *Lavatory. The Chapter House on the E. is Norman (restored) with a Perp. E. bay. — The Library (above, and in the N. choir triforium) includes among its treasures the finest existing copy of Coverdale's Bible (1535) and leaves of a 10th cent. Anglo-Saxon MS.

Other remains of the monastery include the *Abbot's House*, of the 11-13th cent. (no adm.), under which is the outer *Parlour*, a vaulted Norman passage leading from the S.W. corner of the cloisters. The *West Gate* (12th cent.; restored 1916-19) in St. Mary's St. (A 2), is the best of the remaining precinct gates; it was probably used as the almonry. Thence we may walk round the N. side of the precincts, past the picturesque 'Little Cloister' and the ruined arcade of the Infirmary.

The 'Three Choirs Festival' is held yearly (Sept.) in rotation at Gloucester (1959), Worcester (1957), and Hereford (1958). Charitable in object and continuous since 1724, the festival began at Gloucester c. 1715 as an informal 'Music Meeting.'

Opposite the West Gate (see above) is the *Memorial to Bp. Hooper*, who was martyred here in 1555, watched (so the story goes) by Bp. Bonner from the window over the gateway. The adjacent church of *St. Mary-de-Lode* (A 2), with its low Norman chancel, stands on the site of a Roman building. A little N. four 11-12th cent. arches mark the site of *St. Oswald's Priory*, founded in 909 and destroyed in 1643.

Following Southgate St. from the Cross, we soon reach (1.) the church of *St. Mary-de-Crypt* (B 2, 3), a 12th cent. building with later alterations, named from the two charnel-houses below it. It contains some good brasses and the tomb of Robert Raikes, whose house stands on the other side of the street. George Whitefield was christened and preached his first sermon in this church.

Behind St. Mary's is the 14th cent. *Greyfriars Church*, now put to secular uses; some remains of the Blackfriars monastery can be seen on the other side of Southgate St. — Farther on in Southgate St. is the *Royal Infirmary* (C 2), while to the W. of it lie the *Docks* (B, C 1). In the S. part of the city are also the *Spa Field* and the *Public Park* (D 3) with a statue of Raikes. In Brunswick Rd. are the *Public Library* (notable local collection) and the *Museum* (B, C 3; Roman and other local antiquities). — To the W. of the city (beyond C 1), c. ½ m. from the Cross, are the derelict remains of *Llanthony Abbey* (12th cent.), a daughter house of the famous Welsh monastery.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO BERKELEY, 16 m. (railway in ¾ hr., going on to Lydney across the *Severn Bridge*, 1 m. long, built in 1875-79). — We follow the Bristol road for 14 m., then turn right. — 16 m. Berkeley (*Berkeley Arms* RB. 21/), a sleepy little town. **Berkeley Castle* (adm. 2/6; Apr.-Sept. daily, exc. Mon. unless BH., 12-5), home of the Berkeley family since 1153, is a little-altered feudal stronghold, entered by a bridge over the moat, with a

circular keep (1155-60) and a 14th cent. hall and gateway. Here Edward II was murdered in 1327. The fine E.E. *Church has a good 15th cent. screen and effigies of the Lords Berkeley. Dean Swift wrote the epitaph on Dicky Pearce, the jester (d. 1728), in the churchyard. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), introducer of vaccination, was born and died (in what is now the vicarage) at Berkeley. *Wanswell Court*, a farm 1½ m. N. beyond the station, is an unusually perfect small 15th cent. manor house with a later wing. — *Sharpness*, 1½ m. farther on, is the foreport of Gloucester, on the Severn and the *Gloucester & Berkeley Ship Canal* (17 m. long), which, N.W. of the road, passes (8 m.) *Slimbridge* and (11 m.) the charming village of *Frampton-on-Severn* (Bell) where the church has a Romanesque lead font, one of six identical ones in Gloucestershire. On the Severn shore 1½ m. N.W. of Slimbridge are the grounds of the *Wildfowl Trust* (adm. 2/6 daily ex. Sun. morning) where many hundred waterfowl may be seen.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO CHEPSTOW AND THE FOREST OF DEAN. (W.R. to Chepstow, 27½ m. in ¾-1 hr., with a branch from Newnham to Cinderford). Crossing the Severn by A 40, we turn l. on A 38. — 10 m. *Westbury-on-Severn* has a conspicuous detached 13th cent. steeple. *Flaxley*, 2½ m. N.W., was the home of Sir Roger de Coverley's 'Widow Boevey,' whose family still occupy *Flaxley Abbey* (adm. 2/; daily, exc. Mon. unless BH., Apr.-Oct., 2-7). The mansion, partly Jacobean with additions of 1780, preserves the refectory (c. 1148) and the abbot's hall (c. 1350) of a Cistercian abbey. — At (12 m.) *Newnham* (Victoria, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Unlawater, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), a charming little town, Henry II and Strongbow embarked for Ireland in 1171. To the left is the widening Severn, to the right the Forest of Dean (for the E. part of which this is a good centre). The rebuilt church contains a 'Twelve Apostles' font of the Mitcheldean type. The road to Littledean (see below) affords fine views over the Forest and the Severn. — 15½ m. *Blakeney*. — 19 m. *Lydney* (Feathers, P.R., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) has a fine 14th cent. cross, 17½ ft. high. In the grounds of *Lydney Park* (Viscount Bledisloe; no adm.) are the remains of a small 12th cent. castle and of a Roman temple. — Beyond (26½ m.) *Tidenham* a road on the left leads in 3 m. to *Beachley*, for Old Passage Ferry across the Severn (p. 144). — 28½ m. *Chepstow*, see Rte. 40.

The Forest of Dean, extending N. for 20 m. from the junction of the Wye and the Severn, with an extreme width of 10 m., has been a royal forest from time immemorial. It now includes a National Forest Park of 15,000 acres and is an excellent area for walks, even though the woodland beauties are in places somewhat marred by coal-workings. The iron mines, worked as early as Roman times, are now overgrown and rather add to the interest. The characteristic trees are oaks and beeches. The Forest is traversed by two roads from Gloucester to Monmouth (c. 25 m.), one viâ (11½ m.) *Mitcheldean* where the 14-15th cent. church has a fine oaken roof, a slender spire, and a 12th cent. font with the Twelve Apostles; the other viâ (12½ m.) *Littledean*, *Cinderford*, (17 m.) *Speech House*, and (19 m.) *Coleford*. Buses run from Gloucester to Littledean and Cinderford, and from Coleford to Speech House, Lydney, Ross, and Monmouth. The most central quarters for visitors are at the *Speech House Hotel* (1674; 600 ft.; T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 7½-9½ gs.), the seat of the Verderers' Court, surrounded by magnificent old holly woods. At *Blackpool Bridge*, 3 m. S.E., a considerable fragment of a Roman road is exposed. At *Newland* (4½ m. W.) the spacious church, the 'Cathedral of the Forest,' has a Dec. tower and a famous brass depicting a 15th cent. free miner. *St. Briavels*, 5½ m. S.W., commanding views of the Wye Valley, has a part-Norman church and a restored castle (now a youth hostel). *Ruardean Hill* (932 ft.; 4 m.), in the N. part of the forest, is a good viewpoint.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO LEDBURY, 17 m. (railway, 19 m. in 50 min.). — Beyond the Severn Bridge (see above) B 4215 diverges r. from A 40 and ascends the Leadon valley through attractive country noted for its Norman village churches. — 9 m. *Newent* (George, RB. 14/6) is a little town with a good 16th cent. market hall. — 12½ m. *Dymock*, with a large and interesting church, is famed for orchards and wild daffodils. The little Norman church of *Kempley*, 2 m. W., is decorated with a magnificent series of *Frescoes (c. 1150) on walls and vault. — 17 m. *Ledbury*, see p. 300.

From Gloucester to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 37; to *Bristol*, see Rte. 19; to *Hereford*, see Rte. 38; to *Worcester*, see Rte. 37b; to *Cheltenham* and *Oxford* see below.

B. Via Cheltenham

ROAD, 104 m. A 40. To (54 m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 31. 60½ m. *Eynsham*. — 66 m. *Witney*. — 73 m. *Burford*. — 82 m. *Northleach*. — 95 m. *Cheltenham*. — 104 m. *Gloucester*. MOTOR-COACH from Victoria in 5¼–5½ hrs. Combined rail and road service to Cheltenham (changing at Oxford) in 3¼–4 hrs.

RAILWAY, 116½ m. from Paddington in 3¼–4 hrs. via *Kingham* (the quickest rail route to both Gloucester and Cheltenham is via *Swindon*). Principal Stations: To (63½ m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 31. — 76½ m. *Charlbury*. — 84½ m. *Kingham*, junction for the Chipping Norton and Worcester lines. — 89½ m. *Stow-on-the-Wold*. — 91½ m. *Bourton-on-the-Water*. — 101½ m. *Andoversford*. — 109½ m. *Cheltenham*. — 116½ m. *Gloucester*.

From London to (54 m.) *Oxford*, see Rte. 31. The old road and the by-pass unite at (60½ m.) *Eynsham* (Evenlode House, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), which has an old village cross and scanty relics of a once-famous abbey. — 66 m. *Witney* (6553 inhab.; *Fleece*, RB. 17/6, P. 30/; *Marlborough*, RB. 18/), on the Windrush, is noted for its blankets. It possesses a butter-cross, dating from 1683, and a noble church (remodelled in the Perp. period), with a beautiful E.E. spire and a fine Dec. N. window.

There are many interesting churches in the lowlands S. of Witney. On the Lechlade bus-route (S.W.) are (4½ m.) *Brize Norton*, with a Norman door and a fine screen; and (5½ m.) *Black Bourton*, the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), with wall-paintings of c. 1275 and another Norman door. Just off the route (4 m. N.E. of Lechlade) is *Langford*, with a very fine *Church, partly pre-Norman and partly of c. 1200. In the porch is a Saxon sculptured Rood. *Broadwell*, ½ m. N., has another fine 11–13th cent. church. — At *South Leigh*, 2½ m. S.E. of Witney, where the church is notable for its 14–15th cent. wall-paintings, John Wesley preached his first sermon (1725). — At *Bampton*, 5½ m. S. of Witney (bus) and 2 m. N. of Tadpole Bridge (p. 234), is another noteworthy church (Norman; E.E. *Spire), and here the art of morris-dancing has never died out. The Whit-Monday festival is interesting and characteristic. — *North Leigh* church, 2½ m. N.E. of Witney, contains a remarkable chantry chapel.

At (69 m.) *Minster Lovell* (Old Swan, RB. 26/6, P. 8½ gs.), charmingly placed on the Windrush, are a good Perp. church and the ruins of a moated manor house (adm. 6d., not Sun. morn.), in which Francis, Lord Lovell, an adherent to Lambert Simnel, is said to have perished of starvation after the battle of Stoke, owing to the death of the servant who alone knew the secret of his hiding-place. — 73 m. *Burford* (*Cotswold Gateway*, RB. 18/6, May–Sept.; *Lamb*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Bull*, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; *Bay Tree*, RB. 22/, P. 28/6; *Highway*, unlic., RB. 15/6–21/, P. 7 gs.), a quaint little town on the Windrush, to the right of the main road, abounds in spandrelled doorways, mullioned windows, and pargetted houses. It was the birthplace of Sir William Beechey, R.A. (1753–1839). The fine church of **St. John the Baptist* (Norman, E.E., & Perp.) is notable for its many chapels. Speaker Lenthall, who died in 1662 at *Burford Priory* (rebuilt Elizabethan), is buried in the N. transept or Bell-Founders' Aisle, and John Meade Falkner (1858–1932), the author, in the churchyard.

On the N. bank of the Windrush, 2½ m. E., is *Swinbrook*, where the church contains monuments of the Fettiplaces, quaintly arranged in tiers. Farther

on is Wychwood Forest (p. 258). — *Shilton* church, 2½ m. S.E., has an early font, possibly of Saxon origin.

At (82 m.) *Northleach* (Wheatsheaf, RB. 15/) the 15th cent. church has a noble *Porch and good brasses.

Chedworth, 4 m. S.W., has a part-Norman church and the best *Roman Villa in England (N.T.; 1½ m. N.; daily exc. Mon. 10-7 or dusk; 1/). The local tradition is that the countless lilies of the valley growing here were originally planted by the Romans. On the main Cirencester road, ½ m. E., is the *Fosse Bridge Hotel*, a little S. of which are the ancient churches of *Coln St. Denis* and *Coln Rogers*.

At (89 m.) *Andoversford* we cross the Gloucester-Banbury road. *Dowdeswell*, 1 m. W., has an Elizabethan manor house.

95 m. CHELTENHAM (62,800 inhab.), a fashionable inland spa and an important centre of education and contemporary arts, is situated near the W. base of the Cotswold Hills. It is renowned for its charming late 18th cent. and early 19th cent. terraces, and is a favourite residence of retired officers and civil servants. Charles Sturt (1795-1869), the Australian explorer, died at Cheltenham, and Gustav Holst (1874-1934), the composer, was born there.

Railway Stations. *St. James's*, for London and Banbury; *Lansdown*, for Bristol, Bath, Birmingham, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, etc.; *Malvern Road*, for Bristol, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, etc.

Hotels. *Queen's*, T.H., Promenade RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; *Lilley Brook*, at Charlton Kings, RB. 22/6, P. 34/6; *Plough*, RB. 22/6, P. 30/; *Royal*, T.H. RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., both in High St.; *Belle Vue*, Strand, RB. 22/6-27/6; *Savoy*, near Ladies' College, RB. 18/6, P. 8-12½ gs.; *Irving*, Bath Rd., RB. 21/-37/6, P. 30/-45/; *Fleece*, near the Spa, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Moorend Park*, Charlton Kings, RB. 21/6, P. 10-12½ gs.; *Lansdown*, similar charges; *Majestic*, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Ellenborough*, unlic., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 8-14 gs.; *Pyatt's*, St.

George's Rd., unlic., RB. 18/6, P.

Post Office, Promenade (N. end). — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, 99 Promenade.

Motor-Bus Station in Royal Well Rd.

Theatres. *Opera House*, Regent St.; *Civic Playhouse*, Bath Rd. **MUSIC.** *Annual Festival of Contemporary Music*, in July.

Racemourse at *Prestbury Park*, 1 m. N.E. (Nat. Hunt Steeplechases in winter; horse shows in summer). — **GOLF** at *Lilley Brook* (S.E.) on the Cirencester road, and at *Cleeve Hill* (N.E.) on the Winchcombe road. — **CRICKET FESTIVAL** (Aug.) on the College Ground. — **SWIMMING** in Sandford Park or (indoors) Alstone Baths. — **TENNIS** in the parks.

The backbone of Cheltenham is the **HIGH STREET** (1½ m. long), running E. and W. In it is the 19th cent. building of the *Grammar School* founded by Richard Pate in 1576, which includes Holst, Sir Benj. Baker, and R. S. Hawker among its famous pupils. *St. Mary's Church*, though modernised, possesses many interesting features of early work, such as the tower and spire (Norman to Dec.), the late-Dec. wheel-window, the elaborate late-Perp. N. porch (now a baptistery), and a brass of 1513 (N. side of chancel). — The well-shaded **PROMENADE** leads S. from the High St., to the *Montpellier Gardens* and the *Rotunda* (now a bank), passing the Town Hall (with the *Central Spa*), a statue (by Lady Scott) of Dr. E. A. Wilson (who perished with Capt. Scott in the Antarctic, 1912), and the

Imperial Gardens. In the Evesham Rd. (N.) is *Pittville Park* (boating-lake), while *Sandford Park*, at the E. end of High St., has a fine open-air bathing pool.

The alkaline-saline mineral waters at Cheltenham, discovered in 1716, are valuable for their diuretic effect and as a stimulant to the liver. The visit of George III and the royal princesses in 1788 made them fashionable. The waters are dispensed at the Town Hall and the *Spa Medical Baths* (Bath Rd.).

Cheltenham College, a leading public school founded in 1841, is in the Bath Rd. Lord Morley and W. E. H. Lecky are among old Cheltonians. *Cheltenham Ladies' College* (1853) is in Old Well Lane, near the Promenade. In Clarence St., near St. James's Station, is the *Public Library, Museum, & Art Gallery*. Tablets mark Jenner's house in St. George's Rd. and the site of the stable (in Pittville St.) where Mrs. Siddons played in her earliest days.

Excursions may be made to *Tewkesbury*, 8½ m. N.W. (Rte. 37), and among the *Cotswold Hills* (see below and Rte. 37). Other points within easy reach of Cheltenham are *Southam Delabere* (2½ m. N.E.), with a manor house of the late 15th cent. and a good tithe barn, at the foot of *Cleeve Hill* (1031 ft.; view; Rising Sun, R.B. 21/6, P. 8½ gs.; Malvern View, unlic., R.B. 16/, P. 6 gs.); and *Lackhampton Hill* (978 ft.; 2 m. S.), with view. Among the Cotswold Hills are *Seven Springs* (3½ m. S.), the source of the Churn and considered by some the true head of the Thames.

FROM CHELTENHAM TO BANBURY, 36½ m. (A 436). Railway via Kington and Chipping Norton (3 m. S. of the Rollright Stones) only. This route crosses the *COTSWOLD HILLS*, a narrow limestone range, running from N.E. to S.W. across Gloucestershire, and reaching a height of 1070 ft. at Cleeve Cloud, near Cheltenham. They form the watershed between the Thames and Severn valleys. — At (6 m.) *Andoversford* (see above) we turn l. on to A 436. — 18 m. *Stow-on-the-Wold* (*Talbot*, R.B. 16/6; *Unicorn*, R.B. 16/6-22/6, P. 30/; *Old Red Lion*, unlic., R.B. 12/6-17/6, P. 5 gs.), a small market town in the Cotswold Hills, has an old church containing a Crucifixion by Gaspard de Crayer (1610) and a large market place with a 14th cent. cross. *Bourton-on-the-Water*, 3½ m. S.W., is a charming stone-built village, with the Windrush flowing down its main street. — Beyond (20 m.) *Oddington*, where the old church (restored) contains wall-paintings and Norman details, we cross the Evenlode near *Daylesford* (p. 258) and then (23½ m.) the Oxford-Worcester road. — 25½ m. *The Rollright Stones* (r.) are a small megalithic circle; across the road is the 'Kieg's Stone,' a coeval monument of doubtful significance. — 36½ m. *Banbury*, see Rte. 34A.

From Cheltenham to *Stratford-on-Avon* or *Evesham* and *Birmingham*, see Rte. 37A; to *Painswick* and *Stroud*, see Rte. 30A.

A 40 descends to the Severn vale and (104 m.) Gloucester.

31. FROM LONDON TO OXFORD

RAILWAY, 63½ m. from Paddington in 65 min. Principal stations: 18½ m. *Slough*, junction for *Windsor*. — 24½ m. *M Maidenhead*, junction for *Cookham*, *Bourne End*, and *Marlow*. — 31 m. *Twyford*, junction for *Wargrave* and *Henley* (4½ m.). — 36 m. *Reading*. — 41½ m. *Pangbourne*. — 44½ m. *Goring & Streatley*. — 48½ m. *Cholsey & Moulsoford*, junction for *Wallingford* (24 m.). — 53½ m. *Didcot*. — 58½ m. *Radley*, junction for *Abingdon* (24 m.). — 63½ m. *Oxford*. — An alternative route (55½ m. in 24-28 hrs.) runs via *High Wycombe*, *Princes Risborough* (junction for *Watlington*), and *Thame*.

A. Via High Wycombe

ROAD, 54½ m. (A 40). — 23 m. *Beaconsfield*. — 29 m. *High Wycombe*. — 54½ m. *Oxford*. GREEN LINE COACH from Oxford Circus to *High Wycombe*; motor-coach from Victoria to *Oxford* in 2½–3 hrs.

From London via Western Avenue and Gerrard's Cross to (23 m.) *Beaconsfield*, whence visits may be made to Penn's grave at Jordans (2 m.), to Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles (4 m.), etc., see the *Blue Guide to London*.

We are now in Buckinghamshire, or Bucks, an agricultural and pastoral county containing several famous mansions and many interesting villages and churches. About the middle extends the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury* and in the S.W. are the *Chiltern Hills*. The S.E. side has been invaded by London's suburbs. The Chiltern beech-woods, once the haunt of bandits, now provide material for the 'Windsor' chairs, etc., made about High Wycombe. The literary and historical associations of the county are numerous: the names of Hampden, Penn, Burke, Disraeli, Milton, Cowper, Gray, Waller, and Shelley all figure in its annals.

29 m. *High Wycombe* (*Red Lion*, RB. 21/6, P. 10½ gs.; *Falcon*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), a flourishing town (40,700 inhab.) strung out along a valley, is specially noted for its chairs and other furniture. The 13–16th cent. *Parish Church* (interesting interior) is the largest in the county. The *Guildhall* (1757) and the *Little Market House* (1761), close by, were designed by Henry Keene. *Wycombe Abbey*, once the seat of Lord Carrington, is now a well-known girls' school. Hannah Ball opened the first Sunday School in England in St. Mary's St. in 1769. Sir Wm. Ramsay, the chemist, died in 1916 at *Hazlemere*, on the *Amer-sham* road.

About 2½ m. N.E. lies *Penn* (Crown, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), the alleged ancestral home of the family of William Penn. The church has a good roof and contains a fine painted Doom of the 15th cent., an old leaden font, and Penn brasses. — *Hughenden Manor*, 1½ m. N. (N.T.; adm. 1/6, daily 2–6, also Sat. & Sun. 10–1; closed Mon. unless BH. & Jan.), was the home of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, from 1847 till his death in 1881, and was opened in 1949 as a Disraeli Memorial Museum. He is buried in the churchyard, and in the church is a monument erected by Queen Victoria. An obelisk in the park commemorates his father, Isaac Disraeli (1766–1848).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Princes Risborough* and *Aylesbury*; *Penn*; *Maldenhead* and *Windsor*; *Oxford*; *Henley* and *Reading*; *Amersham* and *Chesham*; etc. — Roads to *Maldenhead*, see Rte. 31a.

FROM HIGH WYCOMBE TO AYLESBURY. The direct route (17½ m.) is via West Wycombe (see below), but a more attractive route (18½ m.) runs N. from the Guildhall via (1½ m.) *Hughenden* (see above) and through the Chiltern Hills to (4½ m.) *Speen* (Plough Inn), in undulating country, and (6½ m.) *Lacey Green*. These routes unite at *Princes Risborough* (see below). — Yet another route runs through a district closely associated with John Hampden (1594–1643), who was M.P. for Buckinghamshire. This passes (4½ m.) *Prestwood*, where a stone cross marks the parcel of land for which Hampden refused to pay the illegal 'ship-money' tax of 20/, and (7½ m.) *Hampden House*, largely rebuilt in the 18th cent., long Hampden's residence and now a girls' school. Close by is the church of *Great Hampden*, where he is buried; it contains the tomb of his first wife (d. 1634), with a touching epitaph, and several re-used brasses of the Hampdens. Between *Gt. Hampden* and *Lacey Green* (see above) is a well-preserved stretch of *Grim's Dyke*, an ancient bank and ditch of uncertain purpose. Just below it, to the N.W., is the *Pink & Lily* inn, a favourite haunt of Rupert Brooke. — 9½ m. *Chequers*

(1.) a historic Tudor mansion (no adm.) was presented to the nation in 1917 by Lord Lee of Fareham for the use of the Prime Minister. Its collection of Cromwell portraits and relics is famous. — 16½ m. *Aylesbury*, see Rte. 34A.

31½ m. *West Wycombe* (Apple Orchard, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.; Swan), a village of 16–18th cent. houses (N.T.), has a curious 'classical' church, built on the hill (646 ft.) above it in 1763 by Sir Francis Dashwood (Lord le Despencer, p. 231), with a tower surmounted by a ball capable of holding 10 persons and with a strange interior. At the E. end is a huge hexagonal mausoleum. *West Wycombe Park*, built for Sir Francis in 1765 and visited by Benj. Franklin in 1773, is now N.T. property, with its 300 acres of grounds (open daily in Aug., also weekdays in July, 2.15–6; adm. 2/6, grounds only 1/).

FROM WEST WYCOMBE TO AYLESBURY, 16 m. (A 4010). — 1¼ m. *Bradenham* has a Saxon church-doorway. Isaac Disraeli (see above), who is buried in the church, lived in the manor house from 1829 to 1848. — 7 m. *Princes Risborough* (*Buckingham Arms*, RB. 15/6, P. 6½ gs.; *George & Dragon*; *Black Prince*), a small town (3850 inhab.) below the Chiltern Hills, has a 17–18th cent. manor house (N.T.; open Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–4.30, free). It is so named as a royal possession in contradistinction to (8 m.) *Monks Risborough*, a village with an interesting E.E. to Perp. church, which belonged to the Abp. of Canterbury. — Cut into the chalk hillside above Monks Risborough is the *Whiteleaf Cross* (80 ft. by 70 ft.), probably marking the intersection of the Icknield Way with another important road running N. to Oxford. *Bledlow* (Red Lion), a finely placed village 2 m. S.W. of Princes Risborough, has a notable Norman font in its church. The cross cut in the chalk above the Icknield Way here (fine views) has disappeared. — 16 m. *Aylesbury*, see Rte. 34A.

Beyond (36½ m.) *Stokenchurch* (King's Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) we reach the crest of the Chiltern ridge (787 ft.; view) and descend into Oxfordshire. — 40 m. *Aston Rowant* (Lambert Arms, RB. 21/1) has a church (¾ m. r.), with early Norman details and a Purbeck marble font.

Watlington (Chiltern Gate), 2½ m. S.W., with a 17th cent. market house, is 4 m. S.E. of *Chalgrove*, with the battlefield where Hampden was mortally wounded in 1643 (obelisk). — He died at Thame (*Spread Eagle*, *Black Horse*, at both RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; Swan), a market town (3600 inhab.), 6½ m. N.W. of Aston Rowant. The large church contains a fine early 14th cent. screen and the monument of Lord Williams (d. 1559) and his wife. The original Grammar School buildings (1575) adjoin; here John Hampden, Dean Fell, and Anthony Wood were educated. The Prebendal House close by has a fine E.E. chapel.

Some of the finest Chiltern scenery is reached by the roads running S. (1.) between Stokenchurch and Aston Rowant, and their branches. The Hambleden road traverses *Ibstone Common* (*Views), with its quaint little Norman church (r.) and old windmill, and descends to (4 m.) *Fingest*, where the church has a unique twin-gabled tower. — 7 m. *Hambleden*, a charming village, is 1 m. from the Thames and c. 2 m. from Henley by road or footpath. — Another road farther W. follows the crest of the Chilterns to *Nettlebed* (8 m.; p. 225) *viâ* Christmas Common and (6 m.) *Cookley Green*. Just short of the latter a road branches l. for *Stonor* (3 m.; p. 225) *viâ* *Pishill* (Crown, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.).

To the S. of (48½ m.) *Wheatley* (Brimpton Grange, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Bridge), on the Thame, is *Cuddesdon*, with the official palace (1679) of the Bishop of Oxford and a theological training college. — 50½ m. *Forest Hill* was the scene of Milton's unhappy first marriage (1643). — 54½ m. Oxford, see Rte. 32.

B. Viâ Maidenhead

ROAD, 58 m. A 4, A 423). — 20 m. *Slough*. — 26 m. *Maidenhead*. — 35½ m. *Henley*. — 49½ m. *Dorchester*. — 58 m. *Oxford*.

From London viâ the Great West Road and the Bath Road to (20 m.) *Slough*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — At (24½ m.) *Taplow* (Skindles, RB. 31/; Dumb Bell), with a church containing brasses of the 14–15th cent., we cross the Thames from Bucks to Berkshire.

FROM TAPLOW TO BEACONSFIELD, 8 m. (B 476). From the village the road rises steeply and soon skirts (l.) the beautiful woods of Cliveden (adm. Apr.–Sept., Wed. & Thurs. 11–6.30, 1/; mansion Thurs. only 2.30–5.30, 1/), given to the Nat. Trust in 1942 by Viscount Astor. The *Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital*, built in the woods in 1940 near the site of the Canadian hospital of 1914–18, was presented to the nation in 1946. The mansion, farther N., designed in 1849 by Sir Charles Barry, succeeds one built for the dissolute second Duke of Buckingham who, after killing the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel (1668), while the Countess, disguised as a page, held his horse, retired with her to this "bower of wanton Shrewsbury and of love." In this house the national air, 'Rule Britannia,' by Dr. Arne, was first performed on Aug. 1st, 1740. The former Italian Garden contains a memorial (a statue of Victory, by B. Mackennal), erected by the Canadian Red Cross to 'Men who fought in France and died at Cliveden.' On the right is *Dropmore* (Viscount Kemsley; no adm.) an estate with magnificent gardens laid out in 1801–5 by Lord Grenville. To the E. of Dropmore, between the park and the fine wooded common of *Burnham Beeches* (see the *Blue Guide to London*) is *Dorneywood* (N.T.; daily 2–6 in Aug.–Sept., exc. Mon. & Sat., 1/ with fine grounds, presented to the nation as an official residence for the Secretary of State. — Beyond (3½ m.) *Hedsor* we descend to join the Wycombe road at (5 m.) *Wooburn*, but keep r. on B 440 for (8 m.) *Beaconsfield*.

Berkshire (pron. 'Barkshire'), or Berks, of an irregular shape compared by Ashmole to a lute and by Fuller, less poetically, to a slipper, is bounded on the N. by the beautiful Thames valley. It comprises the four natural divisions of the Vale of the White Horse, on the N.; the Vale of Kennet, on the S., once famous for elm-wood bowls; the Berkshire Downs, with their attractive villages, between these; and the Forest District E. of the Loddon. Apart from Reading, the county is purely agricultural, and Berkshire hogs have long been famous.

26 m. *Maidenhead* (*Thames*, well situated, *Crown*, RB. from 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Bear*; *Elbury*, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with 27,125 inhab., at the beginning of a beautiful stretch extending to Marlow (7 m.), is perhaps the gayest of the 'up-river' summer resorts (comp. Rte. 31C), especially during the week-ends.

'Oldfield,' in Riverside, houses the *Henry Reissinger Bequest*, notable for Oriental ceramics and drawings (open Tues. & Thurs., May–Sept. 10–12.30, 2–4.30). — In *Shottesbrook Park*, 4½ m. S.W., is a beautiful Dec. church.

FROM MAIDENHEAD TO HIGH WYCOMBE there are two roads. One (A 4094; 11½ m.) starts from the bridge; the other (A 308 and 404; 10½ m.) from the centre. The former passes Boulter's Lock (p. 231) and (3½ m.) *Cookham* (Bell & the Dragon; King's Arms), a pretty riverside village with a monument to Fred Walker (1840–75), where we cross the river, and (4½ m.) *Beane End* (Spade Oak), a villa colony. — The other crosses the river between (4½ m.) *Bisham* and (3½ m.) *Marlow*. *Bisham Abbey* (no adm.), a Tudor mansion now a 'National Recreation Centre,' incorporates the hall of an Augustinian priory. In the church are a monument to Sir Philip and Sir Thomas Hoby (d. 1558, 1566) and a fine armorial window of enamelled glass. — *Marlow* (*Compleat Angler*, on the Berkshire bank, RB. 36/6; *George & Dragon*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is a pleasant old town (6500 inhab.) with many old houses. Shelley and his wife visited Peacock here in 1816, and in 1817–18, when they occupied

Albion House (now divided; tablet) in West St., Shelley composed the 'Revolt of Islam,' and Mrs. Shelley (Mary Wollstonecraft) wrote 'Frankenstein.' The monument of Sir Myles Hobart (d. 1632), in the parish church, is said to be the first monument in England erected at the public expense. In the Rom. Cath. church, built by Pugin, is preserved the hand of St. James the Apostle, brought from Reading Abbey.

FROM MAIDENHEAD TO OXFORD VIA READING, 41½ m., recommended for places on the Thames above Reading. — We follow A 4, through uninteresting country, passing between Wargrave (r.) and Twyford (l.; Grove Hall, RB. 22/6, P. 9½ gs.), near which, at *Ruscombe*, William Penn died in 1718.

12½ m. READING, the county town of Berkshire, situated on the Thames and Kennet, was a centre of the medieval cloth trade, and is now an important railway junction and industrial town (114,200 inhab.), with a university. Its biscuit manufacture is famous.

Hotels. Caversham Bridge, on the river, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 9½ gs.; Great Western, T.H., Station Rd., RB. 21/; George, King St., RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Ship, Duke St., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Gate House, Bath Rd., RB. 19/-25/, P. 9 gs.; Upcross, unlic., Berkeley Ave., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.

Restaurants. *Green Monkey*, Shepherds Hill; *Astoria*, Cross St.

Post Office, Friar St.

Theatres. *Everyman*, London St.; *Palace*, Cheapside.

Motor-Buses start outside the railway station. — STREAMERS from Caversham Bridge to *Henley-on-Thames*, *Windsor*, and *Kingston*, and to *Wallingford* and *Oxford* (May-Sept.).

In the centre of the town is the church of *St. Lawrence*, rebuilt but still imposing, with a good font in which was baptized Abp. Laud (1573-1645), a native of Reading. Adjoining is the *Museum & Art Gallery* (weekdays 10-5), notable for *Finds from Silchester (see below), a unique collection illustrating the everyday life of a country town in Roman Britain, and for finds of all ages from the river Thames. Of the famous Benedictine *Abbey* (reached via Forbury), founded by Henry I in 1121 and once ranking as third in all England, only scanty ruins are left. A tablet in the chapter house commemorates the fact that the canon 'Sumer is iumen in,' the earliest known piece of music for several voices, was composed by one of the monks here about 1240. A memorial stone marks the grave of Henry I (d. 1135). The gatehouse was once occupied by the *Abbey School*, where Jane Austen was a pupil in 1786. In *Reading Gaol*, adjoining the ruins, Oscar Wilde wrote 'De Profundis' (1897); the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol' is later. Some medieval portions have been preserved in the churches of *Greyfriars* and *St. Mary* (N. door and S. arcade brought from the abbey), both a little farther W.

In *Whitelights Park* (300 acres), 1½ m. S. on the Shinfield Rd., new buildings for the University (c. 1100 students), which is at present concentrated in London Rd., are being erected. It received its charter in 1926 and has faculties of Arts, Science, and Agriculture, Horticulture, and Dairying (research farm at Shinfield). In the mansion is the *Museum of English Rural Life* (adm. May-Oct. 10.30-5, exc. Mon., Sun. 2.30-5; Nov.-Apr. on Wed. & Sat. 2.30-5) with an admirable collection of farm tools, carts, and other material

illustrating country life. — Miss Mitford (see below) lived in London Rd. (tablet) in 1847.

The ancient *Grammar School* (Reading School), of which Laud was a pupil, occupies 19th cent. buildings in Erleigh Road.

At *Caversham*, the suburb on the N. bank, is Queen Anne's School for girls. A pleasant walk leads thence to Mapledurham (3 m.; p. 232).

Three Mile Cross, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Reading, is the scene of 'Our Village,' by Miss Mitford, who is buried at *Swallowfield* (Mill House, RB. 22/6), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther S.E. — From *Three Mile Cross* a road leads S.W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Mortimer Common* and (1.) to (8 m.) *Silchester*, identified with *Calleva Atrebatum*, a flourishing Roman (and pre-Roman) town, which seems to have contained several dye-works. The site of the ancient town is enclosed by walls fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit and at places still 12–14 ft. high (S. side). The little *Calleva Museum* (adm. free daily; contributions welcome), near the rectory, serves as an excellent introduction to the greater collection at Reading. The interesting *Parish Church* (1 m. E. by footpath; 2 m. by road) lies just inside the E. gate; and c.150 yds from the N.E. corner of the enceinte are the earth-banks of a Roman *Amphitheatre*. — *Stratfield Saye House* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of *Silchester* church; Wellington Arms, at *Stratfield Turgis*, RB. 16/6, P. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.), presented by the nation to the first Duke of Wellington in 1815, contains relics of the Duke, pavements from *Silchester*, and portraits (no adm.). 'Copenhagen,' the Duke's favourite charger, is buried in an adjoining paddock. On the E. side of the park is the *Wellington Monument*, with a bronze statue by Marochetti (1866).

From Reading to *Newbury* and *Bristol*, see Rte. 19; to *Wokingham* and *Ascot* (London), see Rte. 12a.

Beyond Reading we follow A 329, which keeps near the S. bank of the Thames, through one of the loveliest portions of its valley, even more pleasantly visited by river (see Rte. 31c). — At (22 m.) *Streatley* the main Gloucester road diverges on the left, and at (31 m.) *Shillingford Bridge* we cross the Thames to rejoin A 423. Thence to ($41\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Oxford*, see below.

Beyond Maidenhead A 423 bears to the right. — 31 m. *Hurley* (Olde Bell, RB. from 27/6; East Arms), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river, has a much-restored Norman (partly pre-Conquest) church, and extensive remains of a Benedictine priory (mostly in private hands).

$35\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Henley-on-Thames* (Red Lion RB. 20/-25/; *Catherine Wheel*, RB. 21/-25/, P. 10–12 gs.; *Little White Hart*, RB. 19/6–25/, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ –11 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Old White Hart*, RB. 17/6, P. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.), a pleasant, well-built town (7950 inhab.), has a handsome bridge, with sculptured masks of the Thames and Isis by Mrs. Damer. The course of the famous regatta (prices raised) begins about 350 yds. below Temple Island and ends at (1 m. 450 yds.) Poplar Point, immediately opposite which is *Phyllis Court*, a fashionable riverside club with a war memorial incorporating the 18th cent. gates from Grosvenor House in London. On the Berkshire bank, close to the bridge, is the boathouse of the well-known *Leander Rowing Club*. In the Dec. Church lies Gen. Dumouriez (1739–1824), who died a refugee at Turville Park, 6 m. N. Adjoining is a curious 14th cent. *Chantry House*, long a part of the 'Red Lion.'

On a window of the 'Red Lion' Shenstone is said to have written his famous lines:

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an Inn."

In the grounds of *Park Place* (no adm.), below the town, stands the upper part of the original spire (by Wren) of St. Bride's, Fleet St. About 5 m. N.W., in the Chilterns, is *Stonor* (Stonor Arms). In the mansion of Lord Camoys here (no adm.) Edmund Campion (1540-81), the Jesuit martyr, set up his printing press. In the chapel Mass has been said continuously for centuries.

On the Berkshire bank of the Thames, 3½ m. S. of Henley, is *Wargrave* (George & Dragon, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.), a pretty riverside village much frequented by artists. The picturesque church, burned down by suffragettes in 1914, was rebuilt in 1916, when some fine Norman masonry was discovered beneath the 17th cent. brick casing of the tower. It contains the monument of Thomas Day (1748-89), author of 'Sandford & Merton.' The sign-board of the George & Dragon was painted by Leslie and Hodgson, both Academicians. — At *Shiplake*, opposite, Tennyson was married in 1850.

The Oxford road now quits the Thames valley and ascends to (40½ m.) *Nettlebed* (Bull, RB. 17/, P. 7 gs.; White Hart, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), the gateway to some of the loveliest Chiltern country (see p. 221). — Beyond the summit (626 ft.) we descend, past *Huntercombe* and its well-known golf course, to (47 m.) *Crowmarsh Gifford*, with its little Norman church, on the Thames opposite Wallingford. Jethro Tull (1674-1741), the pioneer of mechanised farming, lived at Howbery Park, between Crowmarsh and Benson.

Wallingford (George, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Feathers, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Lamb, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is a historic town of 3500 inhab. encircled by earthen ramparts. In *St. Peter's Church*, is buried Sir Wm. Blackstone (d. 1780). The Treaty of Wallingford ended the strife between Stephen and Henry II. *North Moreton* church, 3 m. W., has fine 14th cent. glass in the Stapleton chantry.

48½ m. *Benson* (White Hart, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; Castle; Crown), a large village with a military airfield, was once a seat of the kings of Mercia.

About 2 m. E. is *Ewelme*, the prettiest of Chiltern villages, noted for water-cress, with a *Church, almshouse, and school of the 15th century. Within the church are the *Tombs of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1475; wife of the founder) and of her parents, Thomas Chaucer (supposed to be the son of the poet) and his wife. The Duchess wears the Order of the Garter on her left arm (one of the three effigies of ladies so decorated; comp. p. 234). On the floor are 15 brasses (1458-1517). The font (c. 1480) has a magnificent pyramidal *Cover in carved wood.

49 m. *Shillingford* adjoins the pleasant village of *Warborough* (r.), where there is a 13th cent. lead font. We cross the Thame. — 51½ m. *Dorchester* (George, *White Hart*, at both, RB. 18/6, P. 8½-9 gs.), now a mere village, was formerly a Roman station and an important Saxon town. From 634 to 705 it was the cathedral city of Wessex, and from 869 to 1072 that of Mercia. A priory of Austin canons was founded here in 1140. Near the bridge over the Thame is the **Abbey Church* of SS. Peter and Paul, a remarkable Trans. Norman and Dec. building and a famous battleground of ecclesiologists. The ground-plan and propor-

tions are most singular. Though 200 ft in length, it is of a purely parochial type. The nave and the W. end of the choir date from c. 1180. The round transeptal arches (like the tower) date only from the 17th century. The nave and choir aisles are built in the geometrical Dec. style (1280-1320); note the unrivalled *Choir-arcades and the leaden font (1170-80), with figures of the Apostles. The E. end of the church dates from the close of the Dec. period, and has three unique windows, filled with tracery throughout and ornamented with sculptured figures. The painted glass is original. On the N. side is the celebrated *Jesse Window. Under the S. window are the beautiful sedilia and piscina; the old glass in the little triangular windows represents the life of St. Birinus, the apostle of Wessex.

FROM DORCHESTER TO ABINGDON, 7 m. (A 415). — 3 m. *Clifton Hampden* (p. 233). — 4½ m. *Culham* station. — 7 m. Abingdon (*Crown & Thistle*, RB 21/, P. 11 gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; bus to Oxford), a pleasant old agricultural town (10,200 inhab.), sprang up round a powerful Benedictine mitred *Abbey*, founded in the 7th century. In the market place, facing the dignified *County Hall* (1678-83) with its arcaded lower story, is the *Abbey Gatehouse* (c. 1450), adjoining the 12-15th cent. church of *St. Nicholas*. Thence a path leads to the abbey buildings (adm. 6d. daily 10-12.30, 2-6; Sun. 2-5.30), including the *Checker Hall* (now fitted up as theatre), the *Checker* (i.e. exchequer) itself, a fine 13th cent. building with a vaulted undercroft and a rare contemporary chimney, and the 15-16th cent. *Long Gallery*, recalling that at Newbury. The 18th cent. *Guildhall*, S. of the gatehouse, preserves traces of the abbey hospital and includes the old grammar school of 1563. *St. Helen's* is a noble Perp. church with a fine spire, double aisles, and a Jacobean pulpit. The churchyard is surrounded by almshouses, notably the picturesque *Christ's Hospital*, founded in 1553 in direct succession to the ancient Guild of the Holy Cross (hall shown on application). — The church at *Drayton*, 2½ m. S., has some notable alabaster carvings of the 16th century. That of *Sunningwell*, 3 m. N., has a classic seven-sided porch, added by Dr. Jewel in 1552. Roger Bacon is said to have used the tower for astronomical observations. — At *Radley*, 2½ m. N.E., is a well-known boys' public school, founded in 1847.

53 m. *Nuneham Courtenay* (Harcourt Arms, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.). The village and church were transferred to a position on the main road by Earl Harcourt in 1765. On the left the beautiful woods of **Nuneham Park*, formerly the estate of the Harcourts, now belong to Oxford University (no adm.).

As we approach Oxford we have on the right (56 m.) *Cowley*, with the original works of Morris Motors, Ltd. — To the left, on the Thames, is **Ifley Church*, the best-preserved specimen of a small Norman parish church in England, built about 1170, with a fine low square tower, of which the top story is specially notable. The W. front has a beautifully ornamented recessed doorway. There are also good N. and S. doorways. The last bay of the chancel is E.E., and many of the windows were inserted in the 14-15th centuries. The doorways to the (former) roodloft reveal a fragmentary staircase and elaborate groined archways. — 58 m. Oxford is entered by *Magdalen Bridge* across the Cherwell (see Rte. 32).

C. By River

The Thames above London, the "stream of pleasure," is an ideal boating-river, for its commercial traffic is small, its current gentle (except after floods), and its varied scenery unsurpassed for quiet, typically English beauty: low hills and wooded cliffs, luxuriant meadows, handsome country-houses, and pretty bungalows with gardens and lawns sloping down to the river. Quaint villages and sleepy little towns stand on its banks, and comfortable and attractive inns and hotels are numerous (though rarely cheap). The finest stretches are those between Maidenhead and Marlow, Henley and Sonning, Mapledurham and Goring. Reading is the only industrial town between Kingston and Oxford. Leisurely boating-parties should not neglect the peculiar charm of the Thames, its solitary backwaters and side-streams.

Comp. *Salter's* 'Guide to the Thames' (53rd. edn. 5/); also *Belloc's* 'Historic Thames' (1907), *Alfred Williams's*, 'Round about the Upper Thames' (1922), and *Walter Higgins's* 'Father Thames' (1923).

Steamers. An excellent service of steamers is maintained during summer (in 1956, May 19th to Sept. 23rd) by Messrs. Salter Bros. of Oxford, twice daily in each direction between *Kingston Pier* and (9¼ m.) *Oxford (Folly Bridge)*. The steamers leave Kingston at 9 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. The journey takes 2½ days if started in the afternoon, or 3 days with a half-day rest if started in the morning, the nights being passed at either Windsor or Marlow and at Reading. Oxford is reached at 7 p.m. on the third day. Fares: from Kingston to Windsor 7/8, day return 9/11; to Henley 18/2, return (available one month) 33/; to Reading 22/7; to Oxford 35/9, return 63/3; etc. Passengers may board or leave the steamers at any lock or regular stopping-place, at proportionate fares (cheap day return fares). Holders of through-tickets may break the journey. Combined railway and steamer tickets are issued at Paddington, Waterloo, and other stations. Children under 14 half-price. Luggage up to 112 lb. free. Bicycles are carried at a special tariff, dogs by special arrangement only. Rfmnts. are obtainable, and the steamers stop for luncheon at Windsor, Marlow, or Benson.

Boating. Rowing-boats, punts, and canoes may be hired anywhere (2/6-4/ per hour, 8/6-11/ per day or 12/-15/ on Sat.; 33/-55/ per week). Motor-launches cost from 42/ per day or £10 per week up. The best punting waters are at Staines, Maidenhead, and Goring. — The complete trip by rowing-boat downstream from Oxford to London may be comfortably accomplished within a week. Messrs. Salter quote inclusive charges (e.g. double-scutting skiff with tent-cover and mattress, incl. cartage back to Oxford from Kingston, £6 for 1st week, then 16/6 per day).

RULE OF THE RIVER. Small boats proceeding upstream keep near the bank to escape the current; going downstream, they keep more in the centre of the river and pass outside boats coming up. Punts are entitled at all times to the course nearest the bank. Rowing-boats should give way to sailing-boats, steamers, and racing-boats. — There are 31 Locks between Kingston and Oxford; small boats may pass through the locks or, when they exist, over the rollers (fee in either case 6d., incl. the return journey if made on the same day; four-oar and sailing boats 1/; launches 2/-7/6). In the locks keep as close as possible to the sides and well clear of the gates; care should be taken to keep the gunwale from catching on the walls and the rowlocks from getting entangled in the chains. The weirs and ladders should, of course, be given a wide berth, especially when the water is high.

Regattas. *Henley Royal Regatta*, held on four days in the first week of July, is the premier amateur regatta of the world (founded 1839) and is a very gay, crowded, and fashionable function. The chief events (open also to foreign and Dominion oarsmen) are the Grand Challenge Cup (eights), Stewards' Cup (fours), Silver Goblets (pairs), and the Diamond Sculls. The Ladies' Plate (eights) and Visitors' Cup (fours) are restricted to college and public school crews. Other rowing regattas are held (mostly in July and early August) at Molesay, Marlow, Kingston, Staines, Walton, Reading, Bourne End, and Goring. At these and at the minor regattas elsewhere visitors usually contribute to the expenses by buying little boat-flags (2/6).

In the following description the words 'right' and 'left' (r.

and l.) refer to the journey upstream. 'Btyd.' indicates boat-yards, where boats may be hired. For fuller details of the stage between Kingston and Windsor, see the *Blue Guide to London*.

Kingston-upon-Thames (Eastland's and Turk's btyds.) is reached by electric train from Waterloo every 10 min. — 1 m. *Surbiton* (Hart's btyd.). — 1½ m. *Thames Ditton* (Tagg's and Whatford's btyds.). — 3 m. *Hampton Court* (Tagg's btyd.). The Thames here separates Middlesex (r.) from Surrey (l.). On the right is the palace; on the left, the mouth of the *Mole*. — Above the bridge is *Molesey Lock* (rollers), and above *Tagg's Island*, a pleasure-resort, we pass *Hampton* (r.; Constable's btyd.), with Garrick's Villa. Opposite is *Hurst Park Racecourse*, and farther on is a series of reservoirs. — 6 m. *Sunbury Lock* (rollers). *Sunbury* (Clark's btyd.) lies on the Middlesex bank near *Kempton Park Racecourse*. — 7½ m. *Walton Bridge*. *Walton-on-Thames* is on the Surrey side. R., ¾ m. farther, is *Halliford* (Rosewell's btyd.), where T. L. Peacock (1785–1866) is buried in the churchyard, and on the next bend is *Shepperton*. — 9½ m. *Shepperton Lock* (Dunton's btyd.). At the mouth of the *Wey* (l.) lies *Weybridge*. Beyond *Chertsey Bridge* is (11½ m.) *Chertsey Lock*. *Chertsey* (Taylor & Bates's btyd.) lies on the Surrey side. — At (r.) *Laleham* (Harris's btyd.) Matthew Arnold (1822–88) was born and is buried. — 13½ m. *Penton Hook Lock*, with a pleasant backwater. — 15½ m. *Staines* (Tims's, Biffen's, and Taylor's btyds.) is on the Middlesex bank. — Just short of (16½ m.) *Bell Weir Lock* (rollers), the *Colne* enters the Thames on the right; thence almost to Henley the right bank belongs to Buckinghamshire. On the left lies *Egham* with Holloway College (London University) prominent on the hill. Upstream is the level meadow of *Runnymede* (N.T.), probably the actual place where King John 'sealed' Magna Charta in 1215, in spite of the popular association with (18 m.) *Magna Charta Island*. Above Runnymede is *Cooper's Hill*, celebrated in Sir John Denham's poem, now crowned by the *Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial* (1953) by Maufe. The S. bank of the river now belongs to Berkshire. Just within the boundary is *Beaumont College*, a Roman Catholic boys' school founded in 1861 in a house once occupied by Warren Hastings. — 19½ m. *Old Windsor Lock*. At *Old Windsor* (Haines's btyd.) some foundations supposed to be those of the Confessor's palace were discovered in 1919. — At *Datchet* (r.) *Falstaff* was ducked in the Thames. Opposite is the Home Park. — 22½ m. *Romney Lock*. — 23 m. *Windsor Bridge* connects *Windsor* (l.; Jacob's btyd.) with *Eton*.

WINDSOR (23,200 inhab.; *Old House*, by the river, RB. 18/6–32/6, P. 10–16 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 25/, P. 35/; *Castle*, T.H., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Star & Garter*, RB. 18/6) is usually visited from London and is fully described in the *Blue Guide to*

London. *Windsor Castle, on a chalk cliff rising abruptly above the Thames, has been for 850 years the chief residence of the sovereigns of England. It was built by William the Conqueror, and extended by Henry III and Edward III. Edward III was born here in 1312, and Henry VI, in 1421, and three kings (David II of Scotland, John of France, and James I of Scotland) have been imprisoned within its walls. The present appearance of the building dates from extensive restorations undertaken by Wyattville under George IV.

The *Lower Ward*, the *North Terrace*, and part of the *East Terrace* (Guards' band 2-4 on Sun. in June-Aug.) are open free daily. In the absence of the Court the *State Apartments* are open to the public on weekdays between 11 and 3, 4, or 5 (according to the season; adm. 1/). The *Round Tower* (in summer only) and the *Albert Memorial Chapel* (closed 1-2) are open free on the same days and at the same hours. *St. George's Chapel* is open on weekdays 11-3.45 (Fri. 1-3.45), and Sun. 2.30-4 (services at 8, 9.15 and 5, on Sun. at 8.30, 10.45 and 5, at other times adm. 1/). The *Curfew Tower* is shown (adm. on weekdays exc. Fri. 11-1, 2-4; 6d.).

On entering the Lower Ward from Castle Hill by *Henry VIII's Gateway* we have, on our right, the houses of the *Military Knights of Windsor* (an order founded by Edward III). Straight ahead are the *Horseshoe Cloisters* (1478-81) and the *Curfew Tower* (1.), with its 13th cent. interior. — **St. George's Chapel* (r.), a superb example of 15-16th cent. Gothic work, rivalling King's College Chapel at Cambridge and Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, was begun in 1475 by Edward IV and completed by Henry VII and Henry VIII. In the beautiful interior are numerous royal memorials including the tombs of Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward VII, and Queen Alexandra, George V, and Queen Mary (d. 1953). The choir contains the stalls, banners, and coats-of-arms of Knights of the Garter, to whose patron saint the chapel is dedicated; beneath are the vaults (extending under the Albert Chapel) in which lie Henry VIII, Charles I, George III, George IV, William IV, and George VI. — The *Albert Memorial Chapel* was built by Henry VII as his burial-place and afterwards assigned to Card. Wolsey, whose magnificent tomb here was never occupied and was broken up during the Civil War. Queen Victoria converted the chapel into a splendid memorial for her husband, Prince Albert (d. 1861). It contains the cenotaph of Prince Albert, and the tombs of the Duke of Clarence (d. 1892), and the Duke of Albany (d. 1884).

The passage between the two chapels leads to the *Dean's Cloister* and the timberwork *Canons' Cloisters* (no adm.). — To the left of the entrance to the N. terrace is the *Winchester Tower*, where Chaucer may have lived in 1390 when Master of the Works at Windsor.

From the *North Terrace* (*View) we enter the **State Apartments*, used mainly for royal functions, which contain many fine paintings and drawings, historical portraits and relics, sumptuous furniture, and other treasures.

In a room to the left of the entrance is the *Queen's Doll's House* (adm. 6d.), designed by Lutyens on the scale of an inch to a foot and furnished and decorated on the same scale (1922-23). In the *King's Drawing Room* is a

series of noble works by Rubens; and in the *Queen's Ball Room* is perhaps the finest array in the world of portraits by Van Dyck. *St. George's Hall* (200 ft. long), in which the festivities of the Order of the Garter are held, contains the banners of the 26 original knights, and on the ceiling are the coats-of-arms of the knights since 1350. The large *Waterloo Chamber* is hung with portraits of sovereigns, generals, and ministers who took part in the Congress of Vienna (1814-15). Near the exit is a splendid **Exhibition of Old Master Drawings* from the royal collection (adm. 6d.), including works by Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michelangelo.

Between the Upper and Lower Wards, on a moated mound, rises the Round Tower or *Keep*, once the residence of the Constable (*View from the battlements; 220 steps).

In the *Home Park*, adjoining the castle on the N. and E., are *Frogmore House* and the sumptuous *Frogmore Mausoleum*, erected by Queen Victoria (d. 1901) for Prince Albert and now containing her remains also (adm. 11-4 on Whit Monday). — To the S. of Windsor is *Windsor Great Park* (2000 acres), traversed by the motor road to Ascot and the Long Walk, a recently replanted avenue (2½ m.).

On the other side of Windsor Bridge begins the long street forming the small town of Eton (3250 inhab. and leading to ½ m.) **Eton College*, founded by Henry VI in 1440 and perhaps the most widely known of all English schools.

On weekdays (unless required for school purposes) *School Yard* and *Cloisters* may be visited from noon (from 2 in summer) to lock-up (10-5 during holidays); the *Chapel*, *Upper School*, and *Lower School* are shown by a guide (1/6 per person) 11.30-12.30, 2.30-5 or 6 (from 10.30 during holidays), on application at the School Office, just inside the main entrance (L.). On Sundays the College is closed to visitors.

The pupils of Eton College consist of the 70 *Collegers*, representing the original foundation, who obtain scholarships by open competition, and over 1100 *Oppidans*, who live at the masters' houses. The boys wear broad collars, and tall-coats, the last replaced for boys below a certain height by short jackets; the tall hat is now seldom worn. Rowing boys are known as 'wet bobs,' while cricketers are 'dry bobs.'

The main block of buildings, of mellow red brick, includes two courts or quadrangles, the larger of which, *School Yard*, contains a statue of Henry VI. On the entrance side a frieze commemorates the 1157 Etonians who fell in 1914-19 and 748 killed in 1939-45. Above is *Upper School* (1689-94; restored since bomb-damage in 1940), with busts of eminent Etonians; the panelled walls and staircase are covered with the names of boys cut in the wood. On the N. side of the court is *Lower School* (c. 1500). Opposite stands the **Chapel*, begun in 1441; it contains some interesting tombs and a series of **Wall-paintings* (1479-88) uncovered in 1923. *Lupton's Tower*, a gate-house of c. 1517, admits to the second court or *Cloisters* which includes the oldest part of the buildings (1443; restored), with the *Collegers' Dining Hall* and the *College Library* (1729). In the playing fields, beyond Weston's Yard to the N., is the 'wall,' which gives name to the 'wall game,' a style of football peculiar to Eton.

The long list of famous Etonians includes Fielding, C. J. Fox, the elder and younger Pitt, Walpole, Gray, Shelley, Wellington, Canning, Hallam, Gladstone, Knebbery, and Roberts.

Above Windsor is (24 m.; l.) *Clewer*, with the headquarters of the Clewer Sisterhood and a partly Norman church. — 25 m. *Boveney Lock* (rollers). — 27 m. *Down Place* (l.) was the residence of Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher, and a meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club. — At (27½ m.) *Monkey Island* (Hotel, small, RB. 25/6), a popular resort, the stream is very swift. — 28 m. *Bray Lock* (rollers). At the charming village of *Bray* (Hôt. de Paris, room only, 2 gs. per night; *Hind's Head*, RB. 30/, both first class; *Old Tan House*), ½ m. farther on, is the picturesque *Jesus Hospital* (1627). The fine half-timbered 15th mansion of *Ockwells* lies 2 m. W.

The notorious 'Vicar of Bray,' who thrice changed his creed in order to keep his preferment, is commonly identified with one Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who, however, flourished under the last four Tudor monarchs, and not "in good King Charles's golden days."

Passing under the railway bridge and (29½ m.) *Maidenhead Bridge* (1772) we reach *Maidenhead* (Bond's bytd.), opposite *Taplow* (r.). Here begins one of the most beautiful reaches of the Thames, and on fine Sundays in summer hundreds of boats pass through (30½ m.) *Boulter's Lock*. On the right, for 2 m. above the lock, extend the **Cliveden Woods*, and to the E. of (32½ m.) *Cookham Lock* (rollers) stands *Hedsor*, on high ground. *Cookham* (Turk's bytd.), with a bridge, lies on the left bank, ½ m. beyond the lock, and on the right, 1 m. farther, is *Bourne End* (Townsend's and Andrews's bytds.). The fine *Quarry Woods* (l.) begin just short of (36½ m.) *Marlow Lock*. *Marlow* (Meakes's bytd.) is on the right bank, with with grounds of *Bisham Abbey* opposite. — 38 m. *Temple Lock*. — 38½ m. *Hurley Lock*, a much favoured resort of boating-parties. About 1 m. farther on is (r.) *Medmenham Abbey*, a mansion occupying the site of a 13th cent. Cistercian monastery. The 'Monks of Medmenham,' otherwise the 'Hell-Fire Club,' a fashionable club founded here by Sir Francis Dashwood about the middle of the 18th cent., adopted the maxim 'Fay ce que voudras' ('do what you please'; still to be seen above the door) and were notorious for blasphemous orgies (probably exaggerated in the telling). Churchill, the poet, Whitehead, the dramatist, and John Wilkes (a guest only) were among the leading spirits. — Beyond *Aston Ferry* (Flower Pot; left) are (42 m.) *Hambleden Lock*, 1 m. S. of the village, and the grounds of *Greenlands* (r.), a 17th cent. mansion presented in 1945 by Viscount Hambleden to serve as an Administrative Staff College. Then come *Temple Island* and the *Henley Regatta* course. *Fawley Court* (r.) designed by Wren, stands, opposite *Remenham*, on the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

44½ m. *Henley Bridge*. *Henley* (Hobbs's bytd.) is on the right (Oxford) bank. — 45½ m. *Marsh Lock*. On the left is a picturesque backwater. Then comes *Wargrave* on the Berkshire bank. — 48 m. *Shiplake Lock*, where the little river *Loddon* joins the

Thames. *Shiplake* (Hobbs's btyd.) is on the right. On the left is *St. Patrick's Stream*, a pleasant backwater. — The charming village of *Sonning* (White Hart, with garden, RB. 30/, P. 14-16 gs.; Bull; French Horn, on the right, RB. 25/-30/, P. £14-£17/10), on the left, has an ancient bridge and a church containing eight brasses of the 15-17th centuries. — 51 m. *Sonning Lock* is one of the prettiest on the river. — 53½ m. *Caversham Lock*, beyond which are *Reading Bridge* and *Caversham Bridge* (Cawston's and Freebody's btyds.), connecting Reading with *Caversham*, its north-bank suburb.

About ½ m. below the lock the Thames is joined by the *Kenet*, which is navigable with difficulty as far as (18½ m.) *Newbury*.

The church of (57 m.) *Tilehurst* (Roebuck, RB. 17/6) contains the splendid monument of Sir Peter Vanlore (d. 1627). — 58 m. **Mapledurham Lock*, with a much-painted mill and weir. Close by is the Tudor manor house of the Blount family, of which Martha Blount, Pope's friend, was a member. — We now enter one of the finest reaches of the Thames, extending hence to Cleeve Lock. On the right is *Hardwicke House*, delightfully situated. — 60½ m. *Whitchurch Lock*, with a toll bridge connecting *Pangbourne* (l.; Hobbs's btyd.) with *Whitchurch*. At *Pangbourne* (Elephant, RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.; George, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.) is the Nautical College, where cadets are trained as officers for the merchant marine. — Farther on is *Basildon* (l.), with its low-lying church and the former mansion of Viscount Fane (1770). On the r. is the lovely *Hartslock Wood*. — 64½ m. *Goring Lock* (Hobbs's btyd.), with a rebuilt bridge. At *Goring* (r.) the ancient Icknield Way crosses the Thames. The church, with a tourelle on its Norman tower and Roman (?) tiles in the S. porch, contains remnants of the chapel of an Augustinian nunnery. On the Berkshire bank is the pretty village of *Streatley* (Swan RB. 19/6, P. 9-12 gs.; Bull), at the

where Charles Reads (1814-84) was born. The *Oratory School*, a leading Catholic boys' public school, transferred from Birmingham to Caversham in 1922, was again removed, in 1942, to Woodcote House, 2½ m. E. of Goring.

65 m. *Cleeve Lock* (Leather Bottel). Opposite (67 m.) *Moulshford* (Beetle & Wedge, Mar.-Sept., RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.), a favourite haunt of artists and anglers, is *South Stoke*, with an E.E. church. Farther on, at *North Stoke*, was the residence of Dame Clara Butt (1873-1936), the singer.

70½ m. *Wallingford Bridge*, leading from Wallingford (l.; Griffin's btyd.) to *Crowmarsh Gifford*. — 71½ m. *Benson Lock*. The twin *Sinodun Hills* or *Wittenham Clumps* (ancient encampment) now come into view and remain in sight for the next 8 m. — 72½ m. *Shillingsford Bridge* (Bridge Hotel, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 9½-13 gs.). Farther on is (74½ m.) the mouth of the

river *Thame*. Above this point the Thames is known also (poetically but not locally) as the *Isis*. — 75½ m. *Day's Lock*. On the left bank is *Little Wittenham*. On the right a footpath leads to (1 m.) *Dorchester* (p. 225), past the Dyke Hills, an old fortification extending from the Thame to the Thames. On the r. are (76½ m.) *Burcot* (Croft House, RB. 21/, P. 6½–9 gs.) and (78 m.) *Clifton Hampden* (Barley Mow, on the left, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; Casey's btyd.), with a church (12-14th cent.) situated on a low cliff. — 78½ m. *Clifton Lock*. On the backwater is the pretty village of *Long Wittenham* (Plough), the church of which has a sundial, a unique piscina (serving also as the founder's monument), and a leaden font of c. 1190. We pass next *Appleford* (l.), near the railway-bridge. — 81½ m. *Culham Lock*. *Culham* (Lion; r.), with a Church Training College founded by Bp. Wilberforce in 1853, is connected by a bridge with *Sutton Courtenay*, a delightful old village on a backwater, with an interesting church. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928) died and is buried here. *Old Culham Bridge* (r.), farther on, on the backwater, dates from 1430. — *Abingdon* (Stevens's btyd.) has a rebuilt bridge, ¼ m. below (84 m.) *Abingdon Lock*. — Beyond the railway-bridge begin (r.) the beautiful woods of **Nuneham Park*. Leaving *Radley* on the left, we arrive at (88½ m) *Sandford Lock* (King's Arms, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), with the Radley College boathouse. — About ¼ m. farther on we pass *Kennington Island* (Swan). — 90 m. *Iffley Lock* (rollers). On the right is Iffley church. The reach between Iffley and (1½ m.) Folly Bridge is the scene of the 'Eights' and 'Torpids' boat-races. A crucial point is the 'Cut,' a sharp and narrow bend, where many 'bumps' occur. Opposite the 'New Cut,' an artificial mouth of the *Cherwell*, is the University Boathouse, on the left. On the right is the long line of college barges, behind which lies Christ Church Meadow. The steamer landing-place at (91½ m.) Oxford (Rte. 42) is at Folly Bridge.

THE THAMES ABOVE OXFORD, known at Oxford as the 'Upper River,' is much less frequented for boating, in spite of its beauty, as the river is shallow in the dry season and the currents are swift in time of flood. Lodging is sometimes difficult to obtain near the river. The usual plan is to have a boat of shallow draught carted up to (31 m.) Lechlade (to Cricklade, 42½ m., only in exceptionally wet seasons) and descend the river thence. Hire of boat from Messrs. Salter Bros. for a week, incl. cartage: to Lechlade 33/- 88/ according to size; to Cricklade 48/- 118/. Lechlade is reached direct from Oxford by train or motor-bus; Cricklade by rail to Swindon and motor-bus thence. The angling on the upper reaches is good everywhere. — The unattractive section between Folly Bridge and Medley may be avoided by beginning the expedition at the latter. — 1 m. *Osney Lock*. On the right is the entrance to the *Oxford Canal*, which runs viâ *Banbury* (27½ m.) and *Napton* (49 m.; Warwick & Napton Canal) to *Longford* (78 m.; Coventry Canal). Toll to Napton 30/, to Longford 45/. — 2 m. *Medley*. On the right is *Port Meadow*, where the burgesses of Oxford have enjoyed the right of free pasture since the time of Edward the Confessor; on the left is *Binsley* (Perch), with St. Frideswide's Well. — 3½ m. *Godstow Lock* (Trout), with the ruined Benedictine nunnery where Fair Rosamond was educated and was buried (c. 1176), though Hugh of Lincoln is said to have ordered the removal of her

body from the church in 1191. To the left is *Wytham* (White Hart), famous for its strawberries, with *Wytham Abbey*. The surrounding woods were presented to the University in 1943. — 4½ m. *King's Lock* (rollers), with another entrance to the Oxford Canal. We pass (6 m.) the mouth of the *Lechlade* (r.). — 7 m. *Eynsham Lock* (rollers), with *Swinford Bridge* (1777; car 4d.), leading to *Eynsham*, ½ m. to the right. — 8½ m. *Pinkhill Lock*. — 11½ m. *Bablock Hythe* (Chequers, P. 7-8 gs.), celebrated in Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gypsy.' On the left a path leads to (1 m.) *Cumnor*, the scene of Amy Robsart's death. *Cumnor Place* is gone, but the church, with one of the two known contemporary statues of Elizabeth I and memorials of Amy Robsart, is interesting. To the right is (2 m.) *Stanton Harcourt*, the original seat of the Harcourts, with the gatehouse, 'Pope's Tower,' and the kitchen of the old manor house (adm. daily, 3d.). The church contains perhaps the earliest chancel screen in England and the monument of Margaret Harcourt (1471), one of the three known effigies of ladies wearing the Order of the Garter (comp. p. 225). — 12½ m. *Northmoor Lock*. — 15 m. *New Bridge* (c. 1200; Rose Revived, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.) disputes with *Radcot Bridge* the title of the oldest bridge on the Thames. At the pretty village of *Longworth*, 1 m. from the river on the S. side, Richard Blackmore was born in 1825. — 17 m. *Shifford Lock*. — 21 m. *Tadpole Bridge* (Trout). — 21½ m. *Rushy Lock*; 24 m. *Radcot Lock*. — 26 m. *Radcot Bridge* (Swan). — 27 m. *Grafton Lock*. On the left is the church of *Eaton Hastings*; on the right, farther on, is (½ m.) *Kelmscott*, the country home of William Morris from 1871 till his death in 1896, bequeathed to Oxford University by his daughter in 1939. It gave name to the famous Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith. Morris is buried in the churchyard. — 28½ m. *Hart's Weir Bridge* (Anchor). The right bank now belongs to Gloucestershire. — 29½ m. *Buscot Lock*. — 30½ m. *St. John's Lock* (Trout), the first on the river. — 31 m. *Lechlade* (p. 209). — 32½ m. *Inglesham*, with a fine Purbeck marble tomb (14th cent.), is at the entrance of the derelict *Thames & Severn Canal*. — 36 m. *Hannington Bridge*. On the right is *Kempford* (George), with a beautiful church tower. — 38 m. (l.) *Castle Eaton* (Red Lion). — 42½ m. *Cricklade* (p. 210).

32. OXFORD

OXFORD (98,675 inhab.), a thriving city, an episcopal see, and the seat of an ancient university, is one of the most picturesque and interesting towns in Europe. The beautiful grouping of its spires and towers as seen from a distance is renowned, not less the noble Gothic architecture of its colleges, halls, and chapels, with their verdant 'quads' and sequestered gardens, and the "streamlike windings" of its famous High Street. The Cherwell ('Char') joins the Isis (or Upper Thames) just below the town.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has 30 colleges (5 for women), c. 100 professors, c. 500 readers or lecturers, 525 fellows, and c. 7000 undergraduates, of whom c. 1100 are women. *St. Catherine's Society* looks after c. 350 men undergraduates who do not belong to any of the colleges. *Campion Hall* and *St. Benet's Hall* are licensed as private halls for Jesuit and Benedictine students respectively. Not incorporated with the University are *Ruskin College* and seven theological institutions: *Ripon Hall*, *St. Stephen's Hall*, *Wycliffe Hall*, *Manfield College*, *Manchester College*, *Regent's Park College*, and *Pusey House*.

Hotels (charges raised during *Eights Week* and *Commemoration*, when rooms must be booked in advance). *Randolph* (B 4), *Beaumont St.*, T.H., RB. 27/6-31/; *Mitre* (D 5), *High St.*, old-established, RB. 25/-30/; *Loyal Oxford* (B 2), *Park End*

St., RB. 26/; *Eastgate* (E 7), *High St.*, RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.; *King's Arms* (C 6), *Holywell St.*, RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.; *Golden Cross* (D 5), *Cornmarket St.*, RB. 21/6; *Isis*, 51 *Ifley Rd.* (beyond E 8), RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.; — *Unlic.*: *Oxford Hall*, *Mag-*

dalen St., RB. 18/6; Beech Lawn, 62 Banbury Rd. (A.5), RB. 18/6, P. 7 ga.; St. Giles's Hall, St. Giles (A.5), RB. 17/6; Castle (B.1), near the station, RB. 17/6; Guest House, 65 High St., RB. 4 ga. weekly. — In the suburbs: Linton Lodge, off the Banbury Rd. (1½ m. N.), RB. 25/, P. 12 ga.; Bear's Hill, 3 m. S., RB. 25/, P. 9 ga. See also pp. 257, 217, 221.

Restaurants. *Regency*, St. Giles St.; *Elizabeth*, 84 St. Aldate's; *George*, corner of George St. and Cornmarket; *Agricola*, George St., opp. New Theatre; *Forum*, *Angel*, *Town & Gown*, 50, 83, & 135 High St.; *Roebuck*, Market St.; *Long John*, Hythe Bridge St.; *Taj Mahal* (Indian), Turl St.

Post Office (D.4), St. Aldate's. — **INFORMATION OFFICE**, Carfax Tower, summer only (10-1, 2-5, Thurs. 10-1). — **ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION**, 19 Beaumont St.

Hints to Visitors. The best way of seeing Oxford is under the escort of a member of the University; but the colleges and most of the college gardens are open to the unaccompanied visitor except (in some cases) before 1.30 or 2 p.m. In term time, and the chapels, halls, and libraries (when closed) are shown on application to the porter (fee). During the vacations, especially in 'the Long' or 'the Long Vac.' (from mid-June to mid-October), the characteristic University life ebbs, but the 'architectural' visitor finds compensation in the longer periods at which the colleges are accessible. Perhaps the most interesting time for a visit to the University is *Commemoration* or the *Evencentia*, the week at the close of the summer-term when honorary degrees are conferred and the colleges give their Commemoration Balls. An equally gay time is *Eights Week* at the end of May, when the college boat-races and cricket matches are held. The boat-races begin at Iffley and end near Folly Bridge. The college crews race in several divisions, and the top boats of the lower divisions ('sandwich boats') row also at the bottom of the divisions immediately above them. The boats start at intervals of 160 ft.; if a boat succeeds in 'bumping' the one in front of it, it takes the place of the latter in the next day's contest. The 'Torpids' ('Toggers'), at the end of February, are similar races in boats without sliding seats, and serve as trials for filling up vacancies in the 'eights.' The 'Coxswainless Fours' are rowed in November, the 'Pair Oars' and the 'Sculls' in early June. The inter-university boat-race, cricket and football matches, and athletic sports take place in London (see the *Blue Guide to London*). — The chapels of New College, Magdalen, and Christ Church (Cathedral) are noted for their musical services. — In correct University parlance, High St. is always spoken of as 'the High' (similarly 'the Broad', 'the Corn,' for Cornmarket St., 'the Turl,' 'St. Aldate's,' 'Holywell,' and 'Longwall'); in referring to the colleges the word 'college' is usually omitted except in the case of New College and should never be used of Christ Church. 'Undergraduate' should never be shortened to 'undergrad.' Men 'go up' to the university at the beginning of term, and 'go down' when they leave. To 'send down' means to expel either temporarily or definitively. College manservants are 'scouts' at Oxford, 'gyps' at Cambridge. A quadrangle is a 'quad' at Oxford, a 'court' at Cambridge. To 'keep at,' signifying to inhabit, is a phrase peculiar to Cambridge.

History. Though J. R. Green (a native of the city; 1837-83) claims for Oxford that it had "five centuries of borough life before a student appeared

Motor-Buses from Carfax to the station, Cowley, Headington, Iffley, Hinksey, etc. From Gloucester Green (B.3, 4) to all destinations outside the city. **MOTOR-COACH** to London in 2½ hrs.

Theatres. *New* (C.4), George St.; *Playhouse* (B.4), Beaumont St.

Boating is very popular on the Cherwell and the 'Upper River' (above Medley), while the Thames between Folly Bridge and Iffley is mainly reserved for the *Eights*. Boats may be hired from *Salter* or *Talboys*, Folly Bridge; *Time*, on the Cherwell; and at Medley. 'Centre-board' sailing is popular on the Upper River; punts and canoes are the most suitable craft for the Cherwell. **CANAL CRUISES** in summer from Hythe Bridge (B.3) to *Braunston* and *Tring*.

River Bathing. In the Cherwell a *Parson's Pleasure*, South Parks Rd.; in the Thames at the *University Bathing Place*, beyond the University Boat House.

in its streets," the first authentic mention of its name (the 'ford for the Thames at Hinksey) occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or University is first mentioned in the 12th cent., though there are legends that it was founded by the mythical British king Memphric or, at least, by Alfred the Great; it may have developed from the monastic school of St. Frideswide's priory or perhaps owed its origin indirectly to the exclusion of foreign students from Paris. The early students (c. 1000-1 number) who flocked to hear the lectures at Oxford found accommodation in the numerous 'Halls' (hostels kept by graduate principals). During the Middle Ages the 'Colleges,' which came to be founded as corporations with their own rules and privileges, were practically reserved for Fellows (like All Souls to-day), and it was not until the reign of _____ that the whole body of undergraduates was admitted to the Colleges. The teaching body was in due time recognised as a 'studium generale' or university, with all the powers of a corporation. In 1214 the University received from Pandulf, the papal legate, its first legal privilege, conferring immunity from lay jurisdiction, which was the first stage in the long and often riotous struggle between 'Town' and 'Gown.' Oxford quickly became one of the intellectual centres of Europe and, with the aid of the Dominican and Franciscan friars, took a leading part in the development of scholastic philosophy, the revived study of Aristotle, and the beginnings of the experimental method. Her leading schoolmen were Grosseteste, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, Bradwardine, and Fitzralph. In the 14th cent. important controversies were raised by the teachings of John Wyclif, while the 15th cent. saw contacts with Italy, and there followed the advent of the Renaissance, associated especially with the names of Grey, Sellyng, Grocyn, Colet, Linacre, More, and Erasmus. The Reformation was felt most severely at Oxford, and the successive changes of religion effectively emptied the University of students. The iconoclastic Calvinism of Edward VI's reign was followed by the Marian reaction and the execution of bishops. The Test Act of 1672 made Oxford an Anglican university, and until 1871 all members had to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Under the chancellorship of Laud the statutes were codified and public examinations instituted; the number of students rose to c. 3000. Always the "home of lost causes," the University espoused the Stewart cause at the outbreak of the Civil War, while the city declared for Parliament. Oxford became the headquarters of the king and court in 1642, but in 1646 yielded to Fairfax. After the Restoration the University settled down into the ease of the 18th cent., interrupted only by political disputes and the Methodist movement. Interesting events of the 19th cent. were the Tractarian and Lux Mundi movements in the Anglican Church; and the beginning of the democratisation of the University shown in the 'Extension' movement and the foundation of Ruskin College. In 1914-18 the number of undergraduates fell to about 350, and most of the colleges and University buildings were used as quarters for officer cadet battalions or as hospitals. The academic year 1919-20 saw three important changes: the dethroning of Greek as a necessary part of University education, the admission of women to degrees, and the acceptance of a Government grant (after 700 years of independence). In later years Oxford has become also an important industrial and commercial centre and there has been much rebuilding and expansion. Indeed, it has been wittily said that Oxford is now the 'Latin Quarter of Morris Cowley.' In an attempt to preserve the traditional amenities of the place, its old buildings, open spaces, etc., the Oxford Preservation Trust has been formed. In 1939-45 university life was not dislocated to the same extent as in 1914-19, though many of the members and the buildings of the University were devoted to war work. The University has enjoyed two recent generous benefactions: the endowment in 1937 by Lord Nuffield of a post-graduate college (Nuffield College), and the gift in 1948 from M. Antonin Besse (d. 1951), a French shipowner, of £1½ million, part of which was to be spent on accommodation for 50-60 French and other undergraduates in certain existing colleges, and the remainder on a post-graduate college (St. Antony's), one third of whose members were to be French.

University System. The distinguishing mark of Oxford and Cambridge, as compared with American, Continental, and even Scottish universities, is their combination of the communal life of the *Colleges* with the teaching and

degree-conferring functions of the *University*. There is no University Building as such, the 'University' being the inward and spiritual grace of which the colleges are the outward and visible forms. Both University and colleges are corporate bodies with their own endowments (comp. above), and the colleges now contribute to the funds of the University. Each college has its own staff of tutors, but its members are entitled to attend also all University lectures. The Honours lectures of the colleges are open to all members of the University.

The college community consists of a Head, Fellows, and Undergraduates. The Head is known as *Master* (the almost invariable term at Cambridge), *Warden, President, Principal, Provost, Rector*, or (at Christ Church) *Dean*. — The *Fellows* are selected from the most distinguished graduates, not necessarily of the University in which they hold a fellowship. The Fellows and Tutors are popularly known as *Dons*. — The *Undergraduates* are either *Scholars* (who form part of the foundation) or *Commoners* (at Cambridge, *Pensioners*; the great majority, including *Exhibitioners*). Gentlemen Commoners are extinct and sizar or servitors practically so. Some of the undergraduates live within the college, the others (chiefly seniors at Oxford, freshmen at Cambridge) occupy approved ('licensed') lodgings in the town. They take meals together in the college hall, and must be in their rooms at the closing of the gates (9.5 at Oxford, 10 p.m. at Cambridge), after which a scale of payment is imposed. At lectures, at dinner in hall, in chapel, and at all official ceremonies, undergraduates wear 'academic dress' viz. a black gown (dark blue at Caius and at Trinity, Cam.); the square cap known as a 'square' is seldom seen except at official functions. At Oxford Scholars wear longer gowns, at Cambridge each college has a distinctive pattern of gown. At Cambridge academic dress is theoretically de rigueur all day on Sunday, white surplices taking the place of gowns at the chapel services. At Oxford the white surplice is usually worn by Heads, Fellows, and Scholars only. Graduates wear fuller gowns, differing according to their degrees; the full dress of the Doctors is mainly scarlet.

The ultimate governing authority of the University consists of the Masters of Arts, resident or non-resident, who have kept their names on the books, and is known at Oxford as *Convocation*, at Cambridge as the *Senate*. The Senate legislates by so-called 'graces,' Convocation by 'statutes.' All legislation, however, is initiated by the *Council of the Senate* (Cam.) or the *Hebdomadal Council* (Ox.), small elected bodies consisting of University officials, heads of colleges, and other members of the Senate or Convocation. At Cambridge this Council is elected by the so-called *Regent House*, composed (roughly) of the resident part of the Senate; at Oxford all measures must be approved by the similar body known as *Congregation*, and under the statutes of 1926 these bodies can legislate without the consent of non-residents. The executive authority of the University rests in theory with the *Chancellor*, elected by the Senate or Convocation and usually a nobleman or statesman of high standing, but the duties are practically performed by the resident *Vice-Chancellor*, who is invariably one of the heads of colleges, nominated at Oxford by the Chancellor and elected at Cambridge by the Senate. Among other University officials are the *Librarian*; the *Registrar* (Ox.) or *Registrary* (Cam.); and the *Public Orator*. The two *Proctors*, appointed yearly, have charge of University discipline and are assisted by *Pro-Proctors* and by servants popularly known as 'Bull Dogs.' From 1603 to 1950 the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge returned representatives (called 'burgesses') to Parliament, but this privilege was abolished by the Representation of the People Act of 1949.

Details as to the courses of study, the examinations, the degrees conferred, and the general life of the student may be most easily obtained from the *University Calendars* and the *Students' Handbooks* to the Universities. The first examination (if the undergraduate has not already passed an equivalent test before coming into residence) is 'Responsions' or 'Smalls' at Oxford and the 'Previous Examination' or 'Little-Go' at Cambridge. These deal with classics and elementary mathematics. The freshman then has to decide whether he will read for honours or for a pass school (the latter suspended since 1939). In both cases there are at Oxford a *First Public Examination* (Moderations; 'Mods') and a *Second Public Examination* (see below). Those intending to read 'Greats' take *Classical Mods*. As this examination is held

in the fifth term, those who take it have to stay up for four years. The subjects are Greek and Latin literature and philosophy. Successful candidates are arranged alphabetically in four 'classes.' Undergraduates intending to read an honours school other than 'Greats,' take Honour Mods. in their own subject (or a special equivalent for Law or Natural Sciences). — The final examination (Second Public Examination) for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) at present consists of an Honour Examination in one of the eleven following 'Schools': *Literæ Humaniores* or 'Greats' (philosophy and Greek and Roman history), Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, 'Modern Greats' (Philosophy, Economics, and Political Science), Theology, Oriental Studies, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages, Geography, Agriculture, and Forestry. Successful examinees in Honour Schools are arranged alphabetically in four 'classes,' as in Honour Mods. A 'first-class' in *Literæ Humaniores* is the 'blue ribbon' of the schools. At Cambridge the ordinary or 'poll' degree (*οἱ πολλοί*) is normally taken by passing special examinations in two of a score of specified subjects. The honours men are examined in one or more of the following fifteen 'Triposes' (so called from the three-legged stools formerly used by the examiner): Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Modern and Medieval Languages, Mechanical Sciences, Economics, Archaeology and Anthropology, English, Geography, and Music, and are divided into three classes only. Wranglers and Senior and Junior Optimes are now arranged alphabetically, so that the proud mathematical distinction of the 'Senior Wrangler' is a thing of the past but in all triposes an outstanding performance may be 'starred' in the lists. No additional examination is necessary at either University for the degree of *Master of Arts* (M.A.), which is merely a matter of fee and standing. — Both Universities confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Law (D.C.L. at Oxford, LL.D. at Cambridge), Medicine, Theology, Music, Science, and Letters. There are also Masters' degrees in various subjects, obtainable by research, as is the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (at Oxford D.Phil., at Cambridge Ph.D.).

The University year (not occupying more than seven months) is divided into three terms, known at Oxford as Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity, and at Cambridge as Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter Terms. The average expenses of an undergraduate, living in college and sharing to a reasonable extent in the social life of his college, may be estimated at about £400 per annum. Non-collegiate students and members of colleges making a special feature of economy (e.g. Keble and Selwyn) may manage on a considerably lower amount. Many undergraduates are aided by 'open' *Scholarships* or *Exhibitions*, varying in nominal value from £25 to £120. In addition, many public schools have 'close' scholarships to specified colleges, and many undergraduates hold scholarships from the State or local authorities. There are also *Research Scholarships*, of greater value and usually for post-graduate students. The usual value of a *Fellowship* is from £700; these are now nearly always held conditionally on the performance of tutorial or other university or college work. Life fellowships are abolished.

A unique feature of Oxford life is the body of *Rhodes Scholars* (nearly 200 in number), appointed under the will of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes (d. 1902). The scholarships are of the value of £400 and are tenable for 3 years. Until 1914 they were drawn from the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, from the States of the American Union, and from Germany; but in 1916 the German scholarships were assigned to parts of the British Empire not mentioned in the will. Additional income from the trust was in 1930 again allotted to students from Germany, until 1939. The scholars are allowed to choose among the different colleges.

The WOMEN STUDENTS of Oxford were admitted to full membership of the University in 1920, including the right to degrees; at Cambridge they reached full University status in 1948. — The recognised societies of women students in Oxford are *Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Norham Gardens; *Somer-ville College* (1879), Woodstock Road; *St. Hugh's College* (1886), St. Margaret's Road; *St. Hilda's College* (1893), Cowley Place; and *St. Anne's College*, formerly *Oxford Home-Students* (1879), Hardland House, Woodstock

CARFAX (D 4, 5; quadrifurcus, quatre voies), where four streets join, is the centre of the old city. The 13th cent. tower at the N.W. angle, now the Information Office, is a relic of *St. Martin's Church*. Here Shakespeare is said to have stood sponsor for the infant William Davenant, whose father was landlord of the Crown; and here Orlando Gibbons (d. 1625), the composer, was baptized in 1583.

The guest-chamber of the old *Crown Inn*, where John Davenant may have entertained Shakespeare c. 1600, is at No. 3 Cornmarket, opposite. It is now known as the *Painted Room*, and is occupied by the Oxford Preservation Trust (normally open Mon.-Fri. 9.30-12.30, 2.30-4.30; adm. 6d.). The wall-paintings date from 1450 and 1550, the panelling from 1630. Similar paintings were discovered in 1948 in the *Golden Cross*, adjoining.

High St. leads straight on, but we diverge to the right down *St. ALDATE'S* (E 4). In this street is *St. Aldate's Church* (14th cent.; altered), behind which is Pembroke College, while opposite is the main front of Christ Church.

In Brewer St. (r.) is *Camplon Hall*, for Jesuit students (by Lutyens, 1936) and in Rose Place, farther on, is *Bishop King's Palace*, built in the 16th cent. by Robert King, last abbot of Osney and first bishop of Oxford, but dating in its present form from 1628 (restored 1952).

No. 83 St. Aldate's is the original of the shop in 'Through the Looking Glass.' Opposite is an entrance to Christ Church Meadow (see below), and farther on are the buildings of *St. Catherine's Society* (1936), by Worthington, the headquarters of the non-collegiate students. The street descends to ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Folly Bridge* (rebuilt 1827), on which stood a gatehouse said to have been used by Roger Bacon as an observatory.

Pembroke College (E 4), founded in 1624 to supersede the ancient Broadgates Hall, is named after the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor at the time. The chapel (1732; redecorated in 1884) has the most lavish classic interior in Oxford. The hall is a fine example of 19th cent. work; the N. extension (1954) is to be continued, enclosing Beef Lane.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Bonner, Francis Beaumont, John Pym, and Sir Thomas Browne studied at Broadgates Hall; Samuel Johnson (who occupied the second floor rooms over the gateway), Shenstone, James Smithson (founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington), George Whitefield, Blackstone, and Lempière at Pembroke. The library, the old refectory of Broadgates Hall, contains Johnson's desk; in the Senior Common Room are his portrait by Reynolds and his tea-pot.

**Christ Church* (E 5), known familiarly as 'the House' (*Aedes Christi*), is the largest college in Oxford (c. 500 undergraduates). 'Cardinal College,' founded in 1525 by Wolsey, on the site of St. Frideswide's priory, and refounded in 1532 by Henry VIII, was suppressed in 1546 and Christ Church was founded in its place. The throne of the Bp. of Oxford was placed in the church here in 1546, so that the college chapel is also the cathedral of Oxford, while the Dean is head both of the college and of the cathedral chapter. The 'Students' of Christ Church correspond to the 'Fellows' of other colleges. — In *Tom Tower*, built by Wren in 1682 over Wolsey's Gateway (statue of Wolsey, 1719), the main entrance, hangs 'Great Tom,' a huge bell from Osney Abbey (7 tons; last recast in

1680), on which 101 strokes are sounded every evening at 9.5 (one for each member of the original foundation), giving the signal for the closing of all college gates. The GREAT QUADRANGLE ('Tom Quad'; 264 ft. by 261 ft.), the largest in Oxford, originally intended by Wolsey as a cloister, was not finished until the Restoration.

The pool in the centre, known as 'Mercury' from a 17th cent. statue, since destroyed, was provided in 1928 with a copy of Giov. da Bologna's Mercury.

From the N.E. corner of Tom Quad a tower-gateway (called 'Kill-Canon' from its draughtiness), with statues of Dean John Fell (1660-86; "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell") and Dean Liddell (1855-91), leads to PECKWATER QUADRANGLE, built in 1705 on the site of Peckwater Inn. Here (S. side) is the *Library* (1716-61; adm. 6d.; Mon.-Fri. 2.30-4.30) containing a few good pictures, a collection of *Drawings, Wolsey's hat and chair, and interesting MSS. — CANTERBURY QUADRANGLE (1770), to the S.E., occupies the site of Canterbury College (belonging to the monks of Canterbury cathedral), which had Sir Thomas More as a student. A gateway leads hence into Merton St.

In the S.E. angle of Tom Quad, beneath the massive bell-tower (1878), a staircase (1640), with a beautiful fan-tracery *Roof, leads to the *Hall* (2-4; adm. 2d.), the largest and finest in Oxford, completed by Wolsey in 1529. In this hall, 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, with an elaborately carved oaken roof, a notably early use was made of stage-scenery in a play acted before Elizabeth I in 1566. The splendid collection of *Portraits include those of Wolsey, ascribed to *Robert Greenbury*; Henry VIII, by *Sonnans*; Queen Elizabeth, by *Zuccherò* (?); Bp. King, by *C. Johnson*; Locke and Atterbury, by *Kneller*; William Penn (copy of the portrait in Haverford College U.S.A.); John Wesley and Sir Wm. Eden, by *Romney*; Canning, by *Lawrence*; Gladstone, by *Millais*; C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'), by *Herkomer*; Dean Liddell, by *Watts*; and Bp. Strong, by *Orpen*. Outside the hall a staircase on the right descends to the *Kitchen*, the oldest part of Wolsey's building, with vast fireplaces and a huge gridiron. An arch beneath the Hall staircase leads to *Dr. Lee's Gallery* (adm. 6d.; Mon.-Fri. 2.30-4.30), built in 1766 as an anatomy school. It now contains 14-17th cent. Italian paintings and the John Evelyn Collection of portraits and MSS., including the famous 'Diary.'

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Philip Sidney, Richard Hakluyt, Robert Burton, Richard Busby, William Penn ('sent down' for nonconformity, 1661), John Locke ('sent down' for sedition, 1684), Bolingbroke, John Wesley, Lord Mansfield, Canning, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, Ruskin, Pusey, Liddon, 'Lewis Carroll,' Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Edward VII.

The *Cathedral, approached by an inconspicuous double gateway on the E. side of Tom Quad, has suffered from neglect and from restoration. Besides some old glass it has several windows designed by Burne-Jones and executed by William Morris. Adm. free 11-5; services on Sun. at 8, 10, and 6, and on weekdays at 8 and 5.

Originally the church of a nunnery founded by St. Frideswide in the 8th cent., this church was rebuilt for secular priests in 1004 by Ethelred II, and became a church of Austin Canons in 1122; but the present late-Norman appearance dates from the restoration or rebuilding by Robert of Cricklade (1141-80). The three W. bays of the nave were pulled down by Wolsey, while the E. wall was entirely rebuilt and the W. front altered in 1870. The spire (144 ft.) is one of the earliest in England (13th cent.).

Interior. In the NAVE the massive pillars of the arcades are

alternately round and octagonal. The arrangement by which the real arcade arch and the triforium in each bay are framed in what is apparently, though not really, the main arch of the arcade, is paralleled at Romsey and Jedburgh. The roof is good 16th cent. woodwork, while the organ-screen and pulpit are Jacobean. On the N. side of the nave is the monument of Bp. Berkeley (d. 1753; "To Berkeley every virtue under heav'n"); in the pavement is a slab commemorating Dr. Pusey (d. 1882). — The TRANSEPTS, like the lantern, have early 16th cent. roofs. The S. end of the S. transept is a conjectural restoration by Scott, consisting of a slype surmounted by a gallery, which commands a good view of the whole interior. *St. Lucy's Chapel*, now the baptistery, in the former E. aisle of this transept, has a flamboyant *East Window, with fine old glass (c. 1330), including a representation of Becket's martyrdom, from which the saint's head has been struck out. — The CHOR has a rich and beautiful *Roof, which, like the clerestory windows, dates from c. 1490. In the S. choir-aisle are the tomb of Bp. King (d. 1577) and a 17th cent. window commemorating him. On the N. side of the choir are three aisles, the two outermost being known as the *Lady Chapel* and the *Latin Chapel*. Between the N. choir-aisle and the Lady Chapel is the fragmentary base of the late 13th cent. shrine of St. Frideswide, once a resort of pilgrims, and opposite, between the Lady Chapel and the Latin Chapel, is the so-called 'Watching Chamber' of St. Frideswide (Perp.). — The Latin Chapel (now called *St. Catherine's Chapel*), mainly in the Dec. style and once used for divinity lectures, contains a 17th cent. pulpit and has 14th cent. glass in the side-windows. Here are also the fine tombs of Lady Montacute (d. 1353), Prior Sutton (d. 1316), and Sir George Nowers (d. 1425). Near the last is a tablet to Robert Burton (d. 1640; 'Democritus Junior'), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'

From the S. nave-aisle or the hall staircase we enter the small Perp. CLOSTER, the W. walk of which was destroyed by Wolsey. This was the scene of Cranmer's degradation. In the E. walk is the late-Norman doorway of the CHAPTER HOUSE (closed till 12 during term), a beautiful E.E. rectangular chamber, now used for divinity lectures. On the S. side is the 'Old Library,' now a lecture room and undergraduates' rooms, beneath which a passage leads to *Meadow Buildings* (1866).

Meadow Gate gives access to *Christ Church Meadow* (beyond E 5; entered also from St. Aldate's; see above), across which the *New Walk* runs S. to the Isis, where are moored the *College Barges*, houseboats gaily decorated with the college colours and arms and fitted up as club-rooms and dressing-rooms for the various college boat-clubs. The *Broad Walk*, with its avenue of elms, leads E. to the Cherwell and W. to St. Aldate's. A path leads N. from the Broad Walk, crossing *Merton Field* and passing between Corpus (l.) and Merton (r.),

with sections of the old city wall on either hand, to Me St., one of the quaintest old streets of Oxford.

Corpus Christi College (E 5, 6) was founded in 1516 by Bp. Richard Foxe, who appointed University lecturers on Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, whence Erasmus named the college the 'bibliotheca trilinguis.'

The front quadrangle and the gateway, with its fine oriel and fan-vaulted roof, date from the founder's time. The remarkable sundial with its perpetual calendar was erected in 1581. The *Hall*, with a hammer-beam roof, is small but attractive; in the *Chapel* is a fine altarpiece ascribed to Rubens; the rich *Library* is one of the most picturesque in Oxford. Foxe's pastoral staff is preserved in the *Buttery*. The *Turner Buildings* on the S. side date from 1706. Corpus still possesses its founder's plate, the finest in Oxford; it was the only college that did not melt down its plate for Charles I.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Nicholas Udall, Bp. Jewel (fellow 1542-53), Richard Hooker, Gen. Oglethorpe, Thomas Day, John Keble, and Dr. Arnold.

***Merton College** (E 6), in all essentials the oldest college in Oxford, though both University and Balliol were endowed a few years earlier, was founded by Walter de Merton in 1264 as a special training school for the secular as opposed to the monastic clergy. Its scholars are known as 'postmasters' (probably from Lat. 'portionista').

The irregular old buildings are among the most interesting in Oxford. The gateway tower was built in 1416. The front of the college was rebuilt by Sir Henry Savile in 1581. The *Hall* (much restored) has an old oak door with 13th cent. ironwork. Between the front quadrangle and the picturesque 'Mob Quad' (c. 1380) is the curious *Treasury* or muniment room (1274), the oldest part of the college, with a high-pitched stone roof. The **Library* (2-4 or 5), in Mob Quad, is perhaps the most interesting medieval library in England; built in 1377-78, it still retains many of its old fittings. The *Dec. *Chapel* (1294-97), with a conspicuous Perp. tower added in 1450, never had a nave, and the transepts (14th cent.) now form an antechapel, in which are a fine Dec. piscina, old glass, and the monuments of Sir Henry Savile (d. 1622), Sir Thomas Bodley (d. 1613), and Anthony Wood (d. 1695). The beautiful windows of the choir are filled with unique painted glass of c. 1300. In front of the high altar are two very fine brasses (1387 and 1471). The *Fellows' Quadrangle* (1608-10) is a good example of Jacobean architecture. — Adjoining the front quadrangle on the E. is St. Alban Hall Quad (1905), occupying the site of *St. Alban Hall* ('Stubbins'), which was founded in 1220 and amalgamated with Merton in 1882.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Bradwardine and other notable 14th cent. philosophers and mathematicians, and possibly Wyclif; and Sir Henry Savile. Other famous students are Thomas Carew, Richard Steele, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Halsbury, Saintsbury, and Max Beerbohm. Massinger and Speaker Lenthall were members of St. Alban Hall, and Newman was its vice-principal. During the Civil War William Harvey was warden, and Henrietta Maria lodged here while the king was at Christ Church.

At the W. end of Merton St. is Oriel St., with the Canterbury Gate of Christ Church and the main entrance to Oriel College (E 6), founded as 'St. Mary's College' in 1324 by Adam de Brome and refounded in 1326 by Edward II, to whom he was almoner. It was long known as 'the King's College.' It occupies the site of a building known as 'La Oriole' (probably from a projecting oriel window). Oriel was endowed with the patronage of St. Mary's, and used the church for services in the middle ages. In the 19th century it was the centre of the Tractarian movement.

The picturesque front quadrangle, a good example of 17th cent. Gothic, with hall (fine hammer-beam roof), and chapel, was built between 1619 and 1642; the left quadrangle, with the library, in the 18th century. Above the hall porch are statues of the Blessed Virgin and of two kings, perhaps Edward II and Charles I. Adjacent on the N. is *St. Mary's Hall* ('Skimmery'), absorbed by Oriel in 1902, with an attractive little hall and chapel (c. 1640). The new front (1910) of Oriel, in High St., was built by Basil Champneys from the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, whose statue it bears.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thos. Gascoigne, Sir Walter Raleigh, Wm. Prynn, Bp. Butler, Gilbert White, Bp. Wilberforce, Thomas Hughes, Whately, Keble, Dr. Arnold, Newman, Pusey, H. and J. A. Froude, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, Lord Bryce, and Cecil Rhodes.

At the N. end of Oriel St. we emerge in the *High Street (D, E 5-7), one of the most beautiful streets in the world, leading from Carfax in a gentle curve to ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Magdalen Bridge. The unfolding of its charm is best seen on the ascent by the N. side of the street from Magdalen to Queen's Lane.

St. Mary's Church (D 6) has a conspicuous Dec. *Spire 188 ft. high). The chancel and nave, in the Perp. style, date from 1472 and 1488. Facing the High is a picturesque baroque porch erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, one of Laud's chaplains; the image of the Virgin and Child, by Stone, inspired one of the charges against the archbishop. Services on weekdays at 7.45 and 11.15, on Sun. at 8, 11.30 (University Sermon), 12.30, and 8 (in vacation 8, 11, and 8).

Since the 14th cent. at least this has been used as the University Church, where the University Sermons are preached by 'select preachers' every Sun. morning in term-time and where the 'Bampton Lectures' are given. The sermons are preceded by the 'bidding prayer' for University benefactors. Abp. Cranmer was tried at St. Mary's in 1555, and it was here, in the following year, that he publicly repudiated his recantation. Newman was vicar from 1828 to 1843. A slab in the choir records the burial of Amy Robsart (d. 1560). On the N. side is the tomb of Adam de Brome (1328). A tablet in memory of Dr. John Radcliffe (1652-1714; see p. 249) was unveiled in 1953. — The *Old Congregation House*, N.E. of the nave, once housed the first University library founded by Bp. Cobham in 1320, and now contains the original statues from the spire. The tower may be ascended on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 3-5 (6d.).

All *Saints* (D 5; rebuilt 1706-8), at the corner of Turl St., has been the City Church since the demolition of St. Martin's, Carfax.

All Souls College (D 6, 7) was founded in 1438 by Henry Chichele, Abp. of Canterbury, as a chantry for the souls of those killed in the French wars of Henry V and Henry VI. Though it has a warden and 54 fellows, it is unique in having no undergraduates. The fine front and gateway facing the High St. and the first quadrangle are unspoiled 15th cent. work.

From the N.W. angle of the quadrangle an exquisitely vaulted passage leads to the Perp. *Chapel*, which contains an 18th cent. screen, a carved oak roof, and a beautiful stone *Reredos, restored in 1872-79 after being walled up for two hundred years. The statues are 19th cent., but the painting is original. Note the 15th cent. *Glass in the antechapel. The second quadrangle, built by Hawksmoor in 1715-40, is debased in style, but "somehow or other the architect blundered into magnificence." On the N. side is the *Library* (200 ft. long), founded by Christopher Codrington (d. 1710), governor of the Leeward Islands, containing 100,000 vols. and Wren's designs for the building of St. Paul's.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Linacre, Sheldon, Jeremy Taylor, Wren, Blackstone, Bp. Heber, Lord Salisbury, Max Müller, and Lord Curzon.

University College (D, E 6), a little farther down the High St., almost opposite All Souls, though it nominally claims Alfred the Great as its founder and celebrated its millenary in 1872, received its first endowment by bequest of William of Durham (d. 1249), and until 1280 was administered by the University. It removed to its present site about 1343.

The long curved front of the college, with its two tower-gateways, oriels, and ogee gables, is a good example of 17th cent. Gothic. The W. gateway, with statues of Queen Anne (outside) and James II (inside), leads to the larger quadrangle (1634-74); the E. gateway, with statues of Queen Mary (outside) and Dr. Radcliffe (inside), to the smaller quadrangle, built in 1719 from a bequest by Dr. Radcliffe. The dark *Chapel* (begun 1637, consecrated 1666, and altered in 1800 and 1862) has some 17th cent. glass by Van Ling and a screen and cedar wainscoting by T. Barker. The *Library* was built by Scott in 1861, and the *Master's Lodge* in Logic Lane was added by Bodley in 1879. — A passage in the N.W. corner of the great quad leads to the *Shelley Memorial* (11 to sunset), a domed chamber containing the realistic marble figure of the drowned poet by Onslow Ford (1893). Shelley had rooms in 1810 on the first floor of the stair to the right of the Hall; he was 'sent down' after 11 months for publishing his pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism.'

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Shelley, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Dr. Radcliffe, Sir Edwin Arnold, and, as fellows, Lord Eldon, Dean Stanley, Goldwin Smith, Conington, and Viscount Cecil.

Nearly opposite University is the classical front of **The Queen's College (D 7)**, founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, and favoured by her and other queens consort. The founder provided for a provost and twelve fellows to represent Our Lord and the Apostles, and seventy 'poor boys' as disciples, the first formal arrangement in Oxford for the education of undergraduates.

Several quaint customs are kept up at Queen's: the college is summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet; on Christmas Day the 'boar's head' dinner is celebrated; and on New Year's Day the Bursar presents to each guest at the 'gaudy' a needle and thread ('aiguille' and 'fil,' a pun on the founder's name), with the words "Take this and be thrifty." The eight senior scholars are known as 'Taberdars.'

The college, the only one in Oxford entirely in the classical style, was mainly rebuilt in 1692-1716. The fine front quadrangle (1710) is mainly by Hawksmoor, with a statue of Queen Caroline under the entrance-cupola. The *Chapel* (good glass) and the *Hall* were designed by Wren. The *Library*, in the back quadrangle, is an ornate room containing 95,000 vols., incl. the finest collection of Slavonic literature in England. The founder's drinking-horn is still in use as a loving-cup. — Henry V is said to have lodged at Queen's.

FAMOUS MINISTERS: Wycherley, Joseph Addison and Wm. Collins (both of whom migrated to Magdalen from Queen's), Jeremy Bentham, Wm. Mitford, Francis Jeffrey, and Walter Pater.

In the Angel Restaurant (83 High St.) a tablet records that here in 1650 was established the first coffee-house in England.

From the corner of Queen's Lane the finest view of the grand curve of the High St. is obtained. Opposite, a little farther down, are the **EXAMINATION SCHOOLS (E 7; open 9.30-4 in vacation)** built in 1876-82 by Sir T. G. Jackson. Within is a large collection of portraits of English composers of the 17-18th cent. and several pictures from the Bodleian Library.

***Magdalen College** (pronounced 'Maudlen'; E 8), the most beautiful as well as the richest college in Oxford, was founded by William of Waynflete in 1448, but the buildings on the present site, once occupied by the Hospital of St. John, were not completed till 1480. The scholars of Magdalen are called 'demies' (because they receive only half the allowances of a fellow). From the first Magdalen enjoyed a large share of royal favour, and it made great sacrifices for the royalist cause during Charles I's occupation of Oxford; but none the less in 1687-88 the fellows courageously resisted James II's unconstitutional attempt to force his nominee upon them as president.

The chief feature of the High St. front is the graceful *Perp.* ***Tower** (view), 145 ft. high, built in 1492-1505 as the bell-tower of the college chapel, though separated from it. According to tradition it was designed by Wolsey, who was bursar at the time. A 17th cent. 'Eucharistic Hymn' is sung at the top of the tower at 5 a.m. (6 a.m. in summer-time) on May morning. Entering by the modern gateway we have on the left *St. Swithun's Quadrangle* (1882 and 1932), and straight in front is the President's House, to the left of which is the *Grammar Hall*, a picturesque old fragment of Magdalen Hall. Immediately to our right are the open-air *Pulpit*, where a University sermon is preached on St. John the Baptist's day (June 24th), and the narrow entrance of the *Chaplain's Quadrangle*, in which there are remains of St. John's Hospital, including the blocked-up Pilgrims' Gate. The *Chapel* (entrance under the Muniment Tower, to the right) was finished before 1483, but the interior is now practically 19th cent. work. Choral services on Tues.-Sat. in term are held at 6.15 p.m.; on Sun. (adm. by fellow's order) at 6 p.m.; the choir is famous for its singing. Beyond the Muniment Tower is the *Founder's Tower*, containing the state apartments, with a piece of tapestry representing the marriage of Prince Arthur to Catherine of Aragon. Beneath the Muniment Tower a passage leads to the picturesque **Cloisters*, dating from the founder's time but renewed in 1822. The grotesque figures (c. 1509) on the buttresses of the quad are known as the 'hieroglyphs.' A flight of steps in the S.E. corner leads to the *Hall*, with beautiful panelling, an oriel, a musicians' gallery on the top of a Jacobean screen, a number of fine portraits, and a modern oak roof. The old *Kitchen* was perhaps a part of the original hospital. The *Library* (partly housed also in the former buildings of Magdalen College School) contains illuminated MSS. and early printed books, incl. Wolsey's copy of the Gospels. The *New Buildings*, beyond the lawn to the N. of the cloisters, date from 1735. Beyond stretches the *Grove*, Magdalen's deer-park (no adm.). Thence a bridge crosses to a meadow encircled by the Cherwell and by the **Water Walks*, one of which (on the N.) is known as 'Addison's Walk.'

FAMOUS MEN: Bp. Foxe, Grocyn (divinity reader), John Colet (?), William Lily (?), Wolsey (the 'boy bachelor'), Card. Pole, Foxe the martyrologist (fellow), John Lyly, Prince Henry, eldest son of James I, John Mason (founder of New Hampshire), John Hampden, Prince Rupert, Joseph Addison, Henry Sacheverell, Wm. Collins, Gibbon ('sent down' for joining the Church of Rome), John Wilson ('Christopher North'), Charles Reade (fellow), and Goldwin Smith.

Just beyond the college the stately *Magdalen Bridge* (view), built by John Gwynn in 1772-9 and widened in 1883, crosses the Cherwell.

Opposite Magdalen is the *Botanic Garden* (E 7), the oldest in England, founded in 1621. The gardens are open free to the public ex. on Sun. in Oct.-April (plant-houses 2-4). At the farther end a gate leads into Merton Field and Christ Church Meadow. — Immediately beyond Magdalen Bridge, on the right, is *St. Hilda's College*, while Iffley Rd. leads on to the *University Rowing and Rugby Football Grounds*.

We now retrace our steps to Queen's Lane, a narrow and

crooked roadway which we follow between high walls. On the right is St. Edmund Hall (E 7), the last survivor of the medieval Halls. Founded c. 1220 and controlled by Queen's College from 1559 to 1937, it now enjoys full collegiate status. It is dedicated to St. Edmund of Abingdon, Abp. of Canterbury, who taught at Oxford c. 1195-1200. The picturesque old quadrangle, dating in part from c. 1650, was completed in 1932-34. During the rebuilding a fragment of *White Hall*, a 15th cent. hall formerly under the control of St. Edmund's, was discovered. — A little farther on is *St. Peter's in the East* (D 7), an interesting old church with some 15th cent. glass, a late-Norman chancel, S. door, and *Crypt (c. 1150), and the tomb of James Sadler (1753-1828), pastrycook, who in 1784 made the first English balloon-ascent.

New College Lane goes on to the modest entrance of *New College (D 7), which, in spite of its name, is nearly 600 years old, having been founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, founder also of Winchester College.

The buildings, completed about 1386, remain much as the founder left them, and are among the earliest and finest examples of the English Perp. style. The *Front Quadrangle* was sadly marred in 1675 by the addition of a third storey and the modernisation of the windows. The noble **Chapel* was restored in 1879 by Gilbert Scott who, unfortunately, raised the roof. The *Glass in the antechapel is original 14th cent., except the great W. window, painted by Jervais from the designs of Reynolds (1777); the glass in the chapel itself dates from 1740 (S. side) and 1765-74. In the pavement is a fine series of 23 brasses, dating from 1403 to 1619. Epstein's statue of Lazarus stands in the antechapel. The reconstructed stalls retain their old misericords. In a recess on the N. side of the altar is the founder's *Pastoral Staff. The choral services vie with those of Magdalen (Sun. 6 p.m., weekdays exc. Wed. 6.15 p.m.; sub-warden's order necessary on Sun. in term). The quiet **Cloisters*, with remarkable wood vaulting, to the W. of the chapel, and the detached *Bell Tower* were completed in 1400. The *Hall*, adjoining the chapel, is the oldest and one of the finest halls in Oxford, with linen-fold panelling ascribed to Abp. Warham and a modern oak roof. A passage in the E. side of the quad, under the *Library* (by Wyatt), leads to the picturesque *Garden Quadrangle*, built in 1684-1708. The chief feature of the extensive **Gardens* is a well-preserved remnant of the old *City Wall*, constructed in the reign of Henry III. The late 17th cent. wrought-iron screen comes from Canons near Edgware.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Chichele, William of Waynflete (?), Grocyn, Abp. Warham, Sir Henry Wotton, Bp. Ken, Sydney Smith, and John Galsworthy.

We emerge in Catte St., opposite the Bodleian Library (see below). The bridge over the lane connects the old and the new buildings of Hertford College (C 6), the successor of Hart Hall (founded in 1284), which afterwards became Hertford College (1740-1816) but was absorbed by Magdalen Hall in 1822, its endowments being applied to founding the Hertford University Scholarship. On the dissolution of Magdalen Hall in 1874, the college was refounded following a bequest by Charles Baring, the banker. The oldest part is the 16th cent. library, formerly the hall.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Of Hart Hall, John Selden; of the original Hertford College, Charles James Fox; of Magdalen Hall, William Tyndale, Thomas

Hobbes, Lord Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Henry Vane, and Dr. Wilkins.

To the right in Cattle St. is the *Indian Institute* (C 6), built in 1882 by Champneys. This is the centre of the Indian students in Oxford. It contains the *Museum of Eastern Art* and a library (10-1 & 2-4; closed at 1 on Sat. & in vacation and all day in Aug.), in the upper gallery of which are the collections of Oriental ceramics from the Ashmolean.

To the right is *HOLYWELL ST.*, an attractive and dignified old street leading back via Longwall St. to the High. The *Old Music Room* (1.) was the first room to be built in Europe solely for musical purposes (1748). St. Cross Rd., at the junction of Holywell St. and Longwall St., leads to St. Cross (C 8). The church retains a 12th cent. chancel-arch and its 13th cent. tower.

In Mansfield Rd., leading from Holywell to the Parks, are *Manchester College* (C 7) and *Mansfield College* (B 7), two Nonconformist theological colleges, neither of which forms part of the University. The former, built by Worthington in 1891-93, is intended chiefly for the training of Unitarian ministers; the chapel contains a series of windows by Burne-Jones and Morris; and some of the old houses in Holywell have been adapted to form a picturesque quadrangle. Mansfield College (non-residential), by Champneys (1886-89), is maintained by the Congregationalists.

At the beginning of Broad St. is the *Bodleian Library Extension* (C 6; entrance in Parks Rd.), a massive stone-faced block begun in 1935 by Sir Giles Scott, connected with the old library (see below) by an underground passage. Exhibitions of selected treasures of the library are held here (Mon.-Fri. 10-12.30, 2.30-5, Sat. 10-12.30).

The contents of the *LOWER EXHIBITION ROOM* are changed from time to time. The *UPPER EXHIBITION ROOM* shows many of the outstanding exhibits formerly in the old Bodleian. They include Confirmation of Magna Charta by Edward I (Feb. 14th 1301), with the Great Seal of Edward I; Latin exercise book of Edward VI; Latin letter from Elizabeth I; draft letter of Charles I to Henrietta Maria; incunabula, including Bible by Fust and Schaeffer (1450-6); *Biblia Pauperum* (15th cent.); Canon of the Mass (1457-58); Caxton's *Advisement* (1477); Caxton's 'Mirror of the World' (1481; first illustrated book printed in England). Numerous first and early editions are shown: Chaucer (first collected edn., 1532); Prayer Book of 1549; First Folio of Shakespeare; Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis' (only known copy of first edn.); Bacon's *Essays* (second edn.); Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' (1590; first edn. of first three books); Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' (1604); Ben Jonson's 'Volpone' (1607); Bible of 1611 (first edn. of Authorized Version); Bay Psalm Book, the first English book printed in America (1640); Milton's 'Comus' (1637); Walton's 'Compleat Angler' (1653); Pope's 'Essay on Criticism' (1721); Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' (1726). Letters of Oliver Cromwell, Nelson, Wellington, Florence Nightingale, and George VI; Persian illuminated MSS. In this room also are Bodley's chest, and a chair made from the wood of Drake's ship the 'Golden Hind.' On the walls are portraits of Lord Burghley (1520-98), Hugo Grotius (1583-1645; attrib. to J. A. Ravensteyn), an Elizabethan lady (not Elizabeth I), Swift, Locke, Pope, etc.

Opposite is the classical *Clarendon Building* (C 6), built by Hawksmoor under Vanbrugh's influence in 1713, partly from the profits of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion'; it housed the Clarendon Press till 1830 and is now used for various University delegacies. Adjoining it in Broad St. is the *Sheldonian Theatre* (C 6; open 10-12.45 & 2-4 or 5, 3d.), holding 1500 spectators and built by Wren in 1668 at the expense of

Abp. Sheldon, in imitation of the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The masks surmounting the piers of the external railings are popularly supposed to represent the Cæsars. Here is held the annual *Commemoration* or *Encænia* (about June 20th), commemorating benefactors of the University, when prize positions are recited and honorary degrees are conferred. The octagonal cupola, reconstructed in 1838, commands an excellent view.

The *Old Ashmolean Museum* (C 5, 6), adjacent on the W., likewise facing Broad St., was built in 1679-83 to receive the collections of Elias Ashmole and was the first public museum in England. Since 1924 it has housed the *MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE (weekdays 10.30-1, 2.30-4), including the fine Lewis Evans Collection of astrolabes, orreries, dials, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, etc. A window (1927) on the staircase commemorates Wren, Ashmole, Robert Plot (the first curator), and Tradescant; another window (1929) Lewis Evans.

Behind the Sheldonian lies the *Divinity School (C 6; open 10-12.45, 2-4, 3d.), the basement story of Duke Humfrey's library (see below), built c. 1430-80 by Richard Wynchcombe and others. Beyond the vestibule or *Proscholium*, used as a 'Pig Market' under Edward VI, we enter a noble room, with an elaborately vaulted and arched stone *Roof. Here Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were examined in 1555, and here the House of Commons met in 1681, while the Peers occupied the picture-gallery (see below). It was subsequently used as a storehouse for corn, but was restored at the beginning of the 18th cent. by Wren, who designed the door on the N. side. — The door at the W. end leads into the *Convocation House, an addition of 1638, with fine woodwork, where degrees are conferred upon students and where Convocation and Congregation meet. The *Apodyterium*, or robing-room, is used as the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The door at the E. end of the Divinity School leads to the OLD SCHOOLS QUADRANGLE, built in 1613-19 on the site of earlier schools of 1439. On the W. side is a bronze statue, by Le Sueur, of the Earl of Pembroke (see p. 239). The Gate Tower on the E. side built by Thomas Holt, is ornamented with columns of the five classical orders and a statue of James I. The building is now occupied by the—

*Bodleian Library (C 6), which extends also over the upper story of the Divinity School and the Convocation House. The entrance is in the S.W. corner of the quadrangle. Visitors are admitted on weekdays (except holidays and in the week beginning the first Mon. in Aug.) from 9.30 to 6.30, Sat. 9.30-12.30; readers must be graduates or recommended by a 'don.' The library, which is the oldest and one of the most important in the world, containing c. 1,500,000 printed books and c. 40,000 MSS., was founded in 1602 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), who presented his magnificent collection to the University. The older portion of the premises is in the form of the letter H, of which the central apartment, over the Divinity School,

originally contained the library of Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), dispersed in the reign of Edward VI; while the E. wing, or 'Arts End,' was added by Bodley in 1612 and the W. wing (over the Convocation House) was built by the University for John Selden's books in 1636. The library is one of the six that enjoy a right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. Extensive reconstruction was carried out in 1945-55.

The only part of the old library open to visitors is now the Arts End, on the first floor. Many of the contents of the former picture gallery are now in the Bodleian Library Extension (see above). During the reconstruction (1949-53) a frieze of early 17th cent. portraits was discovered beneath the 19th cent. plaster.

ARTS END (exhibits subject to rearrangement). 7th cent. MS. of the Acts of the Apostles ('Codex E'), used by the Venerable Bede; King Alfred's translation of Gregory the Great's 'Pastoral Care' (c. 894); 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' (Peterborough Abbey, 1123); Caedmon's Metrical Translation of Genesis in Old English (c. 1000), with outline drawings of the Winchester School; Boccaccio's 'Filicopo' (1472); illuminated Books of Hours.

In the square to the S. of the Old School rises the ***Radcliffe Camera** (D 6), a handsome classical rotunda, with a dome on an octagonal base (100 ft. in diameter, 140 ft. high), the chef-d'œuvre of *James Gibbs* (1737-49). It was founded as a separate library by Dr. Radcliffe, the court-physician, but since 1861 it has been used as a reading-room for the Bodleian and in 1927 it became formally a part of that library.

On the W. side of Radcliffe Sq. is **Brasenose College** ('B.N.C.'; D 6), founded in 1509 by Wm. Smyth, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. The name is probably derived from the brazen knocker (a lion's head) of the old hall, which was carried off to Stamford in 1333; this was recovered in 1890 and is kept in the college hall. Another derivation is from a supposed 'brassenhus' or brewery, on the site of the college. The 'Phoenix' undergraduates' club, founded c. 1780, is the oldest in Oxford.

The front quadrangle, with the entrance-tower and the *Hall*, entered by a curious porch, dates from the founder's time (a third story was added in the reign of James I). No. 1 staircase led to the old chapel, now the *Common Room*. The present *Chapel* and the *Library* were built in 1656-66. The former, also with a curious vestibule, is noteworthy for its successful combination of classical and Gothic forms. Its fan-tracery ceiling is said to have been brought from St. Mary's College. Beneath the library was formerly an open cloister. The uninspired High St. front is by Sir T. G. Jackson.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Foxe, Robert Burton, Elias Ashmole, John Marston, the dramatist, Bp. Heber, who occupied rooms on Staircase No. 6, R. H. Barham of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' Walter Pater (fellow 1864), and Earl Haig. The 'Childe of Hale,' whose name is borne by the Brasenose boat, was a gigantic servant of the college.

We now follow High St. as far as **TURL STREET** (C, D 5), which connects it with Broad St. On the right of the Turl, at the corner of Brasenose Lane, is **Lincoln College** (D 5), founded in 1427 by Bp. Fleming of Lincoln as a counterblast to the Wycliffite movement. It was originally a college of priests attached to All Saints Church, which is still in its patronage.

The *N. Quadrangle* is a pleasing example of pre-Reformation architecture,

marred by the addition of battlements. The *Hall* (1436) contains a portrait of John Wesley, whose pulpit is preserved in the antechapel of the college **Chapel*, which, like most of the S. quad, was built by Bp. Williams of Lincoln in 1610-31. The cedar wainscoting and contemporary stained glass of the chapel should be noted. The *Kitchen* is the oldest part of the college. *Wesley's Rooms* (restored 1928), over the passage between the quadrangles, with linen-fold oak panelling, period furniture, and a copy of Romney's portrait (original in Philadelphia), are shown on application to the porter.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Wm. Davenant; Dr Radcliffe (fellow); John Wesley (fellow 1726-51), who here founded the society of 'Methodists'; Mark Pattison (rector 1861-84); and Lord Morley.

On the opposite (W.) side of the Turl is Jesus College (C 5), the first post-Reformation college in Oxford, founded in 1571, nominally by Elizabeth I but in reality by Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. The college has always had a very close connection with Wales.

The oldest part of the college is the Turl St. front, rebuilt in the Perp. style in 1856 by Buckler, who restored the chapel and the Market St. front also. The S. side of the front quadrangle, the hall, chapel, and principal's house, were built by Sir Eubule Thelwall (principal in 1621-30). The picturesque back quadrangle, with the library (late 17th cent. fittings), was mainly the work of Sir Leoline Jenkins, the 'second founder' (principal 1661-73). The *Chapel* is a good specimen of 17th cent. Gothic, with barrel vaulting and an E. end added in 1636. The service is in Welsh on Wed. and Fridays. The *Hall* has a carved Jacobean screen and contains portraits of Elizabeth I, Charles I by Van Dyck, Charles II by Lely, and Nash the architect by Lawrence. In the *Common Room* is a fine original portrait of Elizabeth I by Zuccherro.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Bp. Lancelot Andrewes (fellow), Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist,' Beau Nash, J. R. Green, Sir John Rhys, and T. E. Lawrence.

Exeter College (C 5), opposite Jesus, founded by Walter de Stapledon in 1314 and refounded by Sir Wm. Petre in 1566, is now one of the largest colleges in Oxford, extensively Victorianised, but partly remodelled in 1949 by T. H. Hughes.

The W. front and tower-gateway were rebuilt in 1671-1703 and again in 1834. The picturesque gabled house at the N.W. corner of the college is a relic of Rector Frideaux's buildings (1620). The old N. gate, or Palmer's Tower (1436), has a war memorial for 1939-45 in its lowest story. The *Hall* (1618; restored in 1818) contains a Jacobean screen with the earliest representation of a man smoking. The *Chapel*, an elaborate work by Gilbert Scott (1857), replaces a fine 17th cent. chapel.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Ford, Sir John Eliot (1607), the first Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Chas. Lyell, J. A. Froude (fellow), F. D. Maurice, Burne-Jones, and Wm. Morris. The college friendship of the two last led to the formation of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

We now cross BROAD STREET to visit Trinity College (B 5, 6), which lies some way back from the street. It was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas Pope, a wealthy Oxfordshire landowner, on the site of Durham College (established in 1286 for students from the Benedictine monasteries at Durham and elsewhere in the North).

The buildings are among the most charming in Oxford. In the front quadrangle is the *Chapel*, rebuilt in 1691-94. It contains a carved cedar-wood screen and altarpiece by Grinling Gibbons; on the left of the altar is the tomb of the founder and his third wife. The *President's House* and the *New Buildings*, on the E. side of the front quadrangle, are by Sir T. G. Jackson (1883-87). On the S. side, facing the Broad, are a number of picturesque cottages, once students' halls, recently incorporated in the college; next to them is *Korrell*

Hall, built by Dr. Kettell, president in 1599-1643. Parts of the small quadrangle beyond the chapel are relics of Durham College (e.g. the buttery, bursary, common room, and the E. side). The *Hall* was rebuilt in 1618-20 and contains a specially fine collection of portraits. In the Common Room is the Reynolds portrait of Dr. Johnson, who stayed for five weeks at Kettell Hall. The *Library*, opposite, contains some curious 14th cent. glass. The War Memorial Library (1928, by J. Osborne Smith) is a small classical building. The *Garden Quadrangle* farther on, the N. block of which was built by Wren in 1665, is one of the first classical buildings in Oxford. The *Gardens* are pleasant.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Lord Baltimore, one of the founders of Maryland (1594), Abp. Sheldon, Ireton, Sir John Denham, Lord Chancellor Somers, Chatham, Landor (1793), 'sent down' for firing at the rooms of the man opposite, Card. Newman, Professor Freeman, Sir Richard Burton (1840), 'sent down' for trying to fight a duel, Quiller-Couch, and Lord Bryce.

A short way along Parks Rd., at the E. end of Broad St., is Wadham College (C 7), facing the gardens of Trinity. It was founded by Nicholas Wadham of Somerset and built in 1610-13 on the site of an Augustinian friary by his widow Dorothy.

The buildings, the least restored in Oxford, are in a noble and undecorated Perp. style, in no way debased in spite of their late date. Between the hall and the chapel, on the E. side, is a Jacobean porch, with statues of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. The *Chapel*, which was modified internally in 1834, has a Jacobean screen and stall-work, and good 17th cent. stained glass. The **Hall* has a hammer-beam roof, a Jacobean screen, and a large collection of portraits. The secluded **Gardens*, with a lovely view of the garden-front of the college, are among the most charming in Oxford. In the S. quadrangle an attractive new block, by H. G. Goddard, with a copper roof, was opened in 1953.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Adm. Blake, Christopher Wren, Speaker Onslow, Lord Chancellor Westbury, Dean Church, Sir T. G. Jackson. The ingenious Dr. John Wilkins was Warden in Wren's time.

In South Parks Rd., in a pleasant garden, is the imposing Rhodes House (1929, by Sir Herbert Baker; B 6, 7), headquarters of the Rhodes Trust and a department of the Bodleian Library (British Dominions and U.S.A.). Crowning the entrance-cupola is a bronze bird copied from the carved stone birds found at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia.

Farther on in Parks Rd., to the right, is the University Museum (A 7; open 10-1, 6d., and 1-4, free), built in 1855-60 for the natural science collections of the University. At the N.E. corner of the central court is the entrance to the **Pitt-Rivers Museum*, an interesting anthropological collection.

Around the museum and in S. Parks Rd. are a number of well-equipped *Laboratories* devoted to University instruction and research in natural science. The *Radcliffe Library*, removed from the Radcliffe Camera in 1861, is housed in a building of 1901 and 1934, to the S.

Nearly opposite the museum is Keble College (A 6), opened in 1870 as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble (1792-1866).

The government is in the hands of a council, which appoints the warden, who in turn nominates the tutors (there are no fellows). Membership is restricted to adherents of the Church of England, and the college is conducted on economical lines. The rooms are arranged in corridors instead of in staircases, and in the chapel all the seats face the E.

The brick buildings, designed by Butterfield, have been criticised for their lack of harmony with the spirit of Oxford architecture. The *Chapel* is richly decorated with wall-paintings and mosaics; the Liddon Chapel (adm. for 1-2 pers. 6d.; for 3-6 pers. 1/) contains Holman Hunt's famous painting 'The Light of the World.' The *Hall* contains portraits of Keble (by Richmond),

Dr. Liddon, and others. In the *Library* are the 'Christian Year' and other MSS. of Keble and Dr. Liddon's books.

Opposite Keble is an entrance to the University Parks, 100 acres of playing fields surrounded by a belt of shrubs. They contain the *University Cricket Ground*, and football, hockey, and lacrosse are played here in winter. To the E. is a pleasant walk along the bank of the Cherwell, beyond which the Parks have been extended, and on the S.E. begins a walk called *Mesopotamia*, leading between two branches of the river to (1½ m.) Magdalen Bridge.

St. Giles's Church (beyond A 5) is situated at the point of divergence of Banbury Rd. and Woodstock Rd., the chief thoroughfares of the Victorian residential district of NORTH OXFORD. Black Hall (A 5), a 15-17th cent. house, is occupied as *Queen Elizabeth House*, a centre of Commonwealth studies (1955).

IN BANBURY RD. are the *School of Engineering*, *Wycliffe Hall*, and *St. Hugh's College*, while *Lady Margaret Hall* is in Norham Gardens, on the right. — IN WOODSTOCK RD. are *Somerville College* (L.); the *Radcliffe Infirmary*; and the former *Radcliffe Observatory* (with 18th cent. sculptures by John Bacon and others). The observatory has been transferred to South Africa. Farther out, just S. of Bevington Rd., is the headquarters of *St. Anne's College*, while to the N. is *St. Antony's College* (comp. pp. 238, 236).

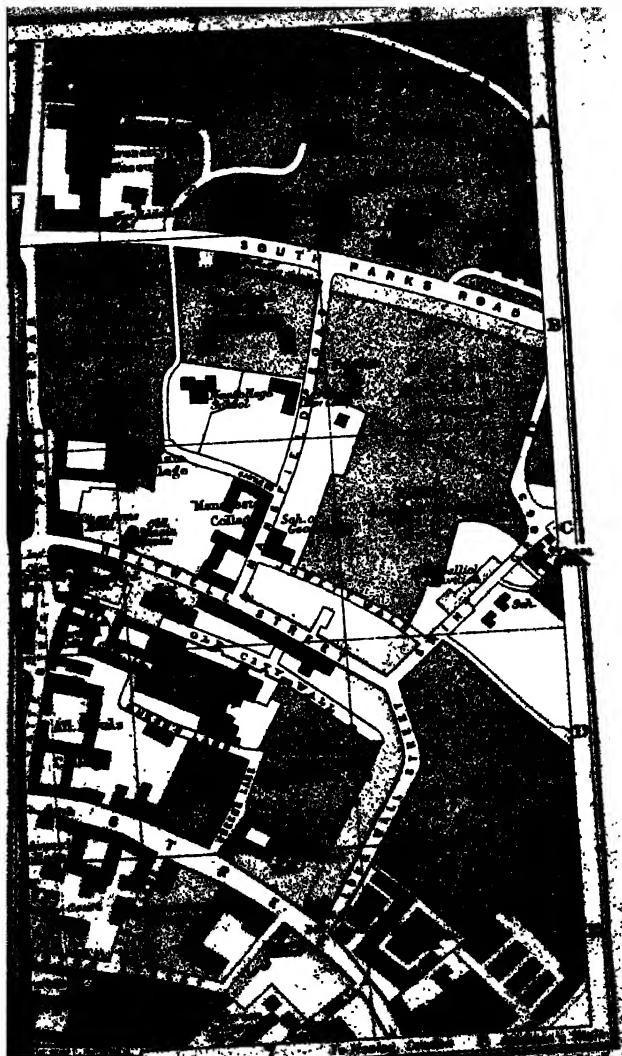
In the broad thoroughfare called ST. GILES is *St. John's College* (B 5), founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, a Reading clothier and Lord Mayor of London, on the site of the old Cistercian college of St. Bernard (founded by Abp. Chichele in 1437).

The front and the W. side of the first quadrangle (to which a third story has been added) are remnants of St. Bernard's College, and over the entrance is a statue of St. Bernard. The *Hall* (c. 1502) and the *Chapel* (1530) have both been altered, the former in the 18th cent., the latter in 1843. The portraits in the hall include those of Henry Hudson, the navigator, and Sir Walter Raleigh. In the chapel rest the remains of the founder and Abps. Laud and Juxon. The E. side of the first quadrangle and the S. side of the second (Canterbury Quad) were put up in 1596-97. The remaining two cloistered sides of the second quadrangle were built in 1631-36 at the expense of Abp. Laud. The famous 'Colonnades (resembling the Hospital at Milan) and the charming 'Garden Front form an interesting blend of the traditional Gothic of Oxford with the classical style of Italy. The bronze statues of Charles I and Henrietta Maria on the gate-towers are by Le Sueur. The *Library* (adm. by Fellow's order), on the S. and E. sides of this quad, contains a portrait of Charles I, over which several psalms are written in a minute hand; Laud's skull-cap, the staff he used at his execution, and the notes he made at his trial; and a rich store of ecclesiastical vestments. The S. quadrangle (1950) is by Maufe, who also enlarged the 19th cent. N. quadrangle (1933). The 'Gardens of St. John's, laid out by 'Capability' Brown, are perhaps the most beautiful in the University.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Edmund Campion, Abps. Laud and Juxon, and James Shirley.

On the opposite side of St. Giles are (N. to S.) *St. Benet's Hall* (Benedictine), *Pusey House* (a High Church clergy-house), and *Blackfriars Priory* (Dominican); behind these is *Regent's Park College* (Baptist; 1938), which occupied Holford House, in Regent's Park, London, in 1856-1927.

St. Giles is continued on the S. by Magdalen St., in which, opposite the W. front of Balliol, is the *Martyrs' Memorial* (B 5), erected in 1841 in the style of the 'Eleanor Crosses' from the design of Sir G. G. Scott, with statues by Weekes of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer (burned at the stake in Broad



St., at a spot marked by a cross in the roadway opposite Balliol College). Within the neighbouring church of *St. Mary Magdalen* (B 5) is preserved the oak door from Bocardo Prison (see below), in which the martyrs were incarcerated.

Balliol College (B 5), planned by John de Baliol, father of the Scottish king, as a penance imposed by the Bishop of Durham, was established by his widow Devorguilla before 1266, at first merely as a hostel; the statutes date from 1282.

The buildings are almost entirely Victorian, but the ancient gates (1288) are now restored (N.W. of front quadrangle). The first quadrangle, into which the Broad St. entrance leads, contains the *Library* (opposite, on the left) and its reading-room (W. side; formerly the dining-hall), both dating from the 15th cent., but recast by Wyatt in the 18th. The *Chapel*, on the right of the library, was built by Butterfield in 1856 in place of the beautiful 16th cent. chapel.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: John Wyclif (master in 1364), Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester (?), John Evelyn, Adam Smith, Southey, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Card. Manning, A. H. Clough, both Abps. Temple (father & son), Matthew Arnold, Calverley ('sent down' in 1852), Swinburne, Andrew Lang, Arnold Toynbee, Lord Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Lord Grey of Fallodon. Benjamin Jowett was master in 1870-93.

Beyond Broad St. Magdalen St. is continued to Carfax by CORNMARKE STREET (C, D 5). Here, on the left, is *St. Michael's* (C 5), the gaunt tower of which, dating at least from the Norman Conquest and restored in 1896, was once a watch-tower of the city-wall, defending the N. or *Bocardo Gate*, which used to span the street here. No. 28, just beyond, is a half-timbered house of c. 1450 (restored).

St. Michael's St., opposite the church, or Frewen Court, farther on, leads to the premises of the Oxford Union Society (C 4), founded in 1823 as a social and debating club for University men. Debates are held at 8 p.m. on Thurs. in term; visitors' tickets may be obtained through a member.

In New Inn Hall St., at the end of St. Michael's St., is St. Peter's Hall (C 4), a college for men of slender means established in 1929 in memory of Bp. Francis Chavasse (1847-1928) of Liverpool and raised to collegiate status in 1947. It incorporates the old buildings of *New Inn Hall*, one of the old students' inns, used as a mint by Charles I. and absorbed by Balliol. The hall, fitted with new oak panelling, is the college dining-hall and the adjoining church of *St. Peter-le-Bailey* serves as the college chapel. New Inn Hall was for a time Hannington Hall, headquarters of the Oxford Missionary Union. Opposite St. Peter-le-Bailey is the old gateway of *St. Mary's College*, dissolved under Elizabeth I, where in 1498 Erasmus prepared his edition of the Greek Testament. The site of the hall is occupied by *Frewen Hall*, the residence of Edward VII during his year at Oxford (1860).

At the corner of St. Giles's and Beaumont St. (B 4) is an imposing building in the classical style, by C. R. Cockerell (1844). The E. wing, facing St. Giles's, is occupied by the TAYLOR INSTITUTION of modern languages, founded from the bequest of Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788).

The central portion and the W. wing contain the *Ashmolean Museum* (B 4, 5; 10-4; Sun. 2-4; adm. free), with the highly important art and archaeological collections of the University.

The nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum was 'Tradescant's Ark,' collections formed by John Tradescant, the elder (d. 1638), and his son John (1608-1662).

Settled by the latter upon Elias Ashmole (1617-1692), who offered them to the University in 1677, they were installed in 1683 in a building (the 'Old Ashmolean') erected to receive them. The natural curiosities were transferred to the University Museum in 1860, the ethnographical exhibits to the Pitt-Rivers Museum in 1886, and in 1894 the remainder was removed to a new building behind the University Galleries, the two institutions being finally amalgamated in 1908 under the title of the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology. A new W. wing was added in 1933, and further extensions, built in 1938, were opened in 1950.

Ground Floor. To the left of the entrance is the **RANDOLPH GALLERY**, containing the *Arundel or Pomfret Marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures and relics formed by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel (d. 1646) and presented to the University by his grandson Henry, afterwards sixth Duke of Norfolk (1667), and Henrietta, Countess of Pomfret (1755). Though generally fragmentary and suffering from incompetent restoration, many of these are of great interest. — To the S. of the Randolph Gallery is the **EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE GALLERY** containing the larger Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and beyond that is a new gallery devoted to the smaller Egyptian antiquities, among which the predynastic, early dynastic, and those from el-Amarna are particularly noteworthy. — The **MEDIEVAL ROOM**, N. of the Randolph Gallery, contains medieval pottery (mainly local), glass, brooches, seal-matrices, tokens, etc.; and in the gallery, the *Westwood Collection of Fictile Ivories*. — In the **ARUNDEL VESTIBULE**, opposite the main entrance, are the *Greek Inscriptions*. — The rest of the ground-floor is devoted to *Casts*.

Upper Floor. Passing through the small *Fox-Strangways Room* (see below), we descend a few steps (r.) into the **DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES** devoted to collections from the Near East, Greece and Rome, and Western Europe. Here are the results of excavations in Mesopotamia (Kish), N. Syria (Hittite), Palestine, and Cyprus, notably the large and very important collection of seals. The *Cretan collection, principally from the excavations of Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos, is of special importance. Displayed in the first gallery are gold ornaments and other objects of the British Bronze and Iron Ages, the 'Alfred Jewel,' best explained as the handle of an 'æstil' or pointer for following the lines of illuminated MSS.; the similar 'Minster Lovell Jewel'; the 'Risano Jewel' from Dalmatia, and three silver staves of the University (late 16th cent.). Here also are objects found in recent excavations in Azerbaijan. — In other galleries are the important series of Greek vases, bronzes, terracottas, antiquities from Kertch, a fine bronze head of a *Diadumenos* (5th cent. B.C.), a bronze female head (Roman), and a copy (Roman, 2nd cent. A.D.) in marble of a bronze statuette of Herakles, possibly by Myron; also Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, including fine gold and cloisonné Teutonic jewellery.

The **FINE ART DEPARTMENT** occupies the remainder of the upper floors; the arrangement is subject to periodical alteration. Beyond the *FOX-STRANGWAYS ROOM* (with relics of the original Tradescant collection, portraits, etc.) is the **FORTNUM GALLERY**, containing the well-known Fortnum Collection of Renaissance bronzes, as well as a remarkably representative collection of Italian paintings of the 13-17th cent. (see also below). Here are outstanding works by *Jacopo Bassano*, *Pinturicchio*, *Bronzino*, *Giorgione* (Virgin and Child; the Tallard Madonna), *Tintoretto* (Resurrection), *Uccello* (Hunt in a forest), *Michelangelo*, *Tibaldi*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Vittorio Crivelli*, *Bart. Montagna*, *Moroni*, *Lanfranco*, and *Guercino*. The portrait of Michelangelo (from a death-mask) is by *Daniele da Volterra*. — At the end is the **GREAT GALLERY**, with tapestries and sculpture including two celebrated *Busts (Cromwell and Wren), by *Edward Pearce* (d. 1698), one (Marlborough) by *Rysbrack*,

and those of popes Innocent XIII, Benedict XIII, Clement XII, and Benedict XIV, by *Jos. Claes*. Here are also ornamental rings and watches (Continental and English) of the 15-19th cent. — The room on the left contains the Fortnum ceramics, mainly Hispano-Moresque, Turkish, and Italian, and the Farrer, Carter, and Mallett Collections of silver, including notable works by Huguenot craftsmen working in London (c. 1705-50; *Lamerie*, *Platel*, and the *Courtaulds*); also some choice examples of Italian sculpture, including works by the *Della Robbia*. Among the smaller works of art here are ivories, enamels, and plaquettes; and a nautilus-shell bowl said to have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots. — Beyond a vestibule, containing caricatures by *Max Beerbohm*, we reach a room devoted to the *COLLECTION OF OLD MASTER DRAWINGS, one of the most celebrated in the world for its wealth and comprehensiveness.

A staircase descends to the *Fine Art Library* and the reference collection of prints (adm. to ticket-holders or on written application to the Keeper of the Ashmolean).

On the other side of the Great Gallery are two rooms devoted to paintings (subject to rearrangement). In the first of these are further Italian paintings, including some lovely primitives and notable works by *Orcagna*, *Sano di Pietro*, *Andrea Vanni*, *Filippo Lippi*, and *Piero di Cosimo*. — The second room is devoted to painting of the 16-18th cent., in which works of the British School (*Hogarth*, *Morland*, *Reynolds*, *Ramsay*, *Romney*, *Zoffany*, *Richard Wilson*, *Gainsborough*) may be contrasted with the French masters, notably *Claude* and *Poussin*, and their Italian contemporaries, such as *Guardi*, *Canaletto*, *Tiepolo*, *Magnasco* (well represented), and *Honthorst*.

At the top of the back staircase is the TRADESCANT LOBBY, with objects from the original Tradescant collections and historical relics, such as Guy Fawkes's lantern, Bradshaw's hat, etc. Opening off this is a room with the Hill Collection of ancient stringed instruments. The *Heberden Coin Room* is closed at present (1956).

Second Floor. The three rooms here are assigned (I) to later British and French paintings, including works by *Constable*, *Cox*, *Bonington*, *Sickert* ('*Ennui*'), and *Wilson Steer*; *Corot*, *Courbet*, *Boudin*, *Daubigny*, *C.* and *L. Pissarro* (also the pre-Raphaelite group); (II) Dutch and Flemish works of the 17th cent.; and (III) the Dairy Linda Ward Bequest of Dutch 17-18th cent. paintings of flowers and still-life.

Facing the other end of the dignified Georgian BEAUMONT STREET, with the appropriate façade of the *Playhouse* (by Maufe; 1938), is Worcester College (B 3), once known from its remoteness as 'Botany Bay.' It was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, but the site had been occupied first by *Gloucester College*, the general house of studies for English Benedictines (founded in 1283), and after the Reformation by *St. John Baptist Hall*.

The main buildings are in the classical style of the 18th cent. (1746-84). The Chapel, very dark, was elaborately decorated by Burges in 1866 with paintings and mosaics. On the left side of the quadrangle is a row of five

small **Monastic Houses*, known as the 'Cottages,' relics of the medieval Gloucester College, with the arms of Benedictine abbey over the doorways. The **Gardens* are extensive and beautiful and contain a lake.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Walsingham, the chronicler, member of the Benedictine house; Sir Kenelm Digby and Richard Lovelace of St. John Baptist Hall; and De Quincey (No. 10 staircase) of Worcester College.

Following the dismal Walton St. to the N., we pass on the left Ruskin College (A 3), founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman and Charles Beard, American admirers of John Ruskin, to enable working men to study history, sociology, and economics in the academic atmosphere of Oxford. It has no official connection with the University. The present building was erected in 1913. Farther on is the Clarendon Press, belonging to the University, founded in 1586 and removed hither from the Clarendon Building in 1830. The S. wing of the heavy classical building, by Robertson, is known as the 'Bible Side' and is devoted to the printing of bibles and prayer-books; while in the N. wing or 'Learned Side' are printed miscellaneous books, chiefly of an educational character. For admission apply to the Printer.

Queen St. and New Road (r.) run W. from Carfax to the railway station. On the left the County Hall, Assize Court, and Prison occupy the site of the Norman and medieval *Castle* (C 3), claimed as the birthplace in 1157 of Richard I, of which St. George's tower and crypt and the mound (all early Norman) remain. Opposite is *Nuffield College*, endowed by Lord Nuffield in 1937 as a centre for post-graduate studies.

To the S. of the castle, *Paradise Square* (D 3) occupies the site of the Franciscan house of which Roger Bacon was a member; tablet on the old city wall, in King's Terrace, off Penson's Gardens (D 3), close to the site of his burial-place. The neighbouring church of *St. Ebbe's* (D 4) has a Norman W. doorway. — Of the once rich and powerful *Osney Abbey* (Augustinian; founded 1129) nothing remains save a 15th cent. archway near the cemetery (C 1); while a doorway in the railway goods-yard (A 2) is the sole relic of the Cistercian *Rewley Abbey*.

Favourite short excursions (see Rte. 31) are those to *Iffley* (2 m. S.), *Godstow* and *Wytham* (3½ m. N.W.), *Boar's Hill* (4 m. S.), *Shotover* (view; 4 m. E.), *Cumner* and *Stanton Harcourt* (4 m. and 6 m. W.), *Abingdon* (6 m. S.), *Woodstock* and *Blenheim* (8 m. N.W.), and *Dorchester* (9 m. S.E.). The chief river excursions are those to *Nuneham Park*, *Godstow*, and up the Cherwell to *Water Eaton* and *Islip*. *Elsfield Manor*, 4 m. N.E. of Oxford, was the home of Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) in 1920-40 (his death).

FROM OXFORD TO BANBURY, 22½ m. (A 413). Railway in 35-50 min. (through trains by this route from the South to Birmingham). This road is the same as the Bicester road (see below) for 5 m., then it bears left, keeping above the right bank of the Cherwell. — 12½ m. *Hopcroft's Holt* (Hotel, R.B. 21/, P. 7 ga.). — 16½ m. *Deddington* is a little decayed town, in the vanished castle of which Piers Gaveston was arrested in 1312. The church at *Somerton*, on the Cherwell 4 m. S.E., contains remarkable Fermor memorials (16th cent.). — At (19½ m.) *Adderbury* we join the main road from London (Rte. 34A).

FROM OXFORD TO BUCKINGHAM, 24½ m. (A 43, A 421). Railway to Bicester, going on to Blotchley and Cambridge. At first we follow the Banbury road. On the right at 4 m. is a lane leading to *Water Eaton* (1 m.), on the Cherwell, with an early Jacobean manor house. At 5 m. we diverge r. and cross the Cherwell. Beyond the bridge (6 m.) is a road leading r. for *Islip* (1 m.), the birthplace of Edward the Confessor (1004). The church of *Charlton-on-Otmoor*, 2½ m. N.E., is a well-preserved example of the transitional style between Dec. and Perp., with a fine rood-screen and loft (c. 1500). — 9 m. *Weston-on-the-Green* (Weston Manor, with 15th cent. hall, R.B. 22/6-30/, P. 10 ga.) is at the Northampton road-fork. — At (13½ m.) Bicester we cross the London-Banbury road (Rte. 34A). — 24½ m. *Buckingham* (*Swan & Castle*; *Whits Hart*, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 9 ga.), a quiet old town (3950 inhab.) with a large market place and a 15th cent. chantry chapel (N.T.) with a Norman doorway, has been superseded as the county town by Aylesbury. *Malds Moreton* church, 1½ m. N., is a beautiful example of 15th cent. work (1450). Adm. Lord Keyes (1872-1943) and his son, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Keyes, V.C., lived at *Flintwick House*, 2½ m. W., and are commemorated in the village church. An avenue of elms leads N. to (3 m.) *Stowe*, once the princely seat

(1697, remodelled in 1775) of the Temples, Dukes of Buckingham, whose title became extinct in 1889, but since 1923 a boys' public school (house and grounds shown on application to the bursar). The famous 'Gardens were laid out in 18th cent. taste, with numerous classic temples, etc., by Sir Richard Temple, the friend of Pope; and their magnificence has been extolled by Pope, Thomson, Horace Walpole, and others. The new chapel (1929) was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer. The Comte de Paris died here in 1894. — Near *Steeple Claydon*, 5 m. S., is *Claydon House* (N.T. to be opened in 1957), the seat of the Verneys, partly Tudor and partly built by Sir Thos. Robinson in 1760–80. It contains a portrait (by Van Dyck) of Sir Edmund Verney, who fell at Edgehill; an amazing 'Chinese Chippendale' room; and memorials of Florence Nightingale, who frequently visited her sister here. — A 422 goes on to join Watling Street (Rte. 34a) at *Stony Stratford* (8½ m.).

From Oxford to Worcester, see Rte. 33; to *Stratford-on-Avon*, see Rte. 36.

33. FROM OXFORD TO WORCESTER

ROAD, 57 m. (A 34 and A 44). 8 m. *Woodstock*. — 20 m. *Chipping Norton*. — 28 m. *Moreton-in-Marsh*. — 36 m. *Broadway*. — 42 m. *Evesham*. — 48 m. *Pershore*. — 57 m. Worcester. MOTOR-COACH in 2½ hrs.; from London (Victoria) in 5½ hrs.

RAILWAY, 57 m., in 1½–2½ hrs. (through trains from London 120½ m., in 2½–3½ hrs.). — Principal Stations: 18½ m. *Shipton-under-Wychwood*. — 21½ m. *Kingham* (*Langston Arms*, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), junction for *Stow-on-the-Wold* (44 m.), *Cheltenham*, and *Chipping Norton*. — 28½ m. *Moreton-in-Marsh*. — 33½ m. *Campden*. — 38½ m. *Honeybourne*, junction for *Stratford-on-Avon* (9 m.). — 43½ m. *Evesham*. — 49 m. *Pershore*. — 57 m. Worcester.

Both road and railway run diagonally across Oxfordshire, which contains many churches and mansions of great architectural interest. It saw several of the early contests in the Civil War, when, as the Royalist headquarters, the city of Oxford added military importance to its academic fame. The scene of Scott's 'Woodstock' is in this county, and in the upper valley of the Thames (Rte. 31c) roamed Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.'

We quit Oxford by A 34, the Woodstock road. — 8 m. *Woodstock* (*Bear*, RB. 30/; *Marlborough Arms*, RB. 21/–25/, P. 9 gs.) is a sleepy little town (1700 inhab.) noted for its gloves. Nothing remains of the royal manor house built by Henry I, who enclosed a vast deer-park now represented by the park of Blenheim Palace. *Chaucer's House*, near the main entrance to the park, was the property of Thomas Chaucer, probably the son of the poet.

Fair Rosamond is said to have lived here concealed in a bower built for her by Henry II. Edmund of Woodstock, second son of Edward I, and Edward the Black Prince and Thomas of Woodstock, sons of Edward III, were born here. Elizabeth was confined in the gatehouse by her sister Mary in 1554. Scott's novel of 'Woodstock,' though an admirable picture of the manners of the period, is unhistorical in its facts.

In 1704 the royal manor was settled upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victory over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim. Blenheim Palace, the vast and heavy masterpiece of Vanbrugh, in the classical style, was begun in 1705 and finished after the duke's death in 1722. The total cost was £300,000, of which £250,000 was defrayed by Parliament. The main entrance to the park is by the triumphal arch a little beyond the church. The deer-park (2700 acres), always open to pedestrians, contains fine oaks and cedars, a lake formed by 'Capability' Brown, a column 134 ft. high, erected in honour of the great duke, and 'Fair Rosamond's Well.' The trees around the column are planted in groups so as to form a plan of the battle of Blenheim. The palace (adm. 2/6; Apr.–Oct. weekdays, exc. Fri., 1–6, also weekends in Aug.) contains some good 17–18th cent. portraits and in the chapel is the pompous marble tomb of the great duke and his duchess. Sir Winston Churchill was born at Blenheim in 1874.

To the N.W. of Woodstock is the Evenlode valley, with the little towns of *Charlbury* (Bell, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.) and *Shipton-under-Wychwood* (Shaven Crown, RB. 21/6, P. 10½ gs.), 7 m. and 13½ m. from Woodstock. Above Charlbury is *Wychwood Forest*, a haunt of the 'Scholar Gipsy,' now a nature reserve and closed to the public.

20 m. *Chipping Norton* (3900 inhab.; White Hart, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Crown & Cushion, RB. 18/6), with a tweed factory, has a fine church with several brasses, a row of 17th cent. almshouses, and an 18th cent. guildhall. The *Rollright Stones* (p. 219) are 3½ m. N., near the road to Stratford.

Warren Hastings (1732-1818) was born at *Churchill*, 3 m. S.W., and died at *Daylesford House*, 3 m. W. He is buried in Daylesford churchyard. William Smith (1769-1839), 'father of British geology,' was another native of Churchill. *Hook Norton* church, 5 m. N.E., contains a celebrated early 12th cent. *Font with quaint carvings. At the charming village of *Great Tew*, 5 m. E., the park belonged to Lord Falkland (p. 132), who is buried in the church. The estate was purchased in 1816 by the son of Matthew Boulton, the famous engineer; and a characteristic figure by Chantrey commemorates his wife (1795-1829).

At (23 m.) *Cross Hands* we cross the Cheltenham-Banbury road (see Rte. 30), and a little farther on a turning on the left leads in 1½ m. to **Chastleton House* (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10-1, 2-dusk or 6, Sun. 2-4; adm. 2/), a Jacobean mansion (1603) with 18th cent. box garden. The house contains fine furniture and tapestries, Jacobite glass, and the Bible given by Charles I on the scaffold to Bp. Juxon. — 28 m. *Moreton-in-Marsh* (*White Hart Royal*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Redesdale Arms*, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; *Manor House*, RB. 22/, P. 9½ gs.) is a small market town (1800 inhab.). Charles I spent a night at the White Hart in 1644. — A 44 ascends through (30 m.) *Bourton-on-the-Hill* to (33½ m.) the crest of the Cotswolds. About 2 m. to the right (N.) is *Chipping Campden* (*Noel Arms*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Cotswold House*, RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.; *King's Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Lygon Arms*, small), an ancient town (2600 inhab.) built entirely of stone, once the capital of the Cotswold wool-trade. In 'islands' in the broad main street, with its old houses once belonging to prosperous wool-merchants, are the *Town Hall* and the *Market Hall*; farther to the S. are the *Grammar School* (founded 1487) and the stately Perp. church of **St. James*, with its handsome tower. In the chancel of the church are a number of good brasses, including that of William Grevil (d. 1401), "flos mercatorum tocius Anglie"; and in the S. chapel are the elaborate tombs of the Hicks and Noel families, including that of Sir Baptist Hicks (d. 1629), Viscount Campden, the remains of whose mansion are seen near the church.

Hidcote Manor (N.T.), 3 m. N.E. of Campden, has a notable garden (open Mar.-Oct., Wed., Sat., Sun. & BH. 2-6.30; 1/6). On the crest, 3 m. S.W. of A 44, is *Snowhill Manor* (N.T.; adm. 2/6, Apr.-Oct. Wed., Thurs., BH. 2-6, Sat. Sun. 11-1, 2-6) a typical 16th cent. Cotswold house, refaced c. 1700, which contains an interesting collection of 'bygonies.'

We enter Worcestershire and descend Broadway Hill.

Worcestershire, intersected from N. to S. by the Severn, is one of the fairest counties of England, with the Malvern Hills on its S.W. border and the lovely

Vale of Evesham, or valley of the Avon, rich in orchards and market-gardens, in the S.E. Though pre-eminently a fruit-growing country, its N. end touches on and shares the hardware industry of the Black Country.

36 m. *Broadway* (*Lygon Arms*, RB. 27/, P. 15 gs.; *Farncombe House*, above the village, DRB. 42/, P. 13 gs.; *Broadway*, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 10 gs.; *Swan*, RB. 21/, P. 11½ gs.) is a notably pretty village, with charming Elizabethan houses, much visited in summer. The interesting old church lies 1 m. S. of the village. For the road to Cheltenham and Stratford, see Rte. 37A. — 42 m. *Evesham* (*Crown*, RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.; *Northwick Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Mansion House*, RB. 18/6, P. 7½ gs.), a town with 12,050 inhab., lies on the Avon in the fertile Vale of Evesham, a district of fruit and vegetable gardens. All that remains of its once large and wealthy Benedictine *Abbey* (dating back to the 8th cent.) is the Norman gateway of the churchyard and a superb detached **Bell Tower* (1533), of the best ornate Perp. work. Close by are the two churches of *St. Lawrence* (16th cent.) and *All Saints* (Perp. with E.E. remains), both notable for their fan-vaulted chapels. In the battle of Evesham (1265) the Royalists under Prince Edward (Edward I) defeated Simon de Montfort. An obelisk marks the spot where the latter fell; he was buried in the abbey.

In the church of *Wickhamford*, 2 m. S.E., is the tomb of Penelope Washington (d. 1697), bearing the Washington arms. — About 2½ m. N.W. of Evesham is *Wood Norton*, once the imposing English home of the Duc d'Aumale, and afterwards of his nephew, the Duc d'Orléans.

From Evesham to Cheltenham and Birmingham, see p. 284.

48 m. *Pershore* (*Angel*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), another fruit-growing town (4100 inhab.) on the Avon, is noted for its Benedictine **Abbey Church*, now the parish church of Holy Cross. It preserves the Norman crossing and S. transept (c. 1100), a fine lantern-tower (c. 1335), and a beautiful apsidal choir, with interesting vaults in the aisles and a combined triforium and clerestory (1239). The church of *St. Andrew* is also partly Norman. *Strensham*, 4½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of Samuel Butler (1612-80). — 57 m. Worcester, see Rte. 37B.

34. FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM

A. Via Bicester and Warwick

ROAD, 112 m. (A 41). — 20 m. *King's Langley*. — 39 m. *Aylesbury*. — 56 m. *Bicester*. — 71 m. *Banbury*. — 90½ m. *Warwick*. — 112 m. *Birmingham*. An interesting divergence (10½ m. longer) can be made to take in *Stratford-on-Avon* by diverging from the above route 5 m. beyond Banbury. Alternative route to Aylesbury via *Amersham*, see below. — MOTOR-COACH from Victoria (via Stratford) in 5½ hrs.

RAILWAY, 110½ m. from Paddington in 2-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 26½ m. *High Wycombe*. — 34½ m. *Princes Risborough*. — 53½ m. *Bicester North*. — 61½ m. *Aynho*. — 67½ m. *Banbury*, junction for Woodford Halse, etc. — 87½ m. *Leamington Spa*, junction for Kenilworth. — 89½ m. *Warwick*. — 110½ m. *Birmingham* (Snow Hill).

Watford and Tring this route, parallel with the Grand Union Canal, traverses Hertfordshire, or Herts, a favourite county of Charles Lamb,

who refers to it as "hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire." This pleasant, undulating district is invaded by the suburbs of London, but still has many country seats alternating with arable land. An old saying runs: "He who buys a home in Hertfordshire pays two years' purchase for the air."

From London the Watford by-pass, diverging from Finchley Rd., affords the best route to a point c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of (20 m.) *King's Langley* (Two Brewers, at *Chipperfield*, 2 m. W., T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.). *King's Langley* church contains the monument of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York (d. 1402; fifth son of Edward III), and his wife Isabella of Castile (d. 1394). *Bedmond*, a hamlet 1 m. E., was the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear (d. 1159), the only English pope (Adrian IV; tablet in the interesting church of *Abbot's Langley*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.).

On the r. farther on, B 486 ascends the Gade valley to Little Gaddesden (see below) and Whipsnade (p. 336) viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Hemel Hempstead* (Olde Bell, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), the centre of a growing 'satellite town' of 23,500 inhabitants. The good Norman church, with a leaden spire, adjoins the ancient High Street.

27 m. *Berkhamsted* (10,800 inhab.; *King's Arms*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) has a well-known boys' school, founded in 1541. Beside the station are the scanty but extensive remains of a royal castle (11th cent.), where William the Conqueror received the submission of Edgar Atheling in 1066, and John II of France was imprisoned after Poitiers (1356). William Cowper (1731–1800) was born in the old rectory.

About 3 m. N. is *Ashridge Park*, a vast mansion built by Wyatt in 1808, now the non-political *College of Citizenship*. It succeeded a monastery of Bonhommes (1283), famous for its possession of a drop of Christ's blood. Here Princess Elizabeth (afterwards queen) was arrested in 1554 by order of Queen Mary. The gardens are normally open on Sun. and BH. in Apr.–Oct. (2–dusk; adm. 1/); parts of the beautiful deer-park, with 3800 acres of downland, including *Ivinghoe Beacon* (811 ft.) are N.T. property. The Corinthian column to the N.W. commemorates the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater (1736–1803), 'father of inland navigation.' *Little Gaddesden* (Bridgewater Arms, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), lies on the E. side of the park.

32 m. *Tring* (Rose & Crown, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; George) is an ancient town (5000 inhab.) at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of its station (Royal, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.). The baptismal register of the handsome church (14–16th cent.) contains entries referring to the Washington family.

Adjoining the town is *Tring Park*, formerly a seat of the Rothschild family, and still containing an admirable *Zoological Museum* (adm. free weekdays in summer 2–5, in winter 1–4, Sun. always 2–4.30) built by the late Lord Rothschild and now a department of the British Museum. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Tring is *Drayton Beauchamp*, where the 'judicious' Hooker was rector in 1584–85 and where he was visited by his pupils, George Cranmer and Edwin Sandys, as related by Isaac Walton. The church has 14th cent. glass in the E. window. — At *Aldbury*, a charming village 1 m. E. of Tring Station, Mrs. Humphry Ward (1851–1920) is buried. Her residence (later that of Lord Grey of Fallodon) was at Stocks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is *Ivinghoe* (King's Head, RB. 21/), whence Scott derived the title of 'Ivanhoe.' It has a striking early 13th cent. church, altered in the 14–15th centuries.

35 m. *Aston Clinton* (Bell, RB. 16/6–21/), in Bucks. — 39 m. *Aylesbury* (*Bull's Head*, RB. 25/, a 15th cent. inn; Bell, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *King's Head*, P.R., with a notable 15th cent.

room, similar charges), the county town (21,050 inhab.) of Bucks, is noted for its ducks, printing, and dairy produce. In the market square are statues of Hampden and Beaconsfield. Many good houses of the 17-18th cent. survive, notably in the street leading to the large church of *St. Mary*, which contains a good Norman font and the tomb of Lady Lee (1545). The *Museum*, by the churchyard gate, has a good collection of Bucks antiquities (weekdays 9.30-12.30, 1.30-5, free).

Hartwell House, 2 m. S.W., was occupied by Louis XVIII in 1808-14, and at *Dinton*, 2½ m. farther on, are an interesting manor house and a *Church with Norman S. door. Both are connected with the influential Lee family; and at *Hardwick*, 3½ m. N., is the tomb of Sir Robert Lee (d. 1616), once incorrectly thought to be an ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee (see p. 331).

An alternative route to Aylesbury (40 m.) leaves London via Harrow and Rickmansworth (A 404). To (25 m.) *Chalfont Station*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. About 1 m. farther on A 416 diverges r. for *Chesham* (3½ m.; Crown, RB. 15/6, P. 6½ gs.), a typical Buckinghamshire town (11,450 inhab.) in the charming valley of the Chess. — 26½ m. *Amersham* (King's Arms, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Crown, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Griffin), an attractive old town (10,900 inhab.), has a quaint market hall (1682) and almshouses (1657). In the church are monuments of the Drake family, whose seat is at *Shardeloes*, an Adam mansion in a pleasant park (public paths). Edmund Waller (1606-87) was born at *Coleshill*, 2 m. S. The road now crosses the beech-clad CHILTERN HILLS, a group of chalk downs (700-850 ft.) affording delightful walks.

The only way in which a member of Parliament may voluntarily vacate his seat is by accepting an office of profit under the Crown, and the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (Stoke, Deoborough, and Busnham) is the office for which application is usually made with that end. The nominal duty of the Steward is to protect wayfarers from bandits (who once lurked in the thick beech-forests), and his nominal salary is 20/.

28½ m. *Little Missenden* (I.) has a 12th cent church with 14th cent. wall-paintings. — 30½ m. *Great Missenden* (Little Abbey, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), in a beautiful valley.

Just beyond, a pleasant road (I.) ascends towards the Hampden country (I.; Rte. 31A) and *Little Hampden* (r.; 3 m.), with a tiny church adorned with 14th cent. wall-paintings, and a large common with fine beech-woods.

35 m. *Wendover* (Red Lion, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.; Shoulder of Mutton or Railway, RB. 13/6, P. 5½ gs.), a charming village beautifully situated on the Icknield Way, is an admirable centre for walks. *Coombe Hill* (N.T.; 852 ft.), the highest of the Chilterns, rises 1½ m. W. — We descend into the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury*, noted for its pastures and churches, with the R.A.F. station of *Halton* conspicuous on the right. — 40 m. *Aylesbury*, see above.

45 m. *Waddesdon* (Five Arrows; White Lion, P. 7 gs.), with the conspicuous mansion of the Rothschilds, built in 1880 in the style of a French château.

Quainton church (2½ m. N.) has many fine monuments. To the left farther on (3½ m. S.) appears the isolated hill of *Brill* (694 ft.; *View), which has an interesting church (11–14th cent.) and was the site of a hunting-lodge of Edward the Confessor.

We enter Oxfordshire before reaching (56 m.) *Bicester* (pron. 'Bister'; *King's Arms*, RB. 20/), a hunting-centre (4150 inhab.), with scanty remains of an Augustinian priory. Many of the churches in the neighbourhood are of great interest.

Brackley (*Crown*, RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.), 11 m. N.E., in Northants, is another pleasant old town (2525 inhab.). *Magdalen College School*, founded by William of Waynflete in 1447, incorporates the old chapel of St. John's Hospital. This, like the low-lying parish church of *St. Peter*, retains 12th cent. statues in the niches of its tower. The 18th cent. *Town Hall* stands in the midst of the broad High St. The manor house is now also a school.

At (65 m.) *Aynho* (Cartwright Arms), noted for the apricots growing on its cottage-walls, is *Aynhoe Park House* (adm. 2/6, Apr.–Sept. daily, 11–6) mainly by Sir John Soane. A fine collection of paintings includes seven works by Murillo. We cross the Cherwell, to join the Oxford road at (67½ m.) *Adderbury*, a village with a fine *Church (14th cent.; 15th cent. chancel). *Adderbury House* was a residence of the Earl of Rochester (1647–80).

King's Sutton, 1½ m. E. across the Cherwell, has an elaborate Perp. steeple. *Bloxham*, 2 m. W., is a large and well-built village, with a boys' school (1860), and a magnificent *Church (mainly c. 1300) with a spire 198 ft. high. A local jingle thus describes the spires: "Bloxham for length, Adderbury for strength, and King's Sutton for beauty." *South Newton* church, 1½ m. beyond Bloxham, has wall-paintings dating from c. 1360.

71 m. Banbury (*Whately Hall*, RB. 21/–30/; *White Lion*, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; *Crown*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Flying Horse*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) a busy town (18,900 inhab.), contains several old houses of the 16–17th centuries. It is famous for its cakes and ale and for 'Banbury Cross,' destroyed by Puritans in 1602, but replaced by a new one in 1858. The large and imposing church (1790–1822) is by Robert Cockerell.

Near Banbury are *Broughton Castle* (Lord Saye and Sele; shown Wed. Apr.–Oct., 2–6; adm. 2/6), 3 m. S.W., dating from the 14–16th cent.; and *Warkworth* (2 m. E.), with the Lyons tomb (c. 1350) in its church. *Compton Wyntates* lies c. 9 m. W. (see p. 275).

**Sulgrave* (7½ m. E.), the home of the Washington family (1539–1626), before they removed to Brington, is conveniently visited from Banbury by road. The manor house here was purchased in 1539 and rebuilt by Laurence Washington (p. 339), the seventh ancestor in direct ascent of the famous President. In 1914, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, the manor house (afterwards a farmhouse), together with ten acres of land, was purchased by the British Peace Centenary Committee (afterwards reorganised as the Sulgrave Manor Board) and has been restored (W. wing rebuilt by Sir R. Blomfield) and equipped as a *Washington Museum* (adm. 11–4 or 6, 2/; closed on Fri.). The porch bears the Washington coat-of-arms (dubiously regarded as the origin of the 'Stars and Stripes'), described in heraldic language as "barry of four, gules and argent; on a chief azure three mullets of the second; crest, a demi-eaglet sable rising from an earl's coronet." The relics include portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart and Archibald Robertson, a chair from Mt. Vernon, etc. The village of *Sulgrave* (Manor Tea Rooms, opposite the Manor) has an interesting church, with memorial brasses of the first Laurence Washington (d. 1583) and his wife,

which disappeared in 1834 but were restored to their place in 1924. The village stocks, removed in 1850, were replaced in 1933.

The nearest railway station is *Helmdon*, 2½ m. S.E., on the line from London (Marylebone) to Rugby. *Canons Ashby*, the 16th cent. seat of the Drydens, is 4½ m. N. of Sulgrave. The church is a relic of an Augustinian priory.

FROM BANBURY TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON. The direct road (A 422; 20 m.) runs via Wroxton and the notorious *Sunrising Hill* (1 in 6). Near the top is (8½ m.) *Upton House* (17-18th cent.), presented to the Nat. Trust in 1948 by Lord Bearsted, with its *Collections of Dutch paintings (including the **Bosch* Nativity) and 18-19th cent. English paintings, furniture, tapestries, etc. (open Wed., also Sat. in July-Sept., 2-6; adm. to gardens 1/, house 2/6). — A better route follows the Birmingham road to (5½ m.) *Warmington*, there turning left. — Below (8 m.) *Edge Hill* (1 in 7) the first battle of the Civil War was fought in 1642 between Charles I and Essex, with indecisive results (memorials erected, 1949). — 10½ m. *Kineton* (Swan). — 12½ m. *Compton Verney* church contains tombs of the Verney family. We cross the Fosse Way and, at (15 m.) *Wellesbourne*, join the route from Warwick. — 20½ m. *Stratford-on-Avon* (Rte. 36).

Beyond Banbury we soon enter Warwickshire. — 76½ m. *Warminster* (see above). At *Cropredy*, 4 m. E. on the Cherwell, Charles I defeated Waller in 1644. — On the right are the *Dassett Hills* and farther on Chesterton Windmill is conspicuous. We cross the Avon on entering (90½ m.) *Warwick*, which, with *Leamington* (1½ m. W.), is described in Rte. 36. — 101½ m. *Knowle* (Chadwick Manor, RB. 35/-50/-; Greswolde, RB. 25/, P. 10 gs.) has a long-bodied Perp. church. — 104½ m. *Solihull* (Malvern House, RB. 25/-; George, RB. 21/-; Royal Oak) has a 13-15th cent. church (restored). Solihull Hall is a good wood-framed building of the late 14th cent., somewhat disguised by modern additions. We traverse the suburban districts of Tyseley, Sparkbrook, and Bordesley. — 112 m. *Birmingham*, see Rte. 35.

B. Via Coventry

ROAD, 110 m. (A 5, A 45). — 21 m. *St. Albans*. — 34 m. *Dunstable*. — 53 m. *Stony Stratford*. — 61 m. *Towcester*. — 69 m. *Weedon*. — 73 m. *Daventry*. — 92 m. *Coventry*. — 110 m. *Birmingham*.

RAILWAY, 112½ m. from Euston in 2-3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 17½ m. *Watford*. — 40½ m. *Leighton Buzzard*, junction for *Dunstable* (7 m.). — 46½ m. *Blotchley*, junction for Bedford, Bicester, and Buckingham. — 52½ m. *Wolverton*. — 62½ m. *Blisworth*, junction for Northampton (3½ m.). — At (82½ m.) Rugby the Birmingham line diverges from the main line to the North. — 94 m. *Coventry*. — 112½ m. *Birmingham* (New Street).

From London via St. Albans and Dunstable to (53 m.) *Stony Stratford*, see Rte. 45. Beyond *Stony Stratford* we cross the Great Ouse and enter Northants, leaving on the right a road to Northampton (Rte. 46), on the left a road to Buckingham (7 m.). We follow the Roman *Watling Street* and beyond (55½ m.) *Potterspury* (Old Talbot, RB. 15/6, P. 21/) enter *Whittlewood Forest*.

61 m. *Towcester* (*Saracen's Head*, RB. 17/6; *Talbot*, RB. 16/6), an ancient town of 2450 inhab., claims to be the 'Eatanswill' of the 'Pickwick Papers.' Dean Swift was a frequent guest at the Talbot. The church of *St. Lawrence* contains the fine tomb of Archdeacon Sponne (d. 1449), a great benefactor of the town.

Slapton church, which contains remarkable 14th cent. wall-paintings, lies 4 m. S.W.; about 3 m. farther, on the road to Helmdon (see p. 263), is the manor house of *Astwell* (Tudor and earlier), the remains of which are now a Y.H., the birthplace of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-91). — *Silverstone* (4 m. S.), with a motor-racing track, is on the Brackley road.

At (69 m.) *Weedon* (Globe) we leave Watling Street and turn left on A 45.

The churches of *Stowe Nine Churches* (Saxon tower), 2 m. S., and *Dodford*, 1½ m. W., are noted for their monuments.

73 m. *Daventry* (*Wheatsheaf*, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) is an ancient town (4100 inhab.), where Charles I spent the week before Naseby.

The Banbury road leads S. to (4½ m.) *Charwelton*, at the source of the Cherwell, which rises in the cellar of Cherwell House, an old farm. Close by is a picturesque 13th cent. footbridge. The church (1 m. E.) contains the fine brasses and tombs of the Andrew family. A footpath leads N.E. to (1½ m.) *Fawsley* (public road through the fine park), the deserted Tudor seat of the Knightleys, where some of the Marprelate Tracts were printed.

Beyond (76 m.) *Braunston* we enter Warwickshire and soon after we ascend to the open Dunsmore Heath.

Warwickshire, the most central county in England, was formerly considered to consist of the 'Woodland' portion to the N. and the 'Felden' (or champagne) district to the S. The former included the ancient 'Forest of Arden,' which gave the county its sobriquet of 'Woody' or 'Leafy Warwickshire.' The name of Shakespeare survives here, but its bearers seem to have no connection with the poet. Besides the overwhelming interest of the 'Shakespeare Land' (Rte. 36), Warwickshire has a secondary literary interest in the neighbourhood of Coventry and Nuneaton, which may fairly be termed the 'George Eliot Country.' A third and very different feature of interest is suggested by the name of Birmingham (Rte. 35).

81 m. *Dunchurch* (Dun Cow), still possessing its village stocks, lies 2½ m. S. of Rugby (see Rte. 41). — 87 m. *Ryton*, with a Police College (1948). — At (89½ m.) *Willenhall* (Chace, RB. 21/), devoted to lock-making, we approach the suburbs of Coventry. *Wolston* (Brandon Hall, RB. 18/-25/, P. 8 gs.), 3½ m. E., has a church with pre-Norman work, and some remains of an old priory.

92 m. COVENTRY (258,200 inhab.) is an ancient city important alike in history and in industry. Down to the close of the 17th cent. it was the centre of the English cloth industry, under the control of the 'Crafts' or City Companies. Afterwards it was famous for its ribbons, watches, and sewing-machines, but since 1870 it has been noted chiefly as the English headquarters of the motor-car and cycle industries, during which period the population has increased threefold. In 1914-18 and 1939-45 Coventry was a centre of war industry, and on the night of Nov. 14th, 1940, it suffered one of the most violent air-raids of the war, being damaged to such an extent as to provide a new verb in the German language. Permanent rebuilding in bold contemporary styles is now well advanced.

Hotels. *Leofric*, Broadgate, first class, RB. 37/6-43/; *Hall*, 2 m. N.W. on the Tamworth road, RB. 21/; *Hylands*, 153 Warwick Rd. (F 1),

RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Boston Lodge*, Earlsdon A.V., unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 6-9 gs.

Restaurants. *Bridge*, Hertford St.;

Craven Arms, High St.; Queen's, Hertford St.; etc.

Post Office (D 2), Hertford St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, 1 Union St.

Theatres. Coventry (B 3), Hales St.; College (repertory), in the Technical College; Civic Theatre,

Corporation St., in construction.

Motor-Buses from Cheylesmore (D 2) to Allesley, Wyken, etc.; and from Pool Meadow (B 3) to Kenilworth, Warwick, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon; Rugby; Birmingham and Leicester; Nuneaton and Lichfield; Worcester; etc.

History. *Coventre*, the *Coventrey* of Domesday Book, may derive from a convent of the Saxon period; but its practical history begins with the foundation of a Benedictine priory in 1043 by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godgyfu. The legend, retold by Landor and by Tennyson, of how the Lady Godiva averted Leofric's anger from the town by riding naked through its streets is first found in permanent form in the 'Flores Historiarum' of 1235. The episode of 'Peeping Tom' dates from 1678 only. After the Conquest the lordship of Coventry passed to the Earls of Chester, and in 1102-85 the priory church was the cathedral of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The town prospered so greatly (in spite of conflicts between the 'Earl's Half' and the 'Prior's Half') that by 1377 it ranked in industrial importance next to London, York, and Bristol. In 1398 Coventry (Gosford Green; E. of the town) was the scene of the interrupted 'wager of battle' between Bolingbroke and Norfolk (Shakespeare's 'King Richard II'), and it was the meeting-place of the 'Parliamentum Indocorum' (1404; so called on account of the exclusion of lawyers) and of the 'Parliamentum Diabolicum' (1458; so called from its numerous attainders). The priory was dismantled after 1539. The present bishopric dates from 1918. The popular phrase 'to send to Coventry' is of uncertain derivation. 'True as Coventry blue' was a tribute to its commercial honesty. The 'Coventry Plays' are one of four extant collections of medieval English miracle-plays (15th or 16th cent.). — Dame Ellen Terry (1847-1928) was born in 'theatrical lodgings' in either Market St. or Smithford St. (both houses destroyed), and Sir Henry Parkes (1815-96), 'Father of the Australian Commonwealth,' was born at Canley, 2 m. S.W.

The centre of Coventry is the open space at Broadgate (C 2), now laid out attractively as a garden with an equestrian statue of Lady Godiva, by Reid Dick (1949), where High St., Hertford St., and Smithford St. converge. To the W. lies the arched *Shopping Precinct*. At the entrance to the Bridge Restaurant under the *Godiva Clock* is a fine mosaic memorial by Rene Antonietti (1953) to 16th cent. Coventry martyrs. To the E. rises the splendid steeple of the Cathedral (St. Michael's; C 3), with tower, octagon, and spire, 295 ft. high (ascent 1/), the first of Tennyson's "three tall spires" of Coventry. The rest of the great 14th cent. civic church, except for its outer walls, was destroyed in 1940.

The walls still standing will form an open vestibule to a new cathedral, designed by Basil Spence, typifying the essential unity of the Church of England and the Free Churches, which will open from the ruins towards the north. The new altar will thus be sited over the apse of the 12th cent. cathedral, the excavated remains of which are to be preserved. Meanwhile a *Chapel of Unity* has been fitted up in the W. crypt, which, like the E. crypt (now the *Communion Chapel*), dates from the 13th cent. (adm. to both on application). The former S. porch, also 13th cent., is now the *Chapel of the Resurrection* (daily services) and contains an ebony Crucifix by a young African artist. The *Sanctuary*, in the five-sided apse, with its two crosses—one of charred beams, the other of nails from the roof—is dominated by a concrete figure of Christ, from a design by Alain John, a youthful sculptor killed in action in 1943.

To the S. of the cathedral is *St. Mary's Hall, founded in 1342 for the Merchant Guild, enlarged after 1394 for the

Trinity Guild, and since 1552 the property of the Corporation. Above the kitchen and the vaulted crypt (now a magistrates' court) is the *Great Hall*, containing the celebrated *Coventry Tapestry* (Flemish, early 16th cent.), probably commemorating the visit of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York in 1500. Off the hall open two small chambers with panelling from old Coventry inns. Adjoining on the S. rises *Caesar's Tower* (13th cent.), perhaps built on a portion of the Earl of Chester's vanished castle; this was the only part of the building to be destroyed in 1940, and it has been reconstructed with the old material. On its second floor Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for a while in 1569. — To the N.W. of the cathedral is *Holy Trinity* (C 3), a good Perp. church with the second of the spires (237 ft.). The roof and tower-lantern (1667) are notable and the pulpit is a remarkable example of 15th cent. stonework. The fine W. window (Christ in Majesty) is by Hugh Easton (1955). The register records the marriage of William Siddons and Sarah Kemble (Nov. 25th, 1773). Priory Row, N. of the church, retains some pleasant old houses.

In Hales St. (B 2, 3), farther N., a section of the old *City Wall* (1356, dismantled 1662), skirted by a pleasant garden, connects two small gates, the *Swanswell Gate* and *Cook St. Gate*. At the other (W.) end of Hales St. is the old schoolroom of *King Henry VIII School*, founded by John Hales in 1545 and transferred to new buildings on the Warwick Rd. in 1885 (F 1), where the stalls from the *White Friars' church* are preserved.

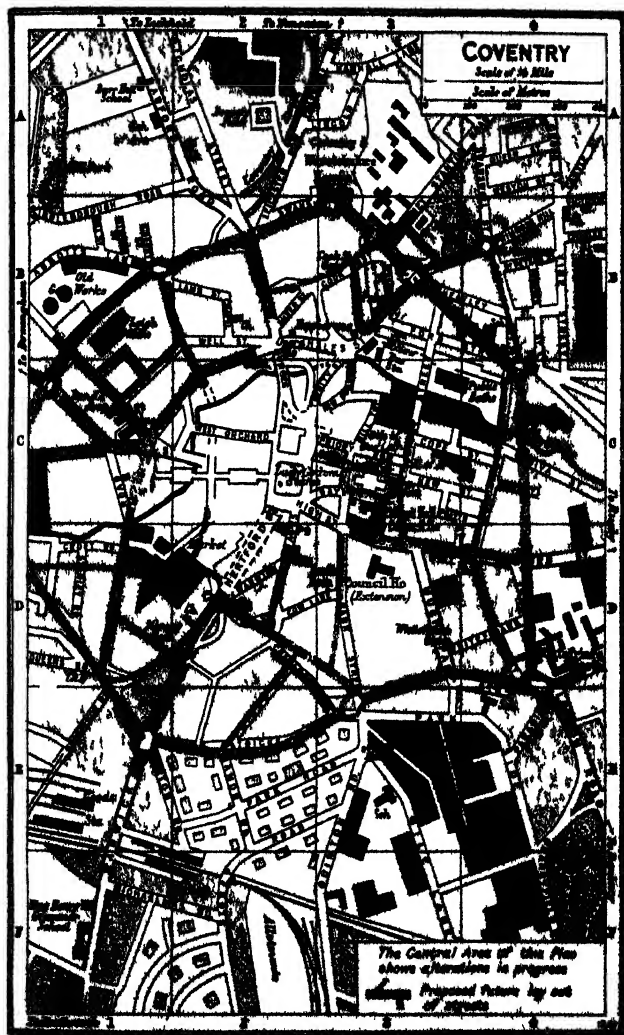
Greyfriars Lane leads S. from High St. past *Ford's Hospital* (D 2), a half-timbered almshouse for five poor men and their wives (1529), restored, after bomb damage, in 1953. Farther S. is *Christ Church* (D 2), burned in 1940 except for the octagonal steeple (230 ft.), a survival of the Grey Friars' monastery (demolished 1539), the third of the three spires of Coventry.

Warwick Rd. and Eaton Rd. go on to the *Station* (F 1, 2), passing Greyfriars Green with its charming garden and a statue of Sir Thomas White (1492–1567), founder of St. John's College, Oxford. — Also in the S. quarter of the city, in Cheylesmore (D 2), are the slight remains of *Cheylesmore Manor House*, the successor of that from which Godiva set out on her legendary ride. Little Park St., with a good mid-18th cent. merchant's house, leads back to the High St. — Much Park St. (D 3), a little farther E., leads past *Whitefriars Gate* to the extensive remains of *White Friars* (1342), now a Salvation Army Hostel (D 4); the cloisters and dormitory are more or less intact.

A picturesque survival of Coventry's medieval hospitals is *Bond's Hospital* (C 1), in Hill St., with the former buildings of *Bablake School* (now in Coundon Rd.) adjoining. Close by is *St. John's Church* (1344, restored), with a lantern tower.

Important modern public buildings are the *Technical College* (1935), in The Butts; and the *War Memorial* (1927) in a fine park (121 acres) on the Kenilworth road.

Admirers of GEORGE ELIOT (see p. 307) may well devote an extra day to the Coventry and Nuneaton district, which is intimately connected with her life and novels. In Coventry itself, which has been doubtfully identified with the 'Treby Magna' of 'Felix Holt' and with 'Middlemarch', Marian Evans was for a short time at the Misses Franklin's boarding-school (now 'Nant-glyn', 29 Warwick Row, on the W. side of Greyfriars Green). Not far off is





CENTRAL BIRMINGHAM

Scale 1:50,000
Sheet 1 of 2

Cow Lane, where Mr. Franklin (prototype of 'Rufus Lyon') used to preach in a chapel now used for other purposes. From 1841 to 1849 she lived with her father at 'Bird Grove' on the Foleshill road. The road from Coventry to Nuneaton affords access to other shrines (comp. also pp. 307, 346, 358).

Excursions from Coventry may be made to *Wyken Church* (c. 1100) and the remains of *Caludon Castle* (14-16th cent.), 2 m. N.E. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart); to *Allesley Hall* and its park, 2 m. N.W., presented to the city by Lord Iliffe; and to *Whitley Abbey*, an Elizabethan mansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. The church at *Baginton*, 3 m. S. (near the Coventry airfield), contains the good brass of the Bagot (d. 1407) of 'King Richard II.' Bolingbroke lodged with him at Baginton Castle, while Norfolk was entertained at Caludon (see above). — About 4 m. E., in a well-wooded park, is *Combe Abbey* (no adm.), on the site of a Cistercian monastery (1150) and incorporating parts of its cloisters (13-15th cent.). Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, was living here at the time of the Gunpowder Plot, and was transferred to Coventry in order to forestall any attempt of the conspirators to seize her. — *Stoneleigh Abbey* (p. 277) lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

From Coventry to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see Rte. 36.

The Birmingham road passes Allesley (see above) and at (98 m.) *Meriden* passes the cross that is said to mark 'the centre of England.' Here also is a cyclists' war memorial. *Berkswell*, with its interesting church (Norman chancel and Saxon and Norman crypts), lies 2 m. S. — 104 m. *Elmdon*, with the Birmingham airport. — We approach Birmingham through the E. suburbs of Yardley and Small Heath. — 110 m. Birmingham, see below.

35. BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, the foremost metal-working town in England and the metropolis of an industrial district of high importance, has an Anglican bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop, a university, two noted art-collections, and fine public buildings. It spreads over the heights (200-600 ft.) and hollows of some small tributaries of the Tame and lies mainly in Warwickshire, but with suburbs stretching into Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In 1911 it widely extended its municipal boundaries so that in population (1,112,340 inhab.) it ranks below only London among cities in the British Isles.

Railway Stations. *New Street* (L.M.R.; C 5; Rfmts.), New St. (notable for its enormous roof-span), for London (via Coventry), Bristol, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland, etc. — *Snow Hill* (W.R.; A, B 5; Rfmts.), a little to the N., for London (via Leamington), Shrewsbury, and the West. — There are over 40 suburban stations.

Airport at Elmdon, 6 m. S.W., on the Coventry road.

Hotels. *Queen's*, at New St. Station (a; C 5), RB. 40/-57/6; *Grand* (b; B 5), Colmore Row, near Snow Hill Station, RB. 33/6; *Imperial* (c; B 5), 31 Temple St., T.H., RB. 24/; *Midland* (c; C 5), New Victoria, 34 Corporation St.

(B 5), RB. 22/; *Plough & Harrow* (d; D 2), 135 Hagley Rd., Edgbaston, RB. 35/; *Arden*, New St., unlic., RB. 20/; *Cobden* (g; B 5), Corporation St., unlic., RB. 18/; two commercial hotels; *Stork*, Corporation St., RB. 18/6; *Soho Hall*, unlic., N. of the centre, RB. 18/; P. 6½ gs.

Restaurants. *Burlington*, New St. (under Midland Hotel); *Smallwood's*, 22 Lower Priory (B 6); *St. James's*, 118 New St.; *White Horse*, 30 Congreve St. (B 4); *Exchange*, Stephenson Place; *Hungry Man*, Broad St. (C 4); *Pattison*, 68 New St. and 25 Corporation St.; *Old Royal*, Temple Row; *Kunze* (tea-rooms), Paradise St. (C 4), and *Union St.* (B 5, 6).

Baths. Of the 23 Corporation Public Baths those in Kent St. (D 5), Monument Rd. (C 1), and Grove Lane have swimming and Turkish baths.

Post Office (C 5), Victoria Sq. — U.S. Consulate, Neville House, Waterloo St., 2 (B 5). — INFORMATION BUREAU, Council House.

Trolley-Buses and Motor-Buses to the various suburbs. City ter-

minus at Navigation St. (C 5). — Motor-Buses also from Station St. (C 5) or Bull Ring (C 6) to all parts.

Amusements. THEATRES: *Repertory* (C 5), Station St.; *Alexandra* (C 5), John Bright St. — MUSIC HALL. *Hippodrome*, Hurst St. (C. D 5); *Aston Hippodrome*, High St., Aston 6. CONCERTS: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra in the Town Hall, at least twice weekly, usually Thurs. & Sun. evening at 7.30.

History. Birmingham is generally looked upon as a purely modern city, but as a matter of fact *William de Bermingham*, Lord of the Manor, was able to show in 1309 that his ancestors had held a market and levied tolls here before the Conquest. The origin of the name, which appears in Domesday Book as *Bermingeham*, is disputed. The medieval town seems to have been a thriving place, but it was not till a comparatively recent epoch that it became noted for its workers in metal. By 1538, however, Leland was able to write of '*Bremis-scham*' that "a great part of the towns is mayntayned by smithes, who have their yren out of Staffordshire and Warwikshire, and their sea-coale out of Staffordshire." In the Civil War in 1643 Birmingham was sacked and burned by Prince Rupert. Since about the close of the 18th cent. the town has made extraordinarily rapid progress. Boulton and Watt helped to establish its reputation as a manufacturing centre, while Baskerville, the printer, Priestley, the chemist, and Murdock, or Murdoch, the inventor of gas-lighting, gave an impetus to advance in art, science, and learning, which even the fierce 'Church and King Riots' of 1791 could not seriously hamper. Birmingham took a leading part in the Reform agitation of 1832 and in the Chartist of 1839; and the names of Joseph Sturge (1793-1859), John Bright (1811-89), and Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914) are a sufficient reminder of its continued importance in English political life. Birmingham, with the country to the W., is described in many of Brett Young's novels. It suffered from German air-attacks in 1940-42, though less than might have been expected in view of its huge importance in war-industry.

Birmingham's industrial prosperity is founded on the abundant supplies of coal, iron, wood, and sand in its vicinity. Its characteristic feature is the multiplicity of its trades, and (though it has also many huge factories) it is still the home of the 'small master,' with over 8000 independent registered workshops. Practically everything made of metal, from a pen-nib to the largest steam-engine, is turned out here, and jewellery, glass, and chemicals are also important. From the English Civil War (when it supplied the Parliamentarians with 15,000 swords), down through the American Civil War (when it sent nearly 800,000 guns to the United States), to the enormous activity during the First and Second World Wars, Birmingham has been of prime importance to the fighting man.

Birmingham justly prides itself on the rôle it has played in the development of free thought, enlightened municipal enterprise, and social betterment. It has long been a stronghold of Nonconformity and is the chief centre of English Unitarianism. The work of Cardinal Newman at the Oratory testifies to its importance in another ecclesiastical sphere.

The two main railway stations are both close to the centre of the city, which we may fix at the open space now known as VICTORIA SQUARE (B 4, 5). On the W. side of this stands the Town Hall (B 4; for adm. apply to City Estates Officer, 141A Great Charles St., 3. Central 7213), a severely classical building (1834-50) by Joseph Hansom (of hansom-cab fame) and John Welch. Its 40 Corinthian columns (36 ft. high) are imitated from those of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The large hall, decorated with painted scenes from the city's

history, contains a fine organ, a reconstruction of the one on which the first performance of 'Elijah' was given in 1846.

On the N. side of the square, at the end of Colmore Row, is the COUNCIL HOUSE (B 5; for adm. apply to Public Relations Officer, Council House, Central 7000; not Sat.), erected in a Renaissance style in 1874-81, and connected by a bridge with a large extension (Feeney Galleries), added in 1912 and 1919, on the other side of Edmund St. The chief entrance, over which is a mosaic by Salviati, leads under a porte-cochère to the hall and grand staircase. Inside are the Council Chamber, the Banquet Hall, the chief City offices, and committee rooms.

The upper part of both wings of the Council House and the Feeney Galleries are normally occupied by the *Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (open free 10.30-6, Sat 10-6, Sun. 2-5.30), but several of the galleries were damaged in 1940. The collection, one of the most important in England outside London, is especially notable for its examples of David Cox and Burne-Jones and for its English pre-Raphaelite paintings and drawings, but owing to reconstruction work, the present arrangement of the collection's treasures is temporary and only a relatively small number of them are now on view. The account which follows gives a summary of the most striking exhibits. The permanent collections are supplemented by many notable loans, changed from time to time.

Under the present arrangement visitors ascend to the ROTUNDA, occupied by the larger paintings. To the right are the collections of APPLIED ART (costumes, silver, ceramics); a corridor straight ahead leads to a staircase ascending to the NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT; while a bridge-passage to the right affords access to the main PICTURE GALLERIES. Beyond these is the ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, the upper floor of which is connected with the natural history section.

PAINTINGS. Old Masters: *G. Crespi*, Girl with a bird; *Luca Giordano*, Dives and Lazarus; *Carlevaris*, Arrival in Venice of the Earl of Manchester (1707); *Guardi*, S. Maria della Salute; Triptychs by *Scoreel* (?), and *Isenbrandt*; *Van Goyen*, Estuary; *Claude*, Ponte Molle; *Lely*, Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, Susannah and the Elders. English 18th cent. paintings include portraits by *Gainsborough* (Sir Charles Holte of Aston), *Reynolds* (fine group of the Roffey family), *Romney* (Lady Holte), *George Knapp* (the Walthen family), and *Francis Cotes*; an interesting *Hogarth* (The distressed poet); *Opie* (Detected correspondence); two typical theatre scenes by *Zoffany*; and landscapes by *Gainsborough*, *Richard Wilson* (Tivoli; Okehampton Castle). The magnificent collection of ENGLISH WATER COLOURS, recently augmented by the Lealie Wright collection of over 300 works, starts with the 18th cent. masters.

Among examples of the 19th cent. are *Turner*, St. Gotthard Pass; *Constable*, Autumn on the Stour, Cloud study; *Crome*, Walnut-tree walk, View near Norwich; *David Roberts*, St. Stephen's, Vienna; *Diaz*, Woodland scene; *C. Pissarro*, Rouen. The collection of pre-Raphaelite paintings is outstanding and includes many famous and popular works. The pre-Raphaelite drawings should be noted; also examples of *G. F. Watts*, and a portrait, by *Watts*, of Burne-Jones.

Recent and contemporary paintings include works by *Fantin-Latour*, *L. Pissarro*, *Courbet* (Venus), *Sisley*, *Orpen* (Ray Lankester), *Wilson Steer*, *Tonks*, *Eves* (Thomas Hardy), *Sickert* (Street in Dieppe; Miner), *Vlaminck*, *Gertler*, *Gilman*, *Augustus John* (King Feisal; Canadian soldier), *Jongkind* (Landscape), *Ethel Walker*, *Mary Cassatt* (Portrait), *Peploe*, *Lowry*, *Fryde* (Beggars), *Paul Nash* (Oxenbridge pond), *Stanley Spencer* (an unusual land-

scape), *Matthew Smith*, and *Graham Sutherland*. Water-colourists of the period are fully represented.

There are examples of sculpture by *Donatello* and of the school of *Verrocchio*; also *Rodin*, *Eve*; *Renoir*, Bust of *Mme. Renoir*; *Epstein*, *Lucifer*; *Henry Moore*, *The Warrior*.

Outstanding among the applied art collections is the silver plate, with notable examples ranging from the Holte dish, of the Restoration period, and the Obaldestone cup and cover, by *P. Lamerie* (1733-34), to the later 18th cent. Kandler salver (1775-76), the Darwin tureen, and the silver designed by *Matthew Boulton*. Contemporary plate includes the Goldsmiths' dish, by *Gleadowe* and *Friend*, the Coronation bowl by *Shiner*, and the Feeney cups, by *Clements* and *Wise*. In the ceramic collection are interesting exhibits illustrating manufacturing processes; the enamels, ivories, and embroidery are remarkable; and a fine miniature by *Nicholas Hilliard* should be noticed.

Among the archaeological exhibits (at present much restricted) are finds from a number of Near East expeditions, notably Bronze Age pottery from tombs in Cyprus, and objects from the palace of Ashur-Nasirpal at Nineveh; regional antiquities include panelling of 1550 from Barcheston Manor, Warwick, and a rare 14th cent. pewter cruet from Weoley Castle. A remarkable ethnographic collection illustrates Pacific magic; and the natural history section includes the comprehensive Lysaght collection of birds.

To the W. of the Town Hall stands the BIRMINGHAM & MIDLAND INSTITUTE (C 4), incorporated in 1854. The original Gothic building by E. Barry (1855-56) was re-modelled in an Italian style by J. H. Chamberlain (1881).

The Institute, which contains a fine lecture hall and well-stocked reading-rooms, provides evening classes in languages, literature, science, and especially music (2250 students).

The adjacent *Central Library* (c. 640,000 vols.), including the Shakespeare Memorial Library (35,000 vols.), contains also the *Boulton and Watt Museum* (comp. below). Inside the *General Post Office* (C 5) in Victoria Sq., E. of the Town Hall, is a statue (by M. Noble) of Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), who was the son of a Birmingham schoolmaster.

In Victoria Sq. are statues of *Queen Victoria* (by Brock; 1899) and *King Edward VII* (by Albert Toft; 1913). — In Chamberlain Sq., N. of the Town Hall, are a fountain in honour of *Joseph Chamberlain* (medallion by Woolner) and statues of *Sir Josiah Mason* (see below), *Joseph Priestley* (1733-1804), the discoverer of oxygen, and others. The fine statue of *James Watt* (1736-1819), in Ratcliff Place, between the Town Hall and the Midland Institute, is by Alex. Munro.

In Easy Row, at the end of Paradise St. (r.), is the HALL OF MEMORY (B, C 4), by S. N. Cooke and W. N. Twist (1925), erected by ex-service men in honour of the 14,000 Birmingham men who fell in 1914-18. Facing the S. side in Broad St. is the *Freemasons' War Memorial Building* (1929), with the head office of the *Municipal Bank* (1933) next to it. In Easy Row is also the "old red-brick house with three steps before the door" where Mr. Pickwick tried in vain to mollify Mr. Winkle, senior; but the house where Washington Irving wrote 'Rip van Winkle' (1818) has been demolished.

In Edmund St., a little to the N. of the Town Hall, is Mason College (B 4), built by Cossins, and endowed by Sir Josiah Mason in 1874-80 as a college of science at a cost of £200,000. It is now the seat of the general government of Birmingham University and harbours the faculties of Arts and Law. — The wide and handsome COLMORE ROW (B 5) leads N.E. from Victoria Sq. to *Snow Hill Station*. In a large open churchyard to the S. (r.) is the Cathedral (*St. Philip*; B 5), a Palladian building

with a good tower by Thomas Archer, a pupil of Vanbrugh (1710). The chancel was added in 1884 and the roof (now restored) was burned in an air-raid in 1940. The stained-glass windows in the chancel and baptistery are by Sir Edward Burne-Jones (1833-98), who was born in Bennett's Hill.

In Newhall St., N.W. of Colmore Row, at the corner of Fleet St. (B 4) is the Museum of Science and Industry (adm. as for the Art Gallery), graphically illustrating the work of Birmingham engineers and craftsmen. On the first floor are the *Arms Gallery*, with old rifles, revolvers, and pistols, gunsmiths' tools, a cartridge-making exhibit, and old lathes and clocks; and the *Long Gallery*, with ship models and newly-developed machines. Off the large *Engineering Hall*, on the ground floor, with historic machines (beam-engines, turbines, glass-rolling mill, etc.), opens the *Transport Section*, with a fine range of motor cars from the 'dog-cart' to the Railton Mobil which attained a speed of 400 m.p.h. in 1947, Marahal Hindenburg's Benz car, and bicycles (from 1818) and motor-cycles.

NEW STREET (C 5), leading E. from Victoria Sq., is perhaps the chief business and shopping street of Birmingham. To the left stands the house of the *Royal Society of Artists*, to the right are the *Chamber of Commerce* and the *Theatre Royal*. Stephenson Place leads (r.) to *New Street Station*. Beyond is the *Exchange* (1865), the conference centre for mine-owners, iron-masters, etc.

CORPORATION STREET (B 5, 6), running N. (l.) from this point, is a fine street of shops and public buildings, constructed through a slum district in 1875-82 at a cost of £1,520,000. On the left side of the street are the *Victoria Law Courts* (B 5, 6), a huge red building by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell (1887-91). To the right, in Corporation St., is the *Methodist Central Hall*, with a tower 200 ft. high.

New St. ends at High St. (B, C 6), beyond which (r.) we enter the Bull Ring, containing a bronze statue of Nelson by Westmacott, and St. Martin's Church (C 6), a large Dec. edifice, rebuilt in 1872-75. The tower (rebuilt in 1855) incorporates some ancient mouldings. In the chancel are monuments of the De Birmingham family from the old church. In the S. transept is a stained-glass window by Burne-Jones and Morris.

From the E. end of St. Martin's the oldest street in Birmingham runs S.E. The first section is called DIGBETH (C 6). This is continued by DERITEND, on the left side of which stands the *Old Crown House* (No. 188), a quaint timbered inn, probably going back to the 14th century.

Among other points of interest in the more central parts of Birmingham are the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (St. Chad's; A 5), Bath St., built by A. W. Pugin in the Dec. style in 1839-41 (16th cent. oak pulpit from Louvain, 15th cent. stalls from Cologne); the *Church of the Messiah* (Unitarian) in Broad St. (C 4), with a monument to Dr. Joseph Priestley, whose house (with his library and chemical apparatus) was burned down by the rioters of 1791; the *Central Technical College*, in Suffolk St. (C 4, 5; 4000 students); the church of *St. Alban*, in Conybere St., Bordesley, an excellent example of J. L. Pearson's work (1881; 13th cent. Gothic); the *Carr's Lane Congregational Church* (B 6), associated with John Angell James (1806-59), R. W. Dale (1839-95), and J. H. Jowett (1895-1911); and *Stratford House*, in Stratford Place, Bordesley, dating from 1601.

On the S.W. of the city is the pleasant residential suburb of

EDGBASTON. The Oratory of St. Philip Neri (D 1), in Rd., established by Newman in 1847, is the chief English home of the Congregation of the Oratory.

The memorial church of the *Immaculate Conception*, in an elaborate baroque style, contains tablets to Cardinal Newman ('Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem') and his associates, and to alumni of the Oratory School (now at Goring) who fell in 1914-18. Newman (1801-90) is buried in the tiny graveyard adjoining the country-house of the Oratory Fathers on *Rednal Hill*, on the Bristol road.

A little S. of the Oratory is the *Botanical Garden* (adm. 1/-, ~~week-days~~ 9-dusk, Sun. from 10.30). — Hagley Rd. goes on W. towards (1½ m.) *Light-woods Park* (30 acres), which includes a 'Shakespeare Garden.' Adjoining is *Warley Park* (109 acres), a fine expanse of woodland, with a rose-garden, an old mansion known as 'Warley Abbey,' and a golf course.

Harborne, S.W. of Edgbaston, was the birthplace of the historian E. A. Freeman (1823-92), and in its churchyard is buried David Cox (1783-1859), the son of a Deritend blacksmith. *Harborne House* is now the residence of the Bishop of Birmingham.

In the suburb of Selly Oak, S. of Edgbaston and 3 m. from the centre of Birmingham (bus 61, 62, 63 to Edgbaston Park Rd.), are the buildings of Birmingham University (1909), from designs by *Sir Aston Webb* and *Ingress Bell*. The lofty central tower (325 ft.) is a memorial of Joseph Chamberlain, first Chancellor of the University.

The University, incorporated in 1900 and including Mason College, has about 2500 students, men and women, and a teaching staff of c. 420. The admirably equipped buildings are used by the faculties of Science and Commerce. To the N.W., beyond the railway, rises the large *Hospitals Centre* (1938), with the faculty of Medicine.

King Edward VI's School, the successor of a foundation of 1552 with endowments of over £40,000 a year, was transferred to Edgbaston Park Rd. from New St. in 1936. It is attended by 650 boys, and over 2000 other pupils are educated in subsidiary schools on the same foundation. To the left of the school is *University House*, a hall of residence for women, and facing it is the Barber Institute of Fine Arts of the University, founded, for the promotion of the fine arts and music, by the munificence of Lady Barber (d. 1933), widow of Sir William Barber.

The building (1939), by *Robert Atkinson*, is preceded by an equestrian *Statue of George I (1722), by *Van Nost the Elder* (?), originally on Essex Bridge in Dublin, and bought by the Barber Trust in 1937. Within are an attractive music-room and a small but select *Art Collection (adm. free 10-4 first Sat. in each month, or on written application to the Director). By the terms of the Trust ceramics are excluded, and any object of later date than 1900. The collection includes over 70 paintings of the European schools and about the same number of drawings and miniatures; also sculptures by *Giov. della Robbia*, *Giambologna*, *And. Riccio*, *Iac. Sansovino*, and *Taccia*; and by *Barye*, *Rodin*, and *Degas*; as well as a choice collection of gold, silver, ivory, and enamels, and furniture and tapestry. Paintings. Italian schools: *Giov. Bellini*, St. Jerome; *Botticelli*, Madonna; *Cima*, Crucifixion; *Simone Martini*, St. John the Evangelist; *Veronese*, Visitation; portraits by *Signorelli* and *Tintoretto*, and a characteristic *Guardi*. Dutch and Flemish schools: *Rembrandt*, *Old Warrior (1651); *Frans Hals*, *Govaert Flinck*, Portraits; *J. Ryssdael*, Landscape; *Rubens*, Landscape, a notable and unusual work; *Van Dyck*, Ecce Homo. Spanish school: *Murillo*, Marriage-feast at Cana. The French school is represented by a fine *Poussin*, an excellent *Claude* (Landscape), a notable *Manet* (Carolus Duran), a lovely landscape by *Monet*

(Varengeville church), and typical works by *Courbet, Pissarro, Degas, Gauguin and Toulouse-Lautrec*. English school: *Gainsborough, The Harvest Wagon* and two fine portraits; *Reynolds and Romney, Portraits; Constable, The Glebe Farm; Turner, Sunrise*; landscapes by *Crome and Wilson*.

Out of the Quaker settlement for the study of ecclesiastical and social subjects established in 1903 at *Woodbrooke*, just beyond the University, has arisen the group of 13 associated colleges of various denominations, known as the *Selly Oak Colleges*, with a common library named after J. Rendel Harris, director of *Woodbrooke* in 1903-18. Thence we may go on to *Bournville* (see below).

Bristol Rd. and the parallel Pershore Rd. pass a little to the W. of the *Warwickshire County Cricket Ground*, and of *Cannon Hill Park* (73 acres), which is the most decorative of the numerous parks of Birmingham and contains a branch museum (weekdays 10-5 or 8, Sun. 2-5), with natural history collections. Here also is the old *'Golden Lion,' a half-timbered house (15-16th cent.) brought from Deritend. At *Moor Green*, beyond the park, is *Highbury*, long the home of Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914). From 1915 to 1931 it served as a hospital and it is now a hostel for aged women. The Library, however, with personal relics of the statesman, is preserved as the Joseph Chamberlain Highbury Memorial (Wed. 10-5, Sat. 10-1).

The other suburbs of Birmingham may likewise be reached by bus or railway, most of them having local stations.

In ASTON, on the N.E. side of the city, is *Aston Park* (49 acres; bus 39 from Martineau St.), interesting chiefly for *Aston Hall (1618-35), a fine red-brick Jacobean house, the original of Washington Irving's 'Bracebridge Hall' (open free weekdays 10-duck, or 5; Sun. in summer 2-5). The contents of special interest include the grand staircase, the long gallery, the room occupied by Charles I in 1642, and the Children's Museum. One room is fitted up with original panelling from the house in Old Square in which Dr. Johnson used to visit his friend Edmund Hector. Lady Holte's drawing-room contains the original 18th cent. embroidered hangings made for it by a daughter of the house. — HANDSWORTH, adjoining Aston on the W., contained the famous *Soho Works* in which James Watt and Matthew Boulton demonstrated the powers of the steam engine (1775-1800). In 1848 the works were dismantled and the engine factory removed to *Smethwick* (to the S.W.). *Heathfield Hall*, the residence of Watt, has been demolished. Boulton, Watt, and Murdock all rest in *St. Mary's Church*, the first with a monument by Flaxman, the other two with monuments by Chantrey. — At *South Yardley*, 4 m. E. of the centre, is *Blakesley Hall, a half-timbered mansion of 1575, now containing a *Museum of Local History* (temp. closed owing to air-raid damage).

About 4½ m. S. of Birmingham is Bournville, with the large cocoa and chocolate works of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, a charming garden suburb (really a group of villages) with about 8000 inhab., founded by Mr. George Cadbury in 1879 and placed under the Bournville Village Trust in 1900. On the estate two fine 14th cent. houses of local type have been re-erected: *Selly Manor* and *Minworth Greaves* (adm. free on application to the Trust Estate Office). The works and the housing estate may be visited on previous application to the Visitors' Department. The tower of the Day School contains one of the four British carillons. — *King's Norton*, 3 m. farther S., has an interesting church (Norman details), a grammar school (partly 13th cent.), and a fine old half-timbered inn, now used as church meeting-rooms.

Short excursions from Birmingham may easily be made to *Packwood House, Sutton Park, Maxstoke, Dudley Castle, the Clent Hills, and Lickey Hills* (10 m. S.W.). A somewhat wider range brings in *Tamworth, Coventry, Warwick, Stratford, Kenilworth, Lichfield, and Worcester*.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO LICHFIELD AND DERBY, 40 m. (railway from New St. to Lichfield in 30 min., to Derby via Tamworth in 55-75 min.). A 38 runs N.E. through Aston and (5 m.) *Erdington*. About 1½ m. N.W. of the last is *Oscott College*, a Rom. Cath. seminary, of which Lord Acton (1834-1902) was a lay pupil. — 7 m. Sutton Coldfield (*Royal, R.B. 25; Three Tuns, R.B. 16/6*), a pleasant residential town of 47,600 inhab., has a large rebuilt church retaining traces of R.E. work (Norman font; quaint monuments). *New Hall*, 1½ m. S.E., is a moated mansion dating in part from the 13th century. *Sutton*

Park (2090 acres) is very picturesque (adm. 2d., car 1/; free to local residents; fine hollies). At 14 m. we cross Watling Street; c. 1 m. to the left is *Wall*, the Roman *Letocetum*, with remains of a Roman Bath (open daily, Sun. from 2; adm. 6d., incl. museum). — 16 m. Lichfield, see Rte. 41. — We follow the Icknield Street and beyond (21 m.) *Alrewas* (with an interesting church) we cross the Trent. Croxall and Elford (see p. 308) lie a short distance to the right, beyond the Tame.

28½ m. Burton-upon-Trent (*White Hart*, RB. 18/6; *Queen's*, RB. 16/; *Midland*, RB. 18/6; *Stanhope Arms*, at Bretby, 3 m. E., good), the metropolis of brewing (49,000 inhab.), is situated on the left bank of the Trent. It still preserves the very scanty remains of an 11th cent. *Abbey*, while its association with beer goes back for centuries. Its six breweries produce about 3,000,000 barrels of beer annually, made with water from deep wells in the gravel beds above the town. Among the principal brewers are Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd.; Worthington & Co., Ltd.; Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd.; and Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., Ltd. The steam cooorage is interesting. Visitors are usually admitted on application. About 6500 men in all are employed in the trade.

At (33½ m.) *Egginton Common*, beyond the Dove (here crossed by a 14th cent. bridge), a road leads r. across the Trent for (2 m. S.E.) *Repton*, once the Mercian capital (*Hreopandum*), and seat of a bishop. *St. Wystan's Church*, with a lofty spire (210 ft.) has a 10th cent. chancel, below which and reached by two coeval staircases is a small crypt believed to go back to the 7th century. *Repton School*, founded in 1557, is approached by the old gateway of a priory of Black Canons, parts of which are preserved. — 40 m. *Derby*, see Rte. 45.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO LEICESTER, 39½ m. (railway from New St. in 50 min.). A 47 runs E. through *Saltley*. — 5 m. *Castle Bromwich* is the site of the annual British Industries Fair (May). — 10 m. *Coleshill* has a Dec. and Perp. church with a fine spire (rebuilt 1887), a Norman font, and good monuments. *Maxstoke Castle* (no adm.), 2 m. E., is a fortified and moated mansion of 1346, containing the chair in which Henry VII was crowned on Bosworth Field. About 2 m. farther S. are the ruins of *Maxstoke Priory* (14th cent.), now partly incorporated in a farmhouse. — 13 m. *Shustoke* was the birth-place of Sir Wm. Dugdale (1605-86), the antiquary, who is buried in the church. — At (14 m.) *Over Whitacre* we turn right and then left. — 22 m. *Nuneaton* (Rte. 41). — 27 m. *Hinckley* (George RB., 15/), a hosiery and shoe-making town (39,100 inhab.) with a large church, lies c. 5 m. S.E. of Bosworth Field. — 39½ m. *Leicester*, see Rte. 45.

FROM BIRMINGHAM TO KIDDERMINSTER, 17 m. (railway from Snow Hill in ¼-1 hr.). We follow Hagley Rd. (A 456) nearly due W. — 9 m. *Halesowen* (31,058 inhab.) has a ruined abbey (13th cent.) and the grave of the poet *Shenstone* (1714-63; in the churchyard). — 12 m. *Hagley*. *Hagley Hall* (*Viscount Cobham*), 1½ m. E., the seat of the *Lytteltons* since the 13th cent., has a beautiful park, extolled by *Horace Walpole* and by *James Thomson* (adm. 1/). The house (adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept., daily exc. Mon. & Tues., 2-6), dating from 1760, contains valuable portraits. To the S. rise the *Cleint Hills* (1036 ft.; view-indicator). About 2 m. N. is *Stourbridge* (*Talbot*, *Bell*, RB. 21/; 37,250 inhab.), with iron works and fire-brick factories, and the centre of a glass-making industry introduced about 1556 by refugees from Hungary and Lorraine. — 17 m. *Kidderminster*, see p. 291.

From Birmingham to London, see Rte. 34; to Chester, see Rte. 43; to Gloucester and Bristol, see Rte. 37; to Shrewsbury, see Rtes. 43, 44; to Stratford-on-Avon, see Rte. 37A; to Worcester, see Rte. 37B.

36. THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY.

The three chief centres of the 'Shakespeare Country,' all affording comfortable accommodation and plentiful means of communication, are *Leamington*, *Warwick*, and *Stratford-on-Avon* itself. *Leamington* offers the entertainments of an inland watering-place to fill up the hours not devoted to literary exploration; *Warwick*, only 2 m. from *Leamington*, has, in its castle,

what Sir Walter Scott describes as the "fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour which yet remains uninjured by time"; and Stratford is the very heart and focus of the Shakespearian associations. All three are surrounded by charming country.

Railway Approaches. FROM LONDON (Paddington) *Stratford* (102½ m.) is reached via *Leamington* and *Hatton* in 2½-3 hrs. or via *Oxford* and *Honeybourne* (110½ m.) in 3½-4 hrs. — FROM BIRMINGHAM or BRISTOL and CHELTENHAM, see Rte. 37A. — Travellers from LIVERPOOL or MANCHESTER reach *Stratford* via *Birmingham*.

Leamington is reached from LONDON either from *Paddington*, 87½ m. in 1½-2 hrs. or from *Euston* via *Rugby*, 98½ m. in 2-2½ hrs. The times and fares to *Warwick* (best from *Paddington*) are just a shade more. Both are easily reached from *Oxford*, *Birmingham*, and *Coventry*.

Road Routes. The best approach by road from London follows the *Oxford* and *Worcester* road (Rtes. 31, 33) for 72 m. to a point c. 1½ m. short of *Chipping Norton*. The *Stratford* road (A 34) there bears r., passing within ½ m. of the *Rollright Stones* (p. 219). — 76½ m. *Long Compton*. — 82½ m. *Shipston-on-Stour* (George, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Bell) is about 5½ m. W. of **Compton Wynyates* (Marquess of Northampton), which lies secluded in a richly wooded hollow (adm. 10-12, 2-5, Wed., Sat., and BH.; 3/6, gardens only, 1/). The beautiful Tudor mansion, a harmonious combination of brick, timber, and stone, is built around a courtyard entered by a porch over the door of which are the arms of Henry VIII. The interior, notable for the number of its rooms and its secret staircases and hiding-places, contains a fine panelled Great Hall, with a timber roof brought from *Fulbrook Castle*; a Chapel, divided by a carved oak screen; Henry VIII's Room; and a Council Chamber, in the great tower, above which is a Priest's Room, approached by three separate staircases. *Ilmington*, 4 m. N.W. of *Shipston*, has a good Norman church. — Our road descends the valley of the *Stour*, keeping near the river almost all the way to (93½ m.) *Stratford-on-Avon*. Thence to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see below.

For the roads from *Birmingham* and from *Gloucester*, see Rte. 37; from *Banbury*, see p. 263.

A. Leamington and Kenilworth

LEAMINGTON, or *Royal Leamington Spa*, a favourite inland watering-place and residential resort (36,345 inhab.), is situated on the *Leam*, an affluent of the *Avon*. Its chalybeate and saline springs first attracted attention at the end of the 18th cent. and the first bath was opened in 1786, but its real prosperity dates from about 1840, when Dr. Jephson was the leading physician.

Railway Stations. General (W.R.; rfmts.), Old *Warwick Rd.*, and *Avenue* (L.M.R.), close to each other S. of the town.

Hotels. Regent, Parade, first class, RB. 30/; New *Clarendon*, Parade, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; *Manor House*, *Avenue Rd.*, RB. 27/6-45/, P. 15 gs.; *Spa*, *Holly Walk*, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 10½ gs.; *Crown*, near stations, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs. — *Unic.*, RB. between 17/6 and 21/; *Armathwaite*, *Holly Walk*, *Deamond*, *Kenilworth Rd.*, *Lachine*, *Newbold Terr.*, *Alkerton*, *Binswood Ave.*, *Oaks* at *Milverton*, and many others.

Restaurants at the hotels; *Galsty*, *Parade*; and others.

Post Office at *Victoria Bridge*. — **INFORMATION BUREAU** at the *Pump Room*.

Motor-Buses from *High St.* to *Kenilworth* and *Coventry*; *Warwick* and *Stratford-on-Avon*; etc.

Boats on the *Leam* at *Adelaide Bridge* and *Mill Garden*.

Golf Courses at *Milverton* (½ m. N.) and at *Whitnash* (2½ m. S.) — **TENNIS** in *Jephson Gardens* and *Victoria Park*.

Music. *Orchestra* daily in the *Pump Room*; also in the *Town Hall*.

In the middle of the town, where the Leam is crossed by the Victoria Bridge, are the gardens of the *Royal Pump Room and Baths* (including swimming-baths). To the N. extends the spacious Parade; to the S. is Bath St. (leading to the stations), with the modernised church of *All Saints*, outside which is the original *Old Well*. Facing the Pump Room Gardens are the beautiful *Jephson Gardens*, with the *Mill Garden* farther away, S. of the river; while in the other direction from the Pump Room the York Walk skirts the Leam for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the large *Victoria Park*. The *Art Gallery & Library* (adm. free; closed Sun. morn.) is in Avenue Rd., off Bath Rd.

The distinguished visitors to Leamington include Nathaniel Hawthorne, who wrote some of his *English Notes* at No. 10 Lansdowne Circus (N.E. of the Town Hall), and Mr. Dombey, who was here presented by Major Bagstock to Mrs. Skewton and Edith Granger. It was at Leamington that Cobden sought out John Bright three days after the death of his wife (1841), and called on him to lay aside his private grief and work for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

The following places of interest are within a radius of 5 m. from Leamington: *Warwick*, 2 m. W.; *Kenilworth*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; *Stoneleigh Abbey*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; *Offchurch* (3 m. E.), with a 13th cent. church with Norman details and a Tudor manor house (*Offchurch Bury*); *Chesterton* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.), with a fine Perp. church (monuments of the Peyto family) and an imposing windmill, dubiously ascribed to Inigo Jones. A wider range takes in *Stratford-on-Avon*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W.; *Charlecote*, 7 m. S.W.; *Compton Wynyates*, 16 m. S.; *Edge Hill*, 12 m. S.; *Coventry*, 9 m. N.

FROM LEAMINGTON TO KENILWORTH ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; motor-bus every 15–20 min.). A 452 runs N., then N.W. Just beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Chesford Bridge* (Chesford Grange, RB. 25/6–42/), on the Avon, a road diverges on the right for *Ashow* and (2 m.) *Stoneleigh Abbey* (see below). In 1 m. more we reach *Castle End*, an outlying part of Kenilworth. The castle is about 1 m. N.W. (1.).

Kenilworth (Abbey), RB. 16/6–21/; *Queen & Castle*, RB. 16/6, P. 25/; *King's Arms*, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.; *Kenilworth Hall*, unlic.; *Rouncil Towers*, motel, on Warwick road) is a town of 10,738 inhab. with the scanty remains of an old priory (12th cent.) and a fine Norman door (inserted) in the tower of a much-restored church. Its widespread fame is mainly due to Sir Walter Scott's romance, the first design of which is said to have been made in 1815 in a room shown at the King's Arms. **Kenilworth Castle* (adm. 1/ daily, Sun. from 2), the stately bulk of which will hardly disappoint the visitor, is a magnificent feudal ruin in a charming setting.

It was founded, soon after 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer of England, and the keep was probably erected by his son. Henry II, John, and Henry III visited it and the outer wall was built in 1203–16. In 1238 the castle was granted to Simon de Montfort, and in 1266 it was taken from his son, Simon, by Henry III's forces after a siege of nine months. It possession then oscillated between the house of Lancaster and the Crown. John of Gaunt added the Strong Tower, the Banqueting Hall, and the southern rooms (1390 et seq.). From 1399 the castle continued to be a royal fortress until 1563, when Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He improved and enlarged the building and entertained his sovereign here in 1565, 1568, 1572, and 1575, the lavish pageants of the last year being those so

graphically described by Scott. In 1611 the castle reverted to the Crown. The process of destruction was begun by Col. Hawkesworth and the other Cromwellian officers to whom the pile was awarded in 1648. On the Restoration it passed into the hands of Lord Hyde, with whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, it remained until 1937, when it became national property.

Visitors enter the base-court or OUTER WARD by a gate on the N. side near *Leicester's Gatehouse* (1570; no adm.), the only part of the building still habitable. To the left are *Leicester's Stables*, and *Lunn's*, the *Water*, and *Mortimer's Towers*. On the other side are the main buildings enclosing the INNER COURT. To the right of the entrance to this is the so-called *Cæsar's Tower*, a massive Norman keep (1160-70), with walls 14 ft. thick. It had at least two floors. Adjoining this on the same side are the scanty remains of the *Kitchens*, beyond which is the *Strong Tower* (c. 1390), the 'Mervyn Tower' of Scott, with Amy Robsart's room. The W. side of the Inner Court is occupied by the late 14th cent. *Great Hall* (90 ft. x 45 ft.), with two fine oriels (one in the *Sainteowe Tower*) at its S. end. On the S. side of the court are the *White Hall*, or *Great Chamber*, and the *Second Chamber*, terminating John of Gaunt's work. In the S.E. angle are *Leicester's Buildings*, containing the rooms occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1575. *Henry VIII's Lodgings*, on the E. side, have practically disappeared. The *Garden* was on the N. side of the keep, and to the W. of it were the *Pleasance* and the *Swan Tower*, near which Scott places the encounter of Amy Robsart and the Queen—although Amy died in 1560, five years before Elizabeth's first visit. Between Mortimer's Tower and the *Gallery Tower* is a causeway, 150 yds. long, which served as a tilt-yard and also as a dam for the artificial mere which defended the S. and W. sides of the castle. This lake was drained by Hawkesworth in 1649.

About 3 m. E. of Kenilworth and 4½ m. N. of Leamington is *Stoneleigh Abbey* (Lord Leigh; open daily Apr.-Sept. 2.30-5.30, adm. 2/6), a palatial Italianate edifice, incorporating some Jacobean details, in a park famous for its huge oaks. Some Norman doorways (fine mouldings) of the original Cistercian monastery (1154) on the site still exist; also the old gatehouse and other 14th cent. remains. The house contains some good pictures and fine oak wainscoting. The church of *Stoneleigh* has a Norman font and many Leigh monuments.

B. Warwick

WARWICK, an ancient county town (15,350 inhab.), is situated on a rocky hill on the N. side of the Avon. Probably of British origin and possibly a Roman settlement, its history practically begins in 915 with the erection of Ethelfleda's castle. The best general view of the town, which contains many old houses, is obtained in approaching by the lower road from Leamington.

Railway Station (Rfmts.), Coventry Rd. *Milverton* station, for Coventry and Rugby, is 1½ m. E. on the Leamington road.

Hotels. *Warwick Arms*, T.H., High St., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Lord Leicester*, Jury St., with garden, RB. 21/; *Crown*, near the station, RB. 16/6; *Woolpack*, Market Sq., RB.

17/6; *Tudor House*, unlic., West St., RB. 16/6, P. 6½ gs.; *Wheatshaf*, West St.; *Old Bowling Green*, *Bowling Green St.*, simple.

Motor-Buses from Market Sq. to all destinations.

Racecourse (with golf links) W. of the town; meetings in Feb., Apr., Sept., Nov. — **BOATS** on the Avon.

The Coventry road and the Leamington road meet below the town to the E. Here, on the left, is the house known as *Sr. John's*, a picturesque 17th cent. erection on an older foundation; and higher up, on the right, is the house where W. S. Landor (d. 1864) was born in 1775. *Smith St.*, leading up to the *East Gate* (a relic of the old wall), is prolonged by *Jury St.*

In Castle St. (L.) is the 16th cent. house of Thomas Oken (d. 1573), now the *Doll Museum*, containing the Joy Robinson collection of dolls and toys (adm. 1/-; 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5).

Church St. leads to the right to the collegiate church of St. Mary, the tower, nave, transepts, and aisles of which were rebuilt after a fire in 1694 by Sir William Wilson, with an interesting mixture of Gothic and Renaissance features. The tower (174 ft. high) may be ascended on application (view; 6d.).

A cenotaph at the W. entrance is in honour of men of the Royal Warwickshire Regt. who fell in 1914-18; the regimental chapel, with good modern glass, is in the N. transept. The lofty chancel (1394) has a noteworthy vault. In the centre is a *Tomb with recumbent effigies of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), the founder of the choir, and his countess—a work that need not fear comparison with contemporary Italian sculpture. In front of the altar is a brass to Cecilia Puckering (d. 1636), with an anagram on her name. To the N. of the choir is the former chapter house, containing the ponderous tomb of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who was assassinated in 1628. In the Norman crypt (adm. on application) is an old ducking-stool.

To the S. of the choir is the *Beauchamp Chapel (adm. 6d.), a wonderful example of the florid Perp. style of its period (1443-64). The Bear and the Ragged Staff, the cognisance of the Warwicks, are much in evidence in the decoration. Outside the entrance (r.) is the brass of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1401), who built the chancel, and of his wife. In the centre is the tomb of the founder, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1439), with a brass effigy surmounted by a herse of rare design. By the N. wall is the gorgeously painted monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (d. 1588), and his wife Lettice (d. 1634). By the S. wall is the tomb of Robert Dudley (d. 1584), his infant son. To the S.W. of the founder's tomb is the altar-tomb of Ambrose Dudley, 'the good Earl of Warwick' (d. 1590). The windows contain contemporary glass and the stalls date from 1449, while over the W. door is a painted Last Judgment of 1678 (damaged in the fire). Between the chapel and the chancel is the so-called Little Chantry, with rich fan-vaulting and niches and a curious wooden piscina.

In the market-place, a little W. of St. Mary's, are the old *Market Hall* (c. 1670), which contains the *County Museum* (free; closed Fri.). The *Shire Hall* (1754) and *County Offices* are in Northgate St., N. of the church.

Returning to the main thoroughfare, we follow the High St., which ends at the *West Gate* (12th cent.; tower 16th cent.). To the right is ***LORD LEYCESTER'S HOSPITAL**, a fine example of domestic architecture (late 14th cent.), the buildings of three religious guilds converted by the Earl of Leicester in 1571 into an asylum for 12 poor brethren (open 9-7 or dusk; adm. 6d.). It is most picturesque from the court.

Among the features of interest in the interior are the Spanish chestnut beams of the lower hall, the kitchen or common room, part of a curtain said to have been worked by Amy Robeart, and a 'Saxon' chair, and one in which James I sat in 1617. The upper hall is divided into 'quarters.' The brethren, who are old soldiers and wear a black gown on state occasions, still retain the original silver badges of 1571. The chapel (1383, restored 1863), in which they attend daily service, is built over the West Gate.

To reach ***Warwick Castle**, which stands on the S. side of the town, overlooking the Avon, we return to the East Gate and follow Castle Hill, to the right. It is shown to visitors from 10 or 10.30 to 4 or 5.30 on weekdays; tickets (2/6) are obtained at the shop opposite the lodge. The castle may be said to represent the transition period, when the formidable but dreary strongholds of early times were gradually being replaced by the

more domestic type of fortified house. The exterior is a noble example of 14th cent. fortification, whilst the interior is a magnificent mansion of the 17-18th century.

It seems reasonably certain that Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, erected a fortress of some kind here about 915, though the mound to the W. of the castle is probably a Norman motte. The fortress was strengthened by Earl Turchil at the behest of William the Conqueror. The outer walls were rebuilt and strong towers and gateways erected in the 14th century. Large sums were expended by Fulke Greville (early 17th cent.) in repairing it and making it "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." During the Civil War it was regarded as of great importance, and in 1642 it made a successful defence against the Royalists. Extensive restorations were made after a disastrous fire in 1871.

From the *Porter's Lodge* (1800) a winding approach, cut in the solid rock for over 100 yds., leads to the *Outer Court* and the *Double Gateway* (portcullis) between the massive *Cæsar's Tower* (l.; 106 ft.) and *Guy's Tower* (r.; 93 ft., though apparently the higher). In the well-turfed **Inner Court*, the *Bear* and *Clarence Towers* are on the right, a castle-mound (see above) in front, and the domestic buildings on the left. The entrance to the State Apartments is near the farther end of the left-hand range. Visitors are conducted in parties.

The Great Hall is the largest of the series of communicating rooms overlooking the river (over 330 ft. in total length; views). It contains a good collection of arms and armour, including a helmet worn by Cromwell, the armour of Lord Brooke (killed at Lichfield in 1643), and a huge camp-kettle used by Warwick the Kingmaker. The other rooms shown (mostly decorated in 1770-90) contain interesting paintings, sculpture, furniture, china, and curiosities. Among the paintings are many portraits by Rubens (Loyola), Van Dyck (Charles I, Strafford, and Prince Rupert), Holbein, and Lely; and Frances, Countess of Warwick, by Carolus-Duran. Other noteworthy objects are a clock of Marie Antoinette in the Boudoir, the chimney-piece of the Cedar Drawing Room, the Venetian inlaid table in the Gilt Drawing Room, and portraits of Sibylla of Cleves, by Lucas Cranach, and Elizabeth of Bohemia, by Gaspard de Crayer. The Armoury Passage contains a fine collection of armour. In the *Gardens*, beyond the opposite side of the Inner Court, is a greenhouse containing the **Warwick Vase* (5½ ft. high), found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli and believed to be a Roman work of Hadrian's time. — The extensive and attractive *Park*, through which the Avon runs, possesses many fine trees.

From the castle gate Mill St., with some of the most attractive old houses, descends to the Avon, affording a view of the castle and of the broken 14th cent. bridge. — The main Banbury road leads to the stone bridge (1790; view), 105 ft. in span, on the left of which is the pleasant *St. Nicholas's Park* (rfmts.).

Warwick School for boys, now in new buildings at Myton, E. of the town, claims a continuous existence since 1100.

Warwick may naturally be made the starting-point for the excursions mentioned under Leamington (see above).

The road to (4½ m.) *Kenilworth* (and Coventry) leads N. to (1½ m.) *Guy's Cliffe*, the romantic site, above a pool of the Avon, of a 15th cent. chantry. Here, says legend, Guy, Earl of Warwick, lived the life of a hermit after slaying the Dun Cow and the giant Colbrand and performing heroic deeds in the Holy Land. Near by is the picturesque '*Saxon Mill*,' often painted by David Cox and others. — To the left, a little farther on, rises *Blacklow Hill*, with a monument marking the spot where Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II, was beheaded in 1312 by "barons lawless as himself." — 2½ m. *Leek Wootton*. We join the route from Leamington at (3½ m.) *Castle End*.

FROM WARWICK TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON the direct distance by ROAD (A 46) is 8 m., but the most interesting route is 1½-2 m. longer. This route, beginning at the West Gate, at first follows the right bank of the Avon, and keeps to the left at (1½ m.) *Longbridge*. At (3 m.) *Barford* (Glebe, R.B. 21/,

P. 10 ga.) we cross to the left bank of the Avon. — 4 m. *Wah* rebuilt church and an old hexagonal dovecote. At (4½ m.) the fo the right. — 5½ m. *Charlecote* has a rebuilt church, incorporate the old Lucy Chapel, with three handsome monuments of me. Lucy family (17th cent.). The road now skirts the E. and S. sides of *Park* (N.T.), containing the noble Elizabethan mansion (1558; of the Lucys (fine gatehouse; good pictures and furniture; Sh relics; adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept. daily, except Fri., 11.15-5.45; rfm.). The tradition that the youthful Shakespeare was arrested for killing deer in Charlecote Park and brought before Sir Thomas Lucy (caricatured in 'Justice Shallow') is accepted as credible by Sir Sidney Lee. Most of the buses make the pleasant detour to *Wellesbourne Hastings* (King's Head, P. 8 ga.), 1 m. S.E. of Charlecote. — 7½ m. *Alveston*, a pretty village on the Avon, to the right. — 8½ m. *Tiddington*, with picturesque cottages. — 9½ m. *Stratford-on-Avon*, see below.

From Warwick to Birmingham and to London, see Rte. 34A.

C. Stratford-on-Avon

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a prosperous market town (14,980 inhab.) of great antiquity, is pleasantly situated, mainly on the right (W.) bank of the Avon. It owes its present prosperity largely to the fact that Shakespeare was born here in 1564. Prior to 1769, when Garrick held the first Jubilee, little interest seems to have been taken in the town on this account, but now it "stands in the position of an ancient shrine, drawing a pilgrimage of modern origin." Over 200,000 travellers visit the birth-house every year. The wide streets contain many picturesque houses. Stratford still retains its ancient 'mop' or fair (Oct. 12th).

Hotels (lower charges in winter). *Shakespeare* (a; D 3), T.H., with rooms named after Shakespeare's plays, RB. 35/; *Welcombe*, 1 m. N., off the Warwick road, with fine grounds, RB. 65/, P. 30 ga.; *Red Horse* (b; C 3), 'Washington Irving's Hotel', *Falcon* (d; D 2), RB. 25/6, at both; *White Swan* (e; C 2), T.H., RB. 21/; *Swan's Nest* (k; D 4), RB. 25/, P. 15 ga. *William & Mary* (n; E 2). — *Unic.*: *Arden* (f; D 3), RB. 28/, P. 12 ga.; *Avonside* (g; F 3); *Alveston Manor*, just beyond Clopton Br., RB. 30/, P. 15 ga.; *Haytor*, Avenue Rd. (B 3), RB. 25/, P. 12½ ga.; *Riverside*, Waterside, RB. 19/, P. 9 ga.; *Wayside*, Warwick Rd., RB 17/6; and many others. — Innumerable

Private Hotels, Guest Houses, and Cafés.

Restaurants, Mulberry Tree, Bridge St.; and at the *Festival Theatre*.

Post Office (D 3), Sheep St. — *INFORMATION CENTRE*, 20 Chapel St. (next New Place). — *BRITISH COUNCIL CENTRE*, Hall's Croft, Old Town.

Motor-Buses from Bridgefoot to *Warwick*, *Shipston-on-Stour*, *Birmingham*, *Leamington*, *Kenilworth*, *Coventry*, *Evesham*, etc. — *PLEASURE BOATS* may be hired at the *Bancroft Gardens* (D 4).

Golf Course, Tiddington Rd. (off Banbury Rd.). — *SWIMMING POOL* (river), Warwick Rd. (beyond B 4).

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE TRUST administers the following five properties: the Birthplace, *Anne Hathaway's Cottage*, *Hall's Croft*, *New Place*, and *Mary Arden's House*, for which an inclusive ticket may be obtained (4/6). Separate, adm. to each 1/6; children under 17, 6d. Opening hours: Apr.-Oct., weekdays 9-6 or 7, Sun. 2-6; Nov.-Mar. weekdays only, 9-12.45, 2-4.

John Shakespeare, the son of Richard Shakespeare, a small farmer at *Snitterfield* (3½ m. N.) and father of the poet, settled in Stratford c. 1551. According to varying accounts he was a glover, a woolstapler, a butcher, and a corn merchant, carrying on business in Henley St. In 1557 he married *Mary*, youngest daughter of *Robert Arden*, a substantial yeoman of *Wilmcote* (3 m. N.W.). In 1565 he became an Alderman, in 1568 High Bailiff.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, his third child and eldest son, was born on April 23rd, 1564. Shakespeare is believed to have learned his "small Latin and less Greek" at the Grammar School between 1571 and 1577, and he seems to have married Anne Hathaway in 1582. There were three children of this union, Susanna (b. 1583) and the twins Hamnet and Judith (b. 1585). Shakespeare went to London soon after his marriage. The exact date of his return is not known but it is probable that he attended Hamnet's funeral in 1596. Thenceforward his relations with his native town were uninterrupted, and he was formally described as 'of Stratford-on-Avon, gentleman.' He bought New Place in 1597, and in later days acquired considerable property in and near the town. He retired to live at Stratford in 1611, and died there on April 23rd, 1616. His wife survived him seven and a half years. Both his daughters married, but Susanna's (Mrs. Hall's) only child (first Mrs. Nash and afterwards Lady Bernard) died childless, and the three children of Judith (Mrs. Thomas Quiney) all predeceased their mother.

***Shakespeare's Birthplace** (C 3; adm. see above) consists of two tenements now forming a detached half-timbered building on the N. side of Henley St., near the centre of the town. In 1847 this double house was purchased by public subscription as a national memorial of the poet and was vested in trustees. The W. part of the building is furnished in the manner of a family home of Shakespeare's day, while the E. part is presented as a museum and contains a unique collection of books, manuscripts, pictures and objects illustrative of the life, times, and works of the poet.

Shakespeare inherited the double house on the death of his father, but left it to the occupation of his mother and sister. On the death of the latter in 1646 it passed to Mrs. Hall (see above). Lady Bernard (see above) bequeathed it to Thomas Hart, grand-nephew of the poet, and it remained with his family till 1806. The W. house was at one time used as a butcher's shop, and the E. house was long an inn ('Maiden Head,' then 'Swan & Maiden Head').

The door of the W. house or birthplace opens into the living-room and at the back are the kitchen and two other smaller rooms. An oak staircase ascends to the *Birth Room*. Scratched on the window-panes are the signatures of Scott, Carlyle, Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry. — The **Garden*, at the back, contains flowers, shrubs, and trees mentioned in the plays.

The two coeval houses to the S. of the birthplace, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1903, now serve as the office and library of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.

Henley St. ends, on the S.E., at *High Street* (C, D 3), where, at the corner of Bridge St. (l.), stands the *Quiney House*, long occupied by Judith Shakespeare with her vintner-husband Thomas Quiney and now a tea-shop with a 'crypt café' in the alleged old Town Jail. On the other side of the street (farther on) is *Harvard House* (9-1, 2-5.15, adm. 1/-; members of Harvard Univ. free), a half-timbered edifice of 1596, so called as the early home of Katharine Rogers, who married Robert Harvard and became the mother of the founder of Harvard University. It was restored under the supervision of Marie Corelli, the novelist (d. 1924), and presented to the University in 1909, to serve as a rendezvous for American visitors. *Tudor House* (r.), at the corner of Ely St., is a pretty half-timbered dwelling (judiciously restored).

High St. is continued by Chapel St., at the corner of which (l.) is the *Town Hall* (D 3; 1767). The statue of Shakespeare on

the N. front was presented by Garrick in 1769. — At the end of Chapel St., also to the left, is the *New Place Estate* (D 3), which includes the vacant site of Shakespeare's *New Place* and its garden and Nash's House (tablet on wall).

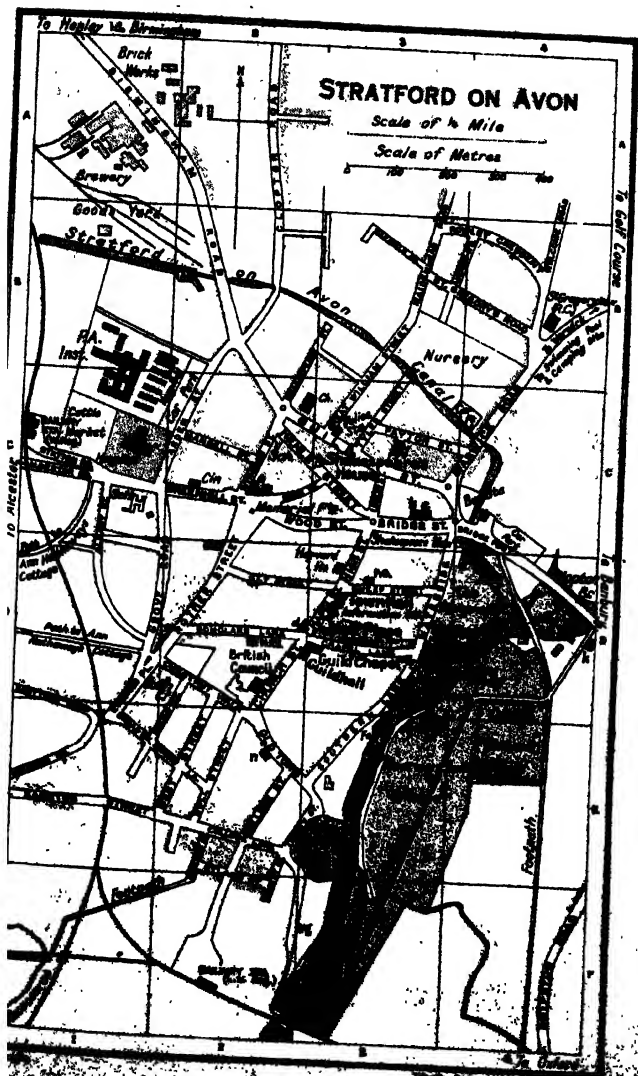
The original *New Place*, the largest house in Stratford, was built by Sir Hugh Clopton, c. 1483. Shakespeare bought it in 1597, and here he died. In 1756 it came into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who tore it down in 1759 on account of a quarrel about assessment, thereafter leaving the town "amidst the rages and curses of the inhabitants." — Nash's House, next door, inherited by Shakespeare's granddaughter from Thomas Nash, her first husband, belongs to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust (adm. p. 280). In this house furniture and other exhibits depict the background of Shakespeare's England, together with certain aspects of local history, including the Garrick Jubilee of 1769. Through Nash's House we obtain access to the site of *New Place*, containing the foundations of Shakespeare's house, in the rear of which is the Elizabethan Knot Garden. The **Poet's Great Garden* (entr. in Chapel Lane) is open to the public; in the central lawn is a mulberry tree grown from a slip of a tree planted by Shakespeare and cut down by the irascible Gastrell in 1758.

Opposite *New Place*, at the corner of Chapel Lane and Church St., is the *Guild Chapel* (D 3), with a nave rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton (1495), and a wall-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1500) on the arch above the late 13th cent. chancel. Adjoining this, in Church St., is the *Guildhall* (D 2, 3), a half-timbered edifice, built in 1416-18 for the Holy Cross Guild to replace an earlier hall. It is usually assumed that the poet's interest in the drama may have been first aroused by the performances of strolling players here. It is now occupied by the *Grammar School* in which Shakespeare was educated (adm. in the Easter and Summer holidays 9-12.30, 2-4.30; 1/).

Flight-Lieut. Warneford, V.C. (d. 1915), the first airman to destroy a zeppelin (at Bruges; June, 1915), was a pupil of the school. — The adjoining *Almshouses* were originally maintained by the Guild. Farther on, the 18th cent. *Mason Croft* is now the Shakespeare Institute of Birmingham University.

From the end of Church St. we follow Old Town (E 2) to the left, passing (L) *Hall's Croft* (adm. p. 280), a fine Tudor town house, with spacious garden, which belonged to Shakespeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall. It contains a collection of Tudor and Jacobean furniture. Part of the house is used as a Festival Club, which is open to visitors. Near the end of this road, amid lime-trees on the bank of the Avon, is **Holy Trinity Church* (E 3; adm. 6d.), a cruciform edifice with 13th cent. tower and transepts, and early 14th cent. nave and aisles. The chancel and the clerestory of the nave were rebuilt in the late 15th cent., when the porch was added. The spire was erected in 1763 in place of a wooden one.

The interior is imposing and contains many monuments that deserve more attention than the Shakespearian pilgrim is usually willing to divert from the GRAVE OF SHAKESPEARE, who lies on the N. side of the chancel, covered by a slab with a doggerel inscription popularly ascribed to the poet himself. On the wall is his monument, consisting of a bust under an arch with two Corinthian columns of black marble, supporting a cornice and entablature. The monument, the colouring of which has been reproduced, was executed, soon after Shakespeare's death, by Garret (Gerard) Johnson of Southwark. The



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL

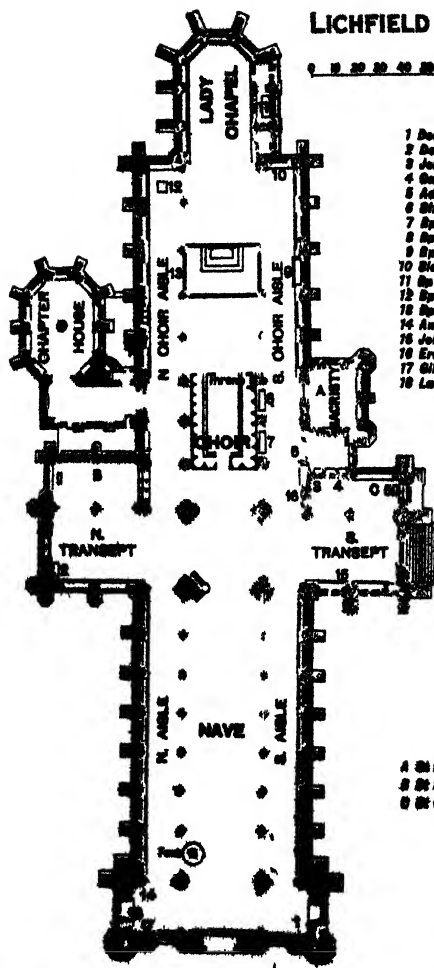
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet

MONUMENTS

- 1 Dean Addelee
- 2 Dean Heywood
- 3 Johnson
- 4 Garrick
- 5 Adam Sir Wm Parker
- 6 Sir John Stanley
- 7 Bp Walter de Langton
- 8 Bp Hugh de Pateshull
- 9 Bp Huchet
- 10 Sleeping Children
- 11 Bp Selwyn
- 12 Bp Ryder
- 13 Bp Lonsdale
- 14 Anna Seward
- 15 John Bunke
- 16 Erasmus Darwin
- 17 Gilbert Walmesley
- 18 Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu

CHAPELS

- A St Peter's (above)
- B St Stephen's
- C St Michael's (War Monk.)



bust has little merit as a work of art and probably not much more as a portrait. The author of the epitaph is unknown. "Whatever their defects of style, the lines presented Shakespeare to his fellow-townsmen as the greatest man of letters of his time" (Lee). The adjacent window, representing the Seven Ages of Man, was erected by American admirers (1885). Close to the poet's grave are those of his wife, his daughter Susanna ("witty above her sexe") with her husband ("renowned in the healing art"), and Thomas Nash, first husband of her daughter. [Judith Shakespeare was buried in the churchyard, without a stone; the exact spot of Hamnet's grave is unknown; Lady Bernard is buried at Abington, p. 338.] The chancel contains also the tombs of its builder, Dean Balsall (d. 1491), and of Shakespeare's friend John Combe (d. 1614). — In the S. transept is another American window (1896), and a quaint triglot epitaph to a 17th cent. woollen-draper; also a memorial tablet, by Frampton, to actors who fell in 1914-18, with verses by Kipling. The *Clopton Chapel* (formerly the Lady Chapel), at the E. end of the N. aisle, contains monuments of the Cloptons. At the W. end of the N. aisle are the font in which Shakespeare was christened, and a case with the registers showing the entries of his baptism and burial.

Likewise on the Avon, fully $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the church, is the **Shakespeare Memorial** (D 3, 4). The original THEATRE (1877-79), where Sir Frank Benson produced all Shakespeare's plays except 'Titus Andronicus,' was burned down in 1926 and was replaced by a more dignified building, by Elizabeth Scott, opened in 1932. It includes a pleasantly decorated *Restaurant*, with terrace overlooking the Avon. Festival performances are given here from April to October. 'Titus Andronicus' was produced in 1955, thus completing the canon of the works.

The *Library* (adm. to students only weekdays 10-5, Sat. 10-12.30), which escaped the fire, contains Shakespeariana (10,000 vols.). — Upstairs is the *Picture Gallery & Museum* (10-1, 2-6, Sun. Apr.-Nov. only, 2-6; adm. 1/6), containing Shakespearian portraits and paintings. Authorities differ as to whether the 'Flower Portrait' of Shakespeare, hung here, was the model for the Droeshout engraving in the First Folio or was painted from it. Here, too, are Shakespeare's gloves, and a collection of relics of famous actors and actresses, including David Garrick, Sarah Siddons, Frank Benson, and Ellen Terry; paintings illustrating scenes from Shakespeare's plays; and portraits of actors associated with the Memorial Theatre. In the *Bancroft Gardens*, to the N. is a monument to Shakespeare, by Lord Ronald Gower.

Above the Memorial the Avon is crossed (D 4) by the "sumptuous new bridge and large of stone" erected by Sir Hugh Clopton (view of town) and recently widened. The adjacent footbridge of 1823 is the only remaining relic of a horse tramway that once linked Stratford with Moreton-in-Marsh. — *Bridge Street* (C 3) leads W. into the town, passing (r.) the *Red Horse Hotel*, where 'Geoffrey Crayon's Throne and Sceptre' are still preserved in the room in which Washington Irving wrote his account of Stratford. Bridge St. is continued by Wood St. The *White Swan Hotel* here contains a curious wall-painting (c. 1560) of the Story of Tobias.

About 1 m. W. of Stratford (beyond D 1), and reached by a pleasant footpath across the fields, is Shottery, the birthplace of Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife. *Anne Hathaway's Cottage* (adm. p. 280), a picturesque half-timbered Elizabethan farmhouse with a thatched roof, remains in its original state and contains original Hathaway furniture and relics, including a fine Elizabethan bedstead. The old-fashioned garden is attractive. From Shottery a lane leads N.W., crossing the Alcester road, to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more) Wilmscote

(*Swan*, RB. 15/, P. 6½ gs.) with *Mary Arden's House* (adm. p. 180), the half-timbered Tudor farmstead where Shakespeare's mother was born. It contains Elizabethan farmhouse furniture and its barns accommodate a museum of farming implements and Warwickshire by-gones. The stone dovecote is attractive.

The ENVIRONS of Stratford are, of course, packed with interest for the lover of Shakespeare. Thus the enthusiast might arrange a trip of about 20 m. to take in the 'Eight Shakespearian Villages' mentioned in the following lines (ascribed to Shakespeare) and exercise his ingenuity in determining the fitness of the epithets:—

"Piping Peabworth, Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillborough, Hungry Grafton,
Dodging Exhall, Papist Wixford,
Beggarly Broom, and Drunken Bidford."

It was in the Falcon Inn at *Bidford* (still extant, though no longer an inn) that Shakespeare is reported to have taken part in the carouse that prompted the verse, and about 1 m. W. of it is shown the crabtree (or its successor) under which he slept off its effects. A Saxon cemetery (5-6th cent.) discovered here in 1924 has yielded many important finds. *Temple Grafton* is one of the three claimants to be the scene of Shakespeare's wedding. *Wixford* has an interesting church with Norman details. Conveniently included in this drive are *Luddington* (2 m. S.W. of Shotton), the most generally accepted scene of the poet's marriage; *Welford*, a charming village, which has not been without a maypole for centuries; and *Abbot's Salford* (2 m. S.W. of Bidford), with the picturesque old mansion of *Salford Hall* (1602). — The visit to *Charlecote* (p. 280), 4 m. E., is more imperative. — *Snitterfield*, the home of Shakespeare's father, is 3½ m. N. *Clopton House* (adm. daily 10-6, 2/6), long the manor house of the Cloptons, is 1 m. N. Just to the E. of this is *Welcombe* (where Shakespeare's friend and legatee, Anthony Nash, had property), with its lofty obelisk (120 ft.) to Mark Philips (d. 1873), builder of *Welcombe House*. — *Clifford Chambers*, 1½ m. to the S., has an old church (with a wonderful chalice and paten of c. 1495) and a quaint half-timbered vicarage. Michael Drayton (1563-1631) was a frequent visitor at the 16th cent. manor house ("the Muse's quiet port"; burned down in 1918). — *Alcester* (*Swan*, RB. 15/6), a little old town of Roman origin (Alauna), 8 m. W. of Stratford, has a 17th cent. town hall. *Coughton Court* (N.T.; adm. 2/6, Apr.-Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2-6), 2 m. N., is the early 16th cent. house of the Throckmortons, and contains many Jacobite relics.

From Stratford to *Birmingham* or *Bristol*, see Rte. 37A; to *Banbury*, see p. 263; to *Oxford* and *London*, see p. 275; to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see p. 279.

37. FROM BRISTOL TO BIRMINGHAM

A. Via Stratford-on-Avon

ROAD, 98 m. From Bristol to (34½ m.) Gloucester, see Rte. 19; thence to (43½ m.) Cheltenham, see Rte. 30. Thence A 46 via (59 m.) Broadway to (74 m.) Stratford-on-Avon, and A 34 thence to (98 m.) Birmingham.

An alternative route from Cheltenham follows A 435 via (4 m.) *Bishop's Cleeve*, with an interesting 12th cent. church; (16 m.) *Evesham* (Rte. 33); and (25½ m.) *Alcester*, 20 m. S. of Birmingham.

RAILWAY 99 m. in 3 hrs. via Cheltenham. Principal Stations: 38 m. Gloucester (Eastgate). — 44½ m. Cheltenham (Malvern Rd.). — 53½ m. *Winchcombe*. — 60½ m. Broadway. — 74 m. Stratford-on-Avon. — 82 m. *Henley-in-Arden*. — 99 m. Birmingham (Snow Hill). One through train daily by this route (*The Cornishman*) from the S.W. coast to Wolverhampton.

From Bristol to Gloucester and (43½ m.) Cheltenham, see Rtes. 19, 30. — Leaving Cheltenham A 46 climbs the side of Cleeve Hill (p. 219) and descends to (50½ m.) *Winchcombe* (*George*, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.), an old-fashioned market town (2800 inhab.) with a fine late-Perp. church (freely restored).

Hailes Abbey (9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2; adm. 6d.), a Cistercian ruin (1246), 2 m. N.E., was once famous for its relic of the Holy Blood, and was the burial place of its founder Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans (1209-72), and of his son Henry (murdered at Viterbo in 1271). *Postlip Hall* (2 m. S.W.) is an Elizabethan manor house with a Norman chapel. Henry VIII's widow, Catherine Parr (1512-48), who married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is buried in the chapel adjoining *Sudeley Castle* (1 m. S.E.; adm. 2/6; 2-5.30, summer BH. weekends; at various other times on application). The castle, dismantled in 1644, was restored in the 19th cent.; it contains relics of Catherine Parr and interesting pictures and furniture.

We skirt the Cotswolds, crossing the Oxford-Worcester road at (59 m.) *Broadway* (Rte. 33), and the Roman Icknield Street at (62½ m.) *Weston-sub-Edge*. — 65½ m. *Mickleton* (Three Ways, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) is a pretty village at the N. verge of the Cotswold country. — Beyond (72½ m.) *Clifford Chambers* we cross the Stour and the Avon. — 74 m. *Stratford-on-Avon* (Rte. 36). — 82 m. *Henley-in-Arden* (Blue Bell, RB. 19/6), a quaint little town in the *Forest of Arden*, has a Perp. church, an old Guildhall (now in private occupation), and a 13th cent. market-cross. — 87 m. *Hockley Heath*. *Lapworth*, 1½ m. S.E., has a church with some very early details (possibly Saxon); *Packwood House*, 2 m. E., is a half-timbered mansion (partly 15th cent.), with furniture and tapestry, and a 17th cent. yew-garden (open Sun. 3-5 or 7, Wed., Sat., & BH., 2-5 or 7; also Thurs. Apr.-Sept.; adm. 2/6, gardens only 1/). — We traverse the suburbs of Hall Green and Sparkbrook. — 98 m. *Birmingham* (Rte. 35).

B. VIâ Worcester

ROAD (A 38), 85½ m. — To (34 m.) *Gloucester*, see Rte. 19. — 45 m. *Tewkesbury*. — 59½ m. *Worcester*. — 66½ m. *Droitwich*. — 72½ m. *Bromsgrove*. — 85½ m. *Birmingham*. — MOTOR-COACH in 5 hrs.

RAILWAY, 88½ m. in c. 2½ hrs. Few through trains stop between Cheltenham and Birmingham. Principal Stations: 37 m. *Gloucester*. — 43½ m. *Cheltenham* (Lansdown). — 50½ m. *Ashchurch*, junction for *Tewkesbury* (1½ m.) and for *Evesham* (11 m.). — 52½ m. *Bredon*. — 62½ m. *Worcester* (Shrub Hill). — 68½ m. *Droitwich*. — 74½ m. *Bromsgrove*. — 78½ m. *Barnt Green*. — 88½ m. *Birmingham* (New St.).

From *Bristol* to (34 m.) *Gloucester*, see Rte. 19. A 38 leads nearly due N. and at 42½ m. leaves on the left the road to *Deerhurst* (see below).

45 m. **TEWKESBURY** (*Royal Hop Pole*, RB. 19/6-22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Swan*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Bell*, RB. 21/; *Tudor House*, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), an ancient borough (5292 inhab.; the Roman *Etocessa*) on the Warwickshire Avon, close to its confluence with the Severn, contains one of the most magnificent Norman churches in England and many interesting 16-17th cent. houses (e.g. the *Wheatsheaf Inn*, in High St.). Steamers ply on the Severn and Avon, and there is good boating on both.

Shakespeare refers to 'Tewkesbury mustard' (*Henry IV*, Part II, II. 4). The battle of *Tewkesbury* (comp. below) was fought in 1471 in the 'Bloody Meadow,' ½ m. S. of the town. *Tewkesbury* is the 'Nortonbury' of Mrs.

Craik's 'John Halifax, Gentleman' (the Bell is the house of Abel Fletcher, the tanner), and Mr. Pickwick once dined at the Hop Pole with Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen. The Abbey Mill, likewise associated with Fletcher, is now a restaurant.

The famous ***Abbey Church** (adm. to tower 6d.), the successor of a Benedictine abbey founded in 715, was begun in 1087 by Sir Robert Fitzhamon (choir completed in 1123, nave and tower c. 1150); and, though neglect and frequent restoration have affected both exterior and interior, it is substantially as it was when reconsecrated after the battle of Tewkesbury. Internally it is 315 ft. long, 71 ft. wide, 122 ft. wide across the transepts, and 58½ ft. high. The ***Central Tower** (148 ft.; pinnacles added in 1660; restored 1936) is in colour, proportion, and arcading quite perfect. The rather later **North Porch** (impressive in its plainness), the unique **West Front**, with its grand recessed arch, and the romantic cluster of **Choir Chapels**, added in 1330–50, are contrasting beauties of the exterior. The interior has an even more varied range of architectural beauty. The great pillars of the ***Nave**, though they dwarf the triforium and the later clerestory and vaulting (Dec.), justify their predominance by their grandeur. The vigorously carved bosses of the roof (regilt and coloured by Gambier Parry) should be noted. The tower vaulting has shields and dependent ornaments (some modern) representing the 'glorious sun of York,' triumphant over the Lancastrians in the 'Bloody Meadow' of Tewkesbury. A brass in the pavement beneath marks the traditional grave of the young Lancastrian Prince of Wales, slain in the battle or after. In the S. transept is the Madonna del Passeggio, an original painting by Raphael, once in the possession of Madame de Pompadour. The **Transepts** are Norman, with 14th cent. windows. The beautiful S. arm has an apsidal chapel with an upper chamber, and contains a memorial tablet to Mrs. Craik (1826–87). The choir is surrounded by an **Ambulatory** with a sequence of chapels, including the elegant E.E. **St. Margaret's Chapel** (with the tomb of Sir Guy de Brienne, 1390) and **St. Edmund's Chapel**, with its appropriate bosses and the 15th cent. Wakeman Cenotaph. Behind the high altar is the Clarence vault, where the murdered Duke of Clarence and his wife were buried in 1478. The truncated Norman pillars of the **Choir** support pointed arches and a lofty superstructure with a richly groined and bossed roof (14th cent.). The brasses, the monuments, and the 14th cent. ***Windows** of the choir commemorate the Fitzhamons, De Clares, Despensers, Beauchamps, and other lords of Tewkesbury in its great days. Finest of all is the exquisite ***Beauchamp Chantry** (1422), after which rank the adjacent **Founder's Chantry** (Fitzhamon; 1397), the **Despenser Monument** ('Hugo Tertius'; exquisite canopy; c. 1349), the tomb of Hugh le Despenser (1326) and the **Trinity Chapel** (1378), with its early fan-tracery and the unique kneeling figure

of Edward le Despenser. — To the S. of the church is a *Cloister Walk*, with a fine 15th cent. doorway. The *Abbey House* (near the W. front) and the *Abbey Gate House* (W. of it) are the only remains of the monastic buildings.

Deerhurst, with its two pre-Norman buildings, lies S. of Tewkesbury and may be reached thence by road (4 m.), or by a field-path (2½ m.). The **Church of St. Mary* (adm. 6d.) belonged to a Saxon monastery with documentary history from 804. The lower half of the tower is of Saxon masonry, and Saxon herring-bone work is visible in many parts of the exterior. The nave, with its E.E. arcades, incorporates the original choir (20 ft. long), the Saxon apse of which, not rebuilt after a 15th cent. fire, can be easily traced from without. In the E. wall of the tower is a curious two-light triangular-headed window, and below are a triangular opening (like others in the N. and S. walls) and a blocked door once leading to a W. gallery. A unique feature of the 15th cent. brass of Sir John and Lady Cassey, in the N. choir aisle, is the named figure of their dog 'Terri.' The ancient *Font has spiral ornamentation, probably earlier than the 9th century. About 200 yards away, across the road and attached to a fine half-timbered house, is the so-called **Odda's Chapel*, dating, according to an inscription stone now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, from 1056. It was a memorial chapel for Odda's brother Ælfric.

Bredon, 3 m. N.E. of Tewkesbury, has a fine Norman and Dec. church and a large tithe-barn (14th cent.; N.T.; adm. Tues. & Fri. 2-5). Above it is the rounded Bredon Hill (961 ft.; *View), celebrated in song by A. E. Housman. The 16th cent. manor house of *Bredons Norton*, 1½ m. N., is shown to visitors by courtesy of the owner; while on the N.E. flank of the hill is *Elmley Castle*, with an interesting church containing the sumptuous tomb of the 1st Earl of Coventry (d. 1699), by Wm. Stanton.

At *Stoke Orchard*, where the church is adorned with wall-paintings of the 13-18th cent., is the research station of the National Coal Board. It lies c. 4 m. S.E. of Tewkesbury viâ (2½ m.) *Tredington*, with its little Norman church.

Our road ascends the Severn valley. At 51 m., about 1 m. left beyond the river, is *Upton-on-Severn* (White Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Star, RB. 17/6; Pool Guest House, simple, RB. 13/6), the scene of an adventure of Tom Jones. — 53 m. *Severn Stoke* is 2½ m. S.W. of *Pirton*, where the church has a 'maggie' tower.

59½ m. **WORCESTER** (59,700 inhab.), an episcopal city and county town, lies mainly on the left bank of the smoothly flowing Severn. At the time of Henry VIII "no towne of England made so many cloathes yearly as this town"; but its cloth trade has now given place to the manufacture of porcelain, sauce, gloves, and other wares. Seagoing vessels ascend the Severn as far as Worcester Bridge.

Railway Stations. *Shrub Hill* (A, B 6; Rfmts.). *Foregate Street* (A 4). Both stations are used by main-line services and inquiry should be made on the spot.

Hotels. Star (a; B 3), Foregate St., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 12-15 gs.; Crown (d; B 4), Broad St., RB. 20/, P. 9½ gs.; *Loch Ryan*, 119 Sidbury (beyond D 4) unlic., with garden, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; Great Western (e; B 5), RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; Hop Market (c; B 4), RB.

18/6, P. 10 gs. these two commercial; Old Talbot (f; D 4), a quaint old house, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.

Post Office (A 4), Foregate St.

Motor-Buses from Dolday (B 2).

Steamers in summer on the Severn from above the bridge. **SWIMMING POOL** in Sansome Walk (beyond A 4); the river is dangerous.

Race Meetings in March, July, and Nov., on the *Fitchcroft* (A 2).

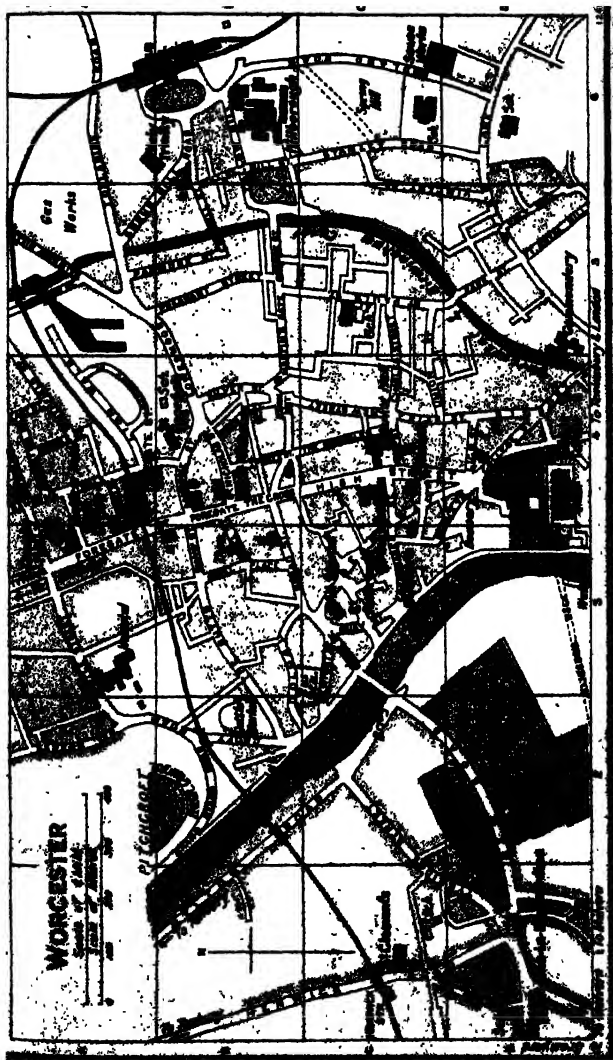
History. Traces (not altogether conclusive) of British and Roman occupation have been found at Worcester (*Vigornia*), but its real history may be begun with the foundation of a bishopric in the Saxon *Wigornæ Caester* (c. 680). At the Conquest the town was important enough to be chosen as the

seat of a Norman castle. It was the first city to declare for Charles I in the Civil War, and Prince Rupert won his first victory at Powick Bridge (1642), 3 m. W. of Worcester. It was the last rallying-point of the Royalists round the young Charles II, who were defeated before the city by Cromwell in 1651. A somewhat grandiloquent plaque at 56 Sidbury recalls this incident. For its fidelity to the monarchy the city bears the motto "*Civitas in Bello in Pace Fidelis*." Thomas Tomkins (1572-1656), the madrigalist, died in Worcester. 'Berrow's Worcester Journal,' established most probably in 1690 as the 'Worcester Postman,' and certainly existing in 1709, is the oldest unofficial English newspaper with a continuous history.

The *Cathedral (D 4), which lies near the river, is a cruciform structure (mainly E.E. and Perp.) with aisleless transepts and secondary choir transepts, and it has been restored to the pitch of apparent newness. Services on weekdays at 7.45, 8.30, & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 4, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter and served by secular canons. *Bishop Oswald* (961-992) rebuilt the cathedral and converted the secular foundation into a Benedictine monastery. *St. Wulstan* (bishop 1062-95) pulled down St. Oswald's church, which had suffered much at the hands of the Danes, and in 1084-89 built a cathedral in the new Norman style, of which the crypt is the chief remaining part. In 1202 the cathedral was devastated by fire, but in 1218 it was dedicated after restoration, a splendid ceremonial attended by the young King Henry III, ten bishops, and many other ecclesiastics and nobles. Wulstan, at whose tomb miracles suddenly began to happen in 1202, was canonised in 1203; and the consequent influx of pilgrims necessitated (and paid for) the building of a Lady Chapel and the rebuilding of the choir (begun 1224). The nave was remodelled in the 14th cent. The Central Tower (196 ft.; ascent 1/), which is the one rich feature of the exterior, was completed in 1374 and commands a fine view of the Malvern Hills (good chimies). The W. front is the design of Perkins (1857-73). — The monuments throughout the cathedral deserve careful study (comp. *A. Macdonald*, 'Guide to the Monuments').

By the impressive *North Porch*, built by Bp. Wakefield (1375-94), we enter the NAVE, midway between its nine piers. The two W. bays (c. 1160) are remarkable illustrations of Trans. work; the Norman capitals foretell foliage designs, and the pointed arches are already E.E. rather than Norman. The lofty triforium is of peculiar design. The other seven bays differ entirely from these, and are not uniform. Those on the N. are Dec. (1317-27). The bays on the S. side are very early Perp., probably built immediately before the vaulting of the nave, completed in 1377. The triforium arcade also differs on the N. and S. side. The tympanum spaces bear sculptured figures from the Old Testament. Those on the S. side are modern. In the second bay of the *North Aisle* are a tablet and a memorial window to Elgar (not buried here). In the sixth bay of the N. arcade is the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp and his wife (c. 1400), and opposite is that of Robert Wylde of the Commandery (d. 1608). Farther E. opens the *Jesus Chapel*, one of the few remaining chapels in England so dedicated. Just beyond it is the curious tomb (not in its original place) of Bp. Bullingham (d. 1576). The lower part of the wall of the *South Aisle* is that of the Norman nave. Five Norman recesses face the present pier arches, two of them being filled with later monumental

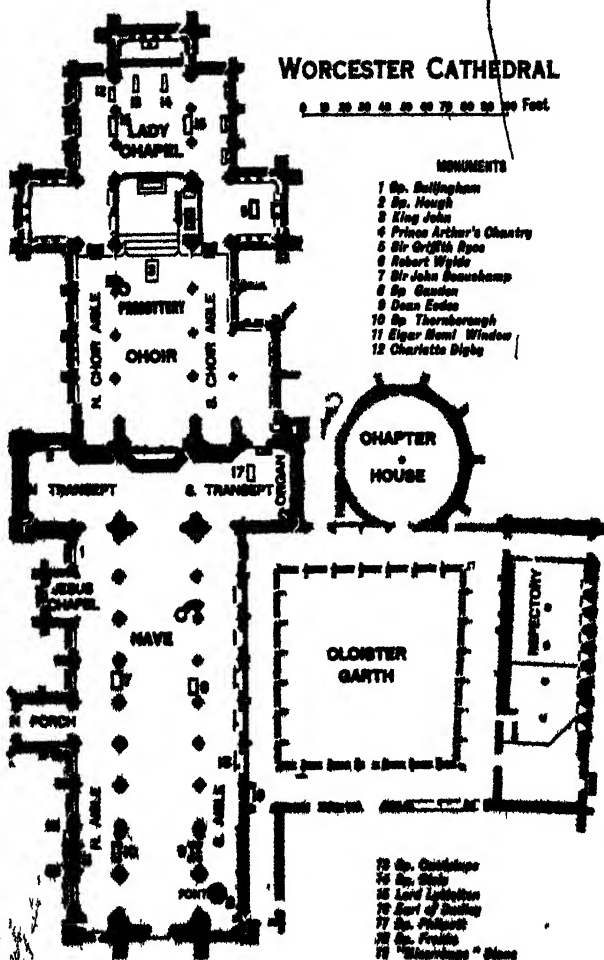


WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 Feet

MONUMENTS

- 1 Ep. Bullingham
- 2 Ep. Hough
- 3 King John
- 4 Prince Arthur's Chantry
- 5 Sir Griffith Rye
- 6 Robert Wyke
- 7 Sir John Beauchamp
- 8 Ep. Gandon
- 9 Dean Eedes
- 10 Ep. Thornborough
- 11 Elgar Memorial Window
- 12 Charlotte Digby



- 73 Ep. Gaudin
- 74 Ep. Gode
- 75 Lord Lytton
- 76 Earl of Salford
- 77 Ep. Pakenham
- 78 Ep. Froude
- 79 "Barrington" Stone

arches. In one of these is the tomb of Bp. Freake (d. 1591), by Anthony Tolly, notable as being the second-oldest signed tomb in England. The tomb of Bp. Thomas (d. 1689), farther E., is signed by Thomas White (see below). The two W. bays are of the same date as those of the nave (c. 1160). Bp. Gauden (1605-62), the probable author of the 'Eikon Basilike' attributed to Charles I., is buried at the W. end of the S. aisle. At the W. entrance lie the ashes of Lord Baldwin (d. 1947).

The WEST TRANSEPTS are a mixture of Norman and Perp. work, with inconsistent 19th cent. restorations. In the E. wall of each arm is a fine Norman arch. Below this arch, in the N. arm, is Roubiliac's elaborate monument to Bp. Hough (d. 1743); and in this arm are tablets to Mrs. Sherwood (1775-1851), author of 'The Fairchild Family,' and to Mrs. Henry Wood (1814-87), author of 'East Lynne.' In the S. arm is the monument of Bp. Philpott (d. 1892) by Sir T. Brock (1847-1922), a native of Worcester. Here also is the Great Organ; the Little Organ (by 'Father' Smith; 1704), said to have belonged to Handel, is in the N. choir aisle.

*CHOIR. Of the Norman choir little remains except a buttress or two in the triforium. As a whole, the E. end of Worcester Cathedral is one of the most English of our cathedral choirs and second only to that of Beverley Minster as a work of the period (1220-60). Its beauty is best seen in the Lady Chapel (begun 1224; sculptured arcade, etc.) and the East Transepts. Here the piers and arches are loftier than in the *Presbytery*, built over the Norman crypt, which raises the floor-level considerably above that of the transepts and Lady Chapel. The detached shafts of Purbeck marble were added by Bishop Giffard (1268-1302). The *Stalls* are late Victorian, incorporating the medieval *Misericords; they replaced 17th cent. stalls, part of which are now at Sutton Coldfield. The pulpit is of the 16th cent., the other furniture modern. In the presbytery is the tomb of King John (d. 1216), of which the Purbeck marble effigy alone is of contemporary work. The lion biting the end of the sword is an alleged reference to the curbing of the royal power by the barons. The rest of the tomb is probably of the same date as the adjacent **Chantry of Prince Arthur*, erected in 1504, two years after his death at Ludlow. Within the screen-work below are two fine effigy tombs, probably of Bp. Giffard (d. 1302) and a kinswoman. In the **Lady Chapel* are the tombs of Bp. Cantelupe (d. 1266) and Bp. Blois (d. 1236), and on the N. wall is a tablet to the second wife of Izaak Walton, with an epitaph by him (1662). To the left are a small alabaster Madonna (c. 1470) and a monument by Chantrey (to Mrs. Digby; d. 1820). The 'Worcester Crucifix,' with expressive figures of the Virgin and St. John, is a restoration (1862) of a 13th cent. work (E. end of S. aisle). The *N.E. Transept* is now St. George's

Chapel, dedicated to the Worcestershire Regt.; and in the S.E. *Transept* is the tomb of Sir Griffith Ryce (d. 1523).

The many-pillared *CRYPT (adm. 6d.; entered from the S.W. *Transept*), built by St. Wulstan in 1084, is the second in date of the four apsidal crypts in English cathedrals. Willis aptly calls it "a complex and beautiful temple," and both its complexity and its beauty must have been greater in its original and more extended form. The apsidal crypt of Canterbury is earlier, those of Winchester and Gloucester are later.

The CHAPTER LIBRARY, in a room over the S. aisle of the nave, contains some 4000 vols., including various rarities, and many MSS., particularly of canon law. Some charters and seals are displayed in the S. choir aisle.

The remains of the monastic buildings lie to the S., connected with the church by CLOISTERS (1374; restored), which are entered from the S. aisle of the nave. A second entrance on the S. side (from College Green) is by a richly moulded late-Norman door. The bosses of the vaulting are admirable. Those in the S. walk represent the ancestors of Christ. In the N. walk adoring angels turn towards the central boss, carved with the Virgin and Child. At the W. end of this walk is a tombstone inscribed 'Miserrimus,' which inspired Wordsworth to a speculative sonnet. He was unaware that the epitaph is that of a Jacobite minor canon, unable to adjust himself to the rule of William III.

From the E. side of the cloisters we enter the CHAPTER HOUSE, originally a circular Norman building, reconstructed externally in decagonal form about 1400. Along the S. side of the cloisters lies the *Refectory (1370), 120 ft. long, with Norman vaulted cellars, and a magnificent though mutilated Romanesque *Majesty, probably from the W. front of the Norman cathedral, in a 14th cent. frame. It has been restored, and is part of the King's School (adm. on application, when not in use). On the N. side of College Green is the E. wall of the *Guest House*. — *Edgar Tower* (D 4), the main entrance to College Green, was the Great Gate of the monastery. It may have been built in connection with the otherwise entirely destroyed *Castle*, the site of which is now the King's School garden. In return for the burial of King John, Henry III restored to the monks part of the outer bailey which had encroached upon their property. The tower got its name from its having held a statue supposed to represent King Edgar; the present statuettes date from 1909. The Water Gate leads from College Green to the Severn Bank, above which are the remains of the *Dormitory*.

George III attended the Three Choirs Festival (see p. 215) in 1788.

The *Diocesan Registrar's Office* (formerly St. Helen's Church), in High St., preserves the marriage-contract of William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway.

Just to the S.E. of the cathedral is the so-called *COM-MANDERY (D 5; adjoining No. 79 Sidbury; adm. Tues., Wed., & Thurs. in summer 2-4; 2/), a rich example of domestic architecture and the most interesting secular building in Worcester. Founded by St. Wulstan c. 1085 as a hospice for travellers, it remained a religious foundation until suppressed by Wolsey in 1524. Its prevailing character is Tudor.

In Severn St., 300 yds. S.W., are the *Royal Porcelain Works*, which were founded in 1751 and have occupied their present site since 1840. Since 1768 they have been famous for elaborate and costly ware, notable for its perfect finish. The works and *Museum* are open to visitors Mon.-Fri., 10-1, 2-5.

From the Commandery, Sidbury, Friar St. (D 4), and New St. (C 4), in all three of which stand picturesque timbered houses (17th cent.), lead N. to the Old Cornmarket (B 4). The Worcestershire Archæological Society's library adjoins the fine timbered *Grey Friary* in Friar St. In the so-called *King Charles's House* (1577), in New St., Charles II found momentary refuge after the battle of Worcester.

In following HIGH STREET (C 4) to the N. from the cathedral

we pass (l.) *St. Helen's Church*, chiefly of the 15th cent. (see above). Farther on, on the same side, is the *Guildhall* (C 3, 4), a handsome Queen Anne building by Thomas White, a Worcester pupil of Wren (1721). The statues of Charles I and Charles II, as supporters of Church and State (l. & r. of entrance), together with the head of Cromwell nailed by the ears over the doorway, express significantly the politics of the 'Faithful City.' Inside are portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte by Reynolds, and a brass cannon used in the battle of Worcester. Beyond the ungainly *Market Hall* (r.) Church St. diverges for the church of *St. Swithun*, dating from 1733-36, apart from its Perp. tower, and preserving a remarkably complete set of 18th cent. interior fittings, including a magnificent three-decker *Pulpit, with mayor's chair and sword-rest incorporated.

High St. is prolonged by The Cross (B 4), at the end of which is the church of *St. Nicholas* (1732; also by White), and by its continuation Foregate St. In the latter is (l.) the *Berkeley Hospital* (1703), an almshouse with a typical founder's statue.

DEANSWAY (D 4, C 3) leading from the cathedral to the Severn Bridge, passes the picturesque *Old Deanery* (formerly the bishop's palace), *St. Alban's Church* (occupied by Toc H), with a Norman doorway and font, and *St. Andrew's Church*, demolished except for its extraordinarily slender spire (245 ft. high) erected in 1751. *All Saints'* (C 3) is another of White's churches, furnished up by Sir Aston Webb. The *Severn Bridge* (C 3) by John Gwynn (1771), but widened since, commands a good general view of the city.

Sir Edward Elgar (1857-1934), the composer, was born at *Upper Broadheath*, 2 m. W., and died at Worcester. His cottage birthplace is now a memorial museum (adm. daily 1/-), and contains interesting portraits, musical scores, etc. — *Stanbrook Abbey*, 3½ m. S. of Worcester, is the only house of Benedictine nuns in England (transferred from Cambrai in 1795; in the present abbey since 1838).

FROM WORCESTER TO WOLVERHAMPTON, 30 m. (railway in 1½-2 hrs.). A 449 runs due N. — ½ m. *Ombersley* (Crown & Sandys, RB. 17/6) has some good black-and-white houses. — At (1¼ m.) *Hartlebury* (Mitre Oak, 1½ m. S., RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.) is *Hartlebury Castle*, the residence of the Bp. of Worcester, founded c. 1268 but now mainly of 18th cent. work. *Stourport* (Swan, P.R.; Areley House, private, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) is 1½ m. W. near an attractive reach of the Severn. — 1¼ m. *Kidderminster* (*Black Horse*, RB. 19/6), an irregularly built town (37,400 inhab.) on the Stour, is noted for its carpet manufacture and has a good theatre (Playhouse). From 1641 till 1666 Richard Baxter (1615-91), the Nonconformist divine, was minister of the fine parish *Church*, which contains several good monuments. His pulpit is in the Unitarian chapel, while his statue stands in the Bull Ring. Another statue, beside the town hall, commemorates Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), the postal reformer, a native of the town. The 16-18th cent. *Harvington Hall* (adm. 1/6; daily 11.30-7, exc. Sun. morn. & Mon.), with 17th cent. wall-paintings and a number of 'priest-holes,' lies 3 m. E., near *Chaddesley Corbett*, where the 14th cent. church has a font of c. 1160. To *Bewdley* and *Ludlow*, see p. 297; to *Bridgnorth* and *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44.

20 m. *Stourton* (Stewponcy Roadhouse, RB. 21/-, P. 10 gs.) is 1½ m. N.E. of *Kinver Edge* (N.T.), a natural moorland park. At *Holbeche House*, near (24 m.) *Himley*, Catesby and others concerned in the Gunpowder Plot made a desperate stand in 1605. — 30 m. *Wolverhampton*, see Rte. 43.

FROM WORCESTER TO TENBURY, 21 m. (A 443). At (6 m.) *Holt Heath* we quit the Severn valley. *Holt church* (11-12th cent. details) and the remains of the 14-16th cent. castle lie to the right near the river. — 10½ m. *Great Witley* has an Italianate *Church, with a ceiling probably by Ant. Bellucci (brought from Canons, 1747) and a fine monument by Rysbrack to Lord

Foley (d. 1733) and his wife. — 12½ m. *Abberley* (The Elms, RB. 22/6, P. 8-13 gs.), in pleasant hilly country. We descend to the Temе valley; the famous 'test hill' of *Shelsley Walsh* is 3 m. S. beyond the river. — 21 m. *Tenbury*, see p. 297.

From Worcester to *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44; to *Malvern* and *Hereford*, see Rte. 39; to *Oxford* (London), see Rte. 33.

The Birmingham road (A 38) runs N.E. from Worcester. — 66½ m. *Droitwich Spa* (*Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel*, RB. 30/, P. 14-16 gs.; *Raven*, RB. 30/-37/6, P. 12-16 gs.; *Château Impney*, RB. 30/-47/6, P. 12-16 gs.; *St. Andrew's House*, RB. 25/6, P. 8½-12 gs.; *Richmond House*, RB. 15/6, P. 5½ gs., *Ayrshire House*, these three unlic.) is an ancient borough with 6453 inhab., resorted to for its strong and copious brine springs or 'wyches.' Large quantities of salt are produced also for commercial purposes. The springs rise from beds of rock-salt, 120-170 ft. below the surface of the ground, and seem to have been known to the Romans. They have radio-active properties and are useful in cases of rheumatism, neuritis, and general debility. The well-equipped *Baths*, the chief hotels, and the *Park* are in the upper part of the town. The most interesting church is *St. Peter's*, ¼ m. S. of the centre, where Edward Winslow (1595-1655), the 'Pilgrim Father,' was baptized.

Among other points of interest are *Hindlip Hall* (3¼ m. S.), where (in an earlier building) some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators lay hid for a week; *Salwarpe Court* (3 m. S.W.), a half-timbered house; and *Westwood Park* (1½ m. W.), a fine Elizabethan mansion.

Leaving *Stoke Prior*, with its salt-works, on the right, we reach (72½ m.) *Bromsgrove* (*Golden Cross*, RB. 15/; *George*, RB. 14/), a town of 13,425 inhab., with a handsome Perp. church, quaint gabled houses, and a boys' school founded early in the 16th century.

Near *Tardebigge*, 3 m. E., where the church has a graceful spire of 1776, the flight of 30 locks on the Worcester-Birmingham canal is the longest in Britain. *Redditch* (29,200 inhab.; Royal), 3 m. farther E., is a straggling town noted for the manufacture of springs, needles, fish-hooks, etc.

The road now ascends between the *Clent Hills* (1036 ft.; l.) and the *Lickey Hills* (900 ft.). Near the top is (76½ m.) *Chadwich Manor*, an estate of the N.T. (1150 acres), a favourite week-end resort from Birmingham. We pass between *Rubery*, with its large mental hospitals, and *Rednal* (r.) with the grave of Card. Newman. — 82 m. *Selly Oak*, and thence to (85½ m.) *Birmingham*, see Rte. 35.

38. FROM GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD AND SHREWSBURY

ROAD, 83 m. A 40. 16 m. *Ross*. — A 49. 30 m. *Hereford*. — 43 m. *Leominster*. — 54 m. *Ludlow*. — 70 m. *Church Stretton*. — 83 m. *Shrewsbury*.

RAILWAY, 80½ m. in 3-3½ hrs. Carriages are changed at *Hereford*. Principal Stations: 14 m. *Mitcheldean Road*. — 18 m. *Ross*. — 30 m. *Hereford*. — 42½ m. *Leominster*, junction for *Kington*. — 48½ m. *Woofferton*, junction for *Tenbury* (5½ m.) and *Clebury Mortimer* (14½ m.). — 53½ m. *Ludlow*. —

61 m. Craven Arms, junction for *Knighton* (12½ m.). — 68½ m. *Church Stretton*. — 80½ m. *Shrewsbury*.

Gloucester, see Rte. 30. A 40 crosses the Severn on Over Bridge, built by Telford, and runs due W. — At (7 m.) *Huntiley* we reach the outskirts of the Forest of Dean (l.). On the right rises *May Hill* (969 ft.; view).

A pleasant detour may be made to the S. viâ (2½ m.) *Longhope* (Manor House, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.) and (4 m.) *Mitcheldean* (p. 216).

The road now enters Herefordshire, a picturesque county bisected by the Wye, at one time the boundary between the Welsh and the Saxons. Herefordshire is noted for its breed of store-cattle, and, as Fuller puts it, "this shire better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany so called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made." Its cider and perry are still famous.

On the left are the fine tower of the church of (13½ m.) *Weston-under-Penyard* (Wye, P. 21/-30/, in pleasant grounds; Sandiway, unlic.) and the woods of *Penyard Chase*.

Just E. of Weston is the site of the Roman *Arlconium*, once the focus of a thriving iron-smelting industry (c. A.D. 200-400).

16 m. *Ross* (*Royal*, RB. 18/6-22/6, P. 8-11 gs.; *Swan*, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; *Valley*, unlic., May-Sept., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; *King's Head*, similar charges, all four T.H.; *Chase*, RB. 18/6, P. 8-10 gs.), an attractive town (5400 inhab.), stands above the left bank of the Wye. Its most prominent building is the Dec. and Perp. church, from which and from the adjoining Prospect Walk the valley is seen to special advantage. Before the altar is the grave of John Kyrle (d. 1724), the 'Man of Ross' celebrated by Pope in his 'Third Moral Essay.' His house (now a shop) in the market place is marked by a bust. In the Royal Oak, in 1867, Dickens and his biographer, Forster, decided on the 'American Tour.' The adjacent *Market House* (1670) is raised on open arches.

BOATS may be hired from the Hope & Anchor Hotel. Descent of the *Wye Valley*, see Rte. 40. — MOTOR-BUSES to *Malvern*, *Worcester*, and *Birmingham*; *Symond's Yat* and *Monmouth*; *Hereford*; *Ledbury*; *Gloucester*; *Blakeney*; etc.

The direct road to Hereford (A 49) crosses the Wye by *Wilton Bridge*, with its sundial, near the ruined *Wilton Castle* (12-16th cent.), and, passing (19 m.) *Peterstow* (Pengethley, RB. 21/, P. 30/, 1 m. beyond), ascends over the flank (527 ft.) of *Aconbury Hill* (Axe & Cleaver Inn, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.). More attractive are the byways which keep closer to the river and are very little longer; either E. of the Wye passing near (23 m.) *Brockhampton Court* (RB. 25/6, P. 9 gs.), a country-house hotel with riding and fishing; or W. of the river through (21½ m.) *Hoarwithy*, on a charming reach.

30 m. **HEREFORD**, an ancient county town (32,490 inhab.), and the seat of a bishop since 672 (when its see was detached from Lichfield), lies mainly on the left bank of the Wye. Its castle, once "high and stronge, and full of great towres," as the proximity of the Welsh marches demanded, has almost totally vanished, but many interesting old buildings remain.

Hotels. Green Dragon (a; C 4), T.H., RB. 19/6-25/; City Arms (c; C 4), T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; both in Broad St.; Booth Hall (C 4), High Town, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs., 14th cent., small with good restaurant; Castle Pool (g; D 5), unlic., Castle St., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; Imperial (f; B 4), Widemarsh St., RB. 17/6-21/, P.

9 gs.; Kerry Arms (d; B 5), Commercial Sq., RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; Hop Pole (e; B 5), P.R., Commercial Rd., RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.

Post Office (C 4), Broad St.

Theatres. County, Berrington St. (C 3), Kemble, Broad St. (C 4).

Motor-Buses from Commercial Rd. — BOATS for hire at Wye Bridge.

The broad street known as HIGH TOWN (C 4) is the commercial centre of Hereford. Here stands the **Old House*, a timbered house built in 1621 from the design of John Abel, to whom are due many fine timbered houses in Herefordshire. Formerly part of Butchers' Row, it was restored in 1883 and now contains a small museum (adm. 6d., weekdays 10-1, 2-5.30). In High St. is the church of *All Saints* (C 4), with a distorted spire (212 ft.), carved oak stalls (late 14th cent.), a chained library, good modern glass, and the register of Garrick's birth.

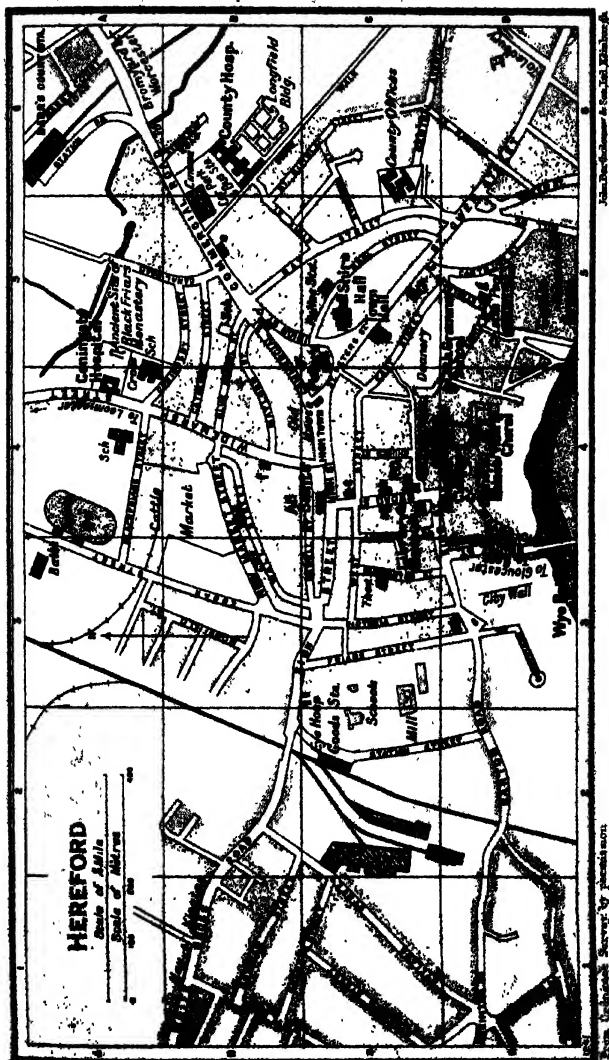
Eign St. and Whitecross St. and Rd., continuing High St., lead to (1¼ m.) the *White Cross* (beyond B 1), a hexagonal shaft erected by Bp. Lewis Charlton in 1361 in thanksgiving for the departure of the Black Death (stepped base alone original). The markets were held here during the plague.

From All Saints, Broad St. leads S. to the cathedral close, passing the *Public Library, Art Gallery, & Museum* (adm. weekdays 10-6.30, Thurs. 10-5, Sun. 2-5.30). Here are a fine Roman altar and tessellated pavements from *Castra Magna*, interesting old farm and cider-making implements, and a good collection of English water-colours.

The **Cathedral* (C, D 4), dedicated to SS. Mary and Ethelbert, is a beautiful and interesting building, 342 ft. long, illustrating many architectural styles. Visitors usually enter by *Bp. Booth's Porch*, on the N. side. Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 4.30, on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30.

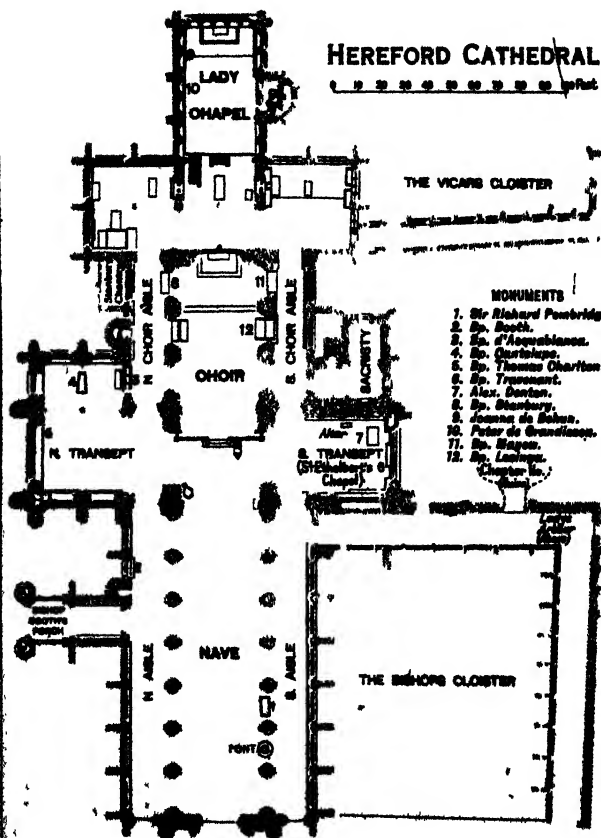
HISTORY. Legend has it that the ghost of St. Ethelbert of East Anglia, murdered by Offa of Mercia in 794, demanded burial at Hereford; and in 825 a successor of Offa built over the miracle-working tomb of the saint what was probably the first stone church on this site. A later Saxon church was burned down, along with the town, in the Welsh invasion of 1056. The first Norman bishop, *Robert de Losinga*, began to rebuild the ruined church in 1079, but if, as tradition asserts, his church was circular, it must have been obliterated by *Bp. Reynelm* (1107-15), who is styled on his tomb 'founder of the church.' Yet the 11th cent. character of parts of the E. end suggests that Reynelm's claim is excessive. *Robert de-Bethune* (1131-48) completed the nave "with great solicitude and expense" and renovated the choir. *William*

added by *Bp. Swinfield* (1283-1316). The dignified Central Tower (165 ft. high), erected on the Norman piers and arches, and the Chapter House are due to *Bp. Adam of Orleton* (1317-27). *Bp. Booth* (1516-35) added the outer N. porch. The fall of the W. tower in 1786 afforded Wyatt an opportunity of pulling down the W. bay and destroying much Norman work in the nave and of erecting a new W. front after his own idea of Gothic. The latter has been replaced by a new façade in the 14th cent. style, by J. Oldrid Scott, completed in 1908. The E. end and crossing were restored in 1843, the whole building in 1856-63.



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



MONUMENTS

1. Sir Richard Pomeroy.
2. Sp. Booth.
3. Sp. d'Agreblanc.
4. Sp. Cantelupo.
5. Sp. Thomas Charlton.
6. Sp. Traversant.
7. Alex. Denton.
8. Sp. Stanbury.
9. Joanna de Salus.
10. Peter de Grandison.
11. Sp. Wagon.
12. Sp. Louisa.

Interior. The **NAVE** (12th cent.), one of the richest Norman designs in England, though evilly treated by Wyatt (see above), who is responsible also for the present triforium, clerestory, and wooden vaulting, still preserves its real grandeur in the eight massive piers, the main arches, with their carvings and mouldings, and the noble arches that support the tower. The sculptured *Font* is likewise Norman. The *Aisles* are late-Dec., on Norman lower courses. Features of interest are the Jacobean oak pulpit and the monuments of Sir Richard Pembridge (d. 1375; S. aisle) and Bp. Booth (d. 1535; N. aisle), the latter with its original grille. — The ***NORTH TRANSEPT**, in a rich and unusual Dec. style (with some 15th cent. glass), may have been built to receive the exquisitely designed tomb of Bp. d'Acquablanca or d'Aigueblanche, called Peter of Savoy (d. 1268), but is mainly associated with the shrine of Bp. Thomas Cantelupe (d. 1282), a saint whose remains worked miracles and attracted pilgrims. The ***Pedestal** of his magnificent shrine is notable for its naturalistic foliage, and figures of Templars. Under the great window, one of the largest examples of Geometrical tracery in England, is the richly canopied tomb of Bp. Thomas Charlton (d. 1344). — The ***SOUTH TRANSEPT** retains its Norman character. The primitive design of the E. wall is probably due to Losinga (see above), with later work in the triforium arch above the aisle. On the wall is a triptych of the S. German school (c. 1530). Bp. Trevenant (d. 1404), who made the Perp. alterations in this transept, lies under the great S. window. On the W. side is a fireplace, and beside it a few 14th cent. stalls with original canopies. — The *Tower Lantern*, with its many shafts and curious gratings, was hidden by a 15th cent. roof until 1843.

In the solemn ***CHOIR** (dedicated in 1110) the rich Norman triforium is surmounted by a graceful E.E. clerestory, which, like the vaulting, dates from the 13th century. The main arches are supported by massive piers, and the capitals of the semi-detached shafts are richly carved. At the E. end is a grand Norman arch (surmounted by a blind arcade) which originally gave upon the central one of three low apses. In the axis of this arch now rises a pier of the processional aisle belonging to Bp. de Vere's alteration (1186-99). The *Choir Stalls* and *Bishop's Throne* date from the 14th century. A marble slab opposite the throne marks the supposed spot of St. Ethelbert's shrine; on the right is a 14th cent. statue of the saint. The late 12th cent. chair to the left of the altar is said to have been used by King Stephen. The brass of Bp. Trilleck (1360) in the chancel floor is specially good.

In the N. choir aisle is the famous **Mappa Mundi*, executed on vellum by Richard of Haldingham c. 1313, a typical medieval map, with Jerusalem in the centre and Paradise at the top (i.e.

to the E.). Opening from this aisle is the **Chantry of Bp. Stanbury* (1474), with rich fan-vaulting and heraldry, and curious capitals; the bishop's tomb is opposite.

A door W. of it leads to the *Archive Chamber*, formerly entered only by a kind of drawbridge, crossing the large window in the N.W. transept. The "genuine monastic library" here (adm. weekdays, 11-1, 2-4; 1/), said to be the largest in the world, has some interesting chained books in their original presses, including Celtic Gospels (8-9th cent.), a unique Breviary with plainchant of the Hereford use (1265-70), and a Limoges enamel reliquary (13th cent.) with the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket.

The EAST TRANSEPTS were built on the site of the Norman apsidal chapels at the end of the 14th century. In the S.E. transept is a bust, by Roubiliac, of James Thomas (d. 1757) and in the S. choir aisle are 14th cent. effigies of early bishops.

The E.E. **LADY CHAPEL* (c. 1220), despite its interior want of height, is beautiful, especially the clustered window-shafts and the E. end with its five lancets (restored). On the S. side is the 15th cent. tomb of Precentor Swinfield (with his 'swine' rebus); some of the windows contain 14th cent. glass from St. Peter's church. Behind an open screen of painted stone is the **Audley Chantry* (1492-1502), with a lierne-vaulted upper chamber. On the N. side are the fine tomb of Sir Peter de Grandison (d. 1358), nephew of Cantelupe, and the monument of Joanna de Bohun (d. 1327), under a painted arch. On this side is the entrance to the E.E. *CRYPT* (adm. 3d.), the one instance of an English crypt founded later than the 11th century.

A covered walk, with finely carved oak roof, known as the *Vicars' Cloister*, leads from the S.E. transept to the COLLEGE OF VICARS-CHORAL (D 4), built round a quadrangle (1472). A second cloister, of two walks (Perp.), known as the *Bishop's Cloister*, with vigorous grotesques and unusually elaborate tracery, is entered from the S. side of the nave. In the E. walk is the doorway of the decagonal *Chapter House*, which was stripped of lead in the Civil War and used as a quarry in the 18th cent.; the foundations may be seen in a garden between the two cloisters. The square tower, with an upper chamber, at the S.E. corner has always been called the '*Ladye Arbour*.' On the W. side is the *Muniment Room* (1897). — Three Choirs Festival, see p. 215.

The *Bishop's Palace* (D 4) stands to the S., between the cathedral and the river. It contains a Norman hall with timber pillars. In Gwynne St., on the wall of the bishop's garden, is a tablet marking the alleged birthplace of Nell Gwynne (1650-87). The *Cathedral School* (D 4), E. of the cathedral, dates from the 14th century. — In Berrington St. (B 3), nearly opposite the theatre, are some quaint half-timbered almshouses.

Just S.E. of the cathedral close, on the river, is CASTLE GREEN (D 5), preserving the memory of the old castle; the pool on its N. side was part of the moat. In the middle is a column to Nelson. We return to High Town via St. Owen St., passing the *Town Hall* (1904), the *Shire Hall* (C 5; by Smirke, 1819), a statue of Sir G. Cornwall Lewis (d. 1863; by Marochetti), and *St. Peter's Church* (C 5; 13th cent. steeple; 15th cent. stalls).

In Widemarsh St. (A, B 4), which runs N. from High Town, is the *Raven Inn* (on the right; formerly the 'Angel'), where David Garrick (1717-79) was born. *Cotingsby Hospital* (A 4), or *Black Cross Hospital*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on, is an almshouse for old soldiers and servants, erected in 1614 on the site of a com-

mandery of the Knights Hospitallers, with a chapel of c. 1200. The inmates (occasionally at least) wear a red uniform; the visitor is shown round by the 'Corporal' (gratuity). In the garden are a Preaching Cross (c. 1370) and other relics of a monastery of Black Friars (c. 1322).

Among points of interest in the vicinity are *Kenchester* (5 m. W.), the site of *Castra Magna*, the Roman settlement nearest Hereford, and *Dinedor Hill* (3 m. S.), with a British camp and a view.

A longer excursion leads S.W. to (7½ m.) *Kilpeck*, where the well-restored *Church is one of the finest remaining examples of enriched Norman work on a comparatively small scale. The remarkable sculpture on the S. doorway and W. window, showing Celtic influence, should be specially noticed. We may go on thence via St. Devereux to (11 m.) *Abbey Dore*, where the *Church consists of the choir and transepts of a Cistercian abbey-church of 1147.

From Hereford to *Malvern* and *Worcester*, see Rte. 39; to *Hay*, *Abergavenny*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

Beyond Hereford A 49 runs N., through the Lugg valley and over the wooded Dinmore Hill, to (39 m.) *Hope-under-Dinmore*. *Hampton Court*, ½ m. E., is a castellated mansion built by Sir Rowland Lenthall with the ransom of prisoners taken at Agincourt (1415).

43 m. *Leominster* (pron. 'Lemster'; *Talbot*, RB. 19/6-25/, P. 9 gs.; *Royal Oak*, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 10 gs.), a town of 6300 inhab., once a famous wool market, celebrated by the poet Drayton, stands on the Lugg. The *CHURCH of SS. Peter & Paul, formerly part of a Benedictine priory, illustrates every style from Norman to Perpendicular. The present nave, added in 1239 as the church of the laity, is remarkable for its beautiful Perp. window, 45 ft. high. The 14th cent. S. aisle has fine ball-flower ornamentation. The ancient ducking-stool in the N. aisle was last used in 1809. In the park to the S. is *Grange Court*, a timber building erected in 1633 by John Abel, the 'king's carpenter,' as the Market House, and from 1750 the Town Hall; it was removed to its present site in 1853. On the *Clarke Almshouses* (1736; rebuilt 1874) is a quaint effigy over a trenchant inscription in favour of thrift.

A 44 leads W. via (7 m.) *Pembridge* (New Inn), a large village with a rustic Tudor market hall and a 14th cent. church with a detached timber *Belfry, to (14 m.) *Kington* (Burton House, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Oxford Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a small town (with another good church), where Mrs. Siddons made her debut in a barn in 1772 or 1773. The return may be made through *Shobdon*, 3 m. N. of Pembridge, with a 'Gothick' church of 1755. Parts of its Norman predecessor, with carving recalling Kilpeck, have been erected on a hill to the north. Thence Leominster is regained via *Mortimer's Cross*, where the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians in 1461. — *Woobley* (Unicorn House, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 6 gs.), 8 m. S.W., is notable for its half-timbered houses and a fine 13-14th cent. church with a graceful steeple.

At (50½ m.) *Woofferton* (Salwey Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 32/) we enter Shropshire and reach the valley of the Teme. *Orleton Court*, 2 m. S.W., is a good timbered mansion (16th cent.).

FROM WOOFFERTON TO KIDDERMINSTER, 23 m. (A 456). — 5 m. *Tenbury Wells* (Swan, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) has mineral wells and a church containing interesting monuments, including one to the parents of Lady Lucy of Charle-cote. *St. Michael's College*, founded by Sir F. Gore Ouseley as a school of church music, has an important library where the MS. treasures include Handel's 'Messiah.' — Continuing E., we traverse *Wyrre Forest*. — 20 m.

Bewdley (*George*, RB. 14/, P. 7 gs.; *Royal*), a quiet old town (4900 inhab.) on the Severn, manufacturing combs and horn goods, was the birthplace of Earl Baldwin (1867-1947). The church (1745) is by E. and R. Woodward, the bridge by Telford. — 23 m. *Kidderminster*, see p. 291.

Shropshire, or Salop, is the largest inland county of England and a border-county towards Wales, which latter fact enlivened its early history. The portions next Wales are generally hilly or even mountainous, while to the N. and E. of the Severn extend fertile plains, in which the numerous meres are a characteristic feature. The region about Ludlow is celebrated in A. E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad.'

54 m. LUDLOW (*Angel*, RB. 20/-31/6, P. 10-12 gs.; *Bull*, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; *Feathers*, RB. 21/-27/6, P. 13½ gs., all three in fine old houses), finely "seated upon a hill at the joining of the Teme and the river Corve," is an interesting and attractive old town (6450 inhab.).

Entering the town from the S. we traverse the suburb of *Ludford*, with a 13th cent. church (St. Giles) and Ludford House (14th cent.), and cross the Teme by Ludford Bridge (*View). Thence Broad St., passing through Broad Gate, the only survivor of seven town gates, ascends, past some of the most interesting old houses in Ludlow, to the *Butter Cross* (18th cent.).

From the Butter Cross High St. leads W. to Castle Sq. in which is the Tudor *Castle Lodge*. — The imposing *Castle (adm. 1/, 10.30-1, 2-4.30 or 7.30; Sun. in winter on application), begun by Roger de Lacy in 1086 but with additions down to 1581, was long the seat of the Lords President of the Marches, but was suffered to fall into ruin in the 18th century.

Over the 14th cent. *Gateway* by which we enter the Castle Green were the rooms in which Samuel Butler (then steward of the Earl of Carbery) wrote a great part of 'Hudibras' (1661-62). — In front is *Mortimer's Tower*, the alleged prison of Hugh de Mortimer, a sturdy opponent of Henry II. Beyond the inner moat rises the Norman *Keep* (110 ft. high; *View), the oldest part of the castle. In the inner ward stands a late-Norman **Round Chapel*. To the W. are the suite of rooms in which Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII, died in 1502, the year after his marriage with Catherine of Aragon; the *Great Hall* (now roofless) in which Milton's masque of 'Comus' was presented in 1634, when the Earl of Bridgewater came to Ludlow to take up his appointment as lord-lieutenant of Wales (1631); and the *Pendover Tower* with the rooms occupied by the little Edward V and his brother in 1483, before they rode to London and their fate in the Tower.

The noble parish church of *St. Lawrence* has a good 15th cent. tower (130 ft.), a remarkable E. window (15th cent. glass), a 14th cent. Jesse window in the Lady Chapel, and a hexagonal porch (comp. p. 143). The reredos, misericords, and screens, and the monuments, in the chancel, of officials and lords of the Welsh Marches, all repay examination. The oldest tomb is that of Ambrosia (d. 1574), sister of Sir Philip Sidney. The ashes of the poet A. E. Housman (1859-1936) lie in the churchyard.

Opposite the E. end of the church stands the picturesque *Reader's House* (9-7; adm. 6d.), a half-timbered Tudor edifice with a Jacobean porch, incorporating some fragments of a much older stone 'church house,' acquired in the 14th or 15th cent. by the ancient Palmers' Guild. In the 18th cent. it was the residence of the 'reader,' an assistant to the rector of the parish.

Bull Ring and Corve St. (l.) lead N. to the station, passing the *Feathers Hotel*, a notable Tudor half-timbered house with Jacobean carving, and the *Post Office*.

The surroundings are very attractive. Pleasant wooded walks skirt the Teme, on which boats may be hired; while to the E. and N.E. rise the Clees Hills, best reached by the road to Bridgnorth (20 m.) viâ (10 m.) *Burwarton* (800 ft.) and (11 m.) *Cleobury North*. *Titterstone Clee* (1749 ft.; *View) rises to the S. of this road, *Brown Clee* (1790 ft.) to the N. — A fine round may be completed by going on from Cleobury North to (13½ m.) *Ditton Priors* (758 ft.; Howard Arms, P.R.) and thence, viâ *Abdon* and (18 m.) *Heath*, with its small but complete Norman church, descending *Corve Dale*, the broad valley between the Clees Hills and the long ridge of *Wenlock Edge* (800–950 ft.). — A 4117 from Ludlow crosses the S. side of the Clees Hills and goes on to (11½ m.) *Cleobury Mortimer* (Talbot), a little town where the restored church has a Trans. Norman tower and some good 13th cent. work.

To the W. of Ludlow is (8½ m.) *Leintwardine* (Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), with the tomb of Gen. Tarleton (1754–1833), who served in the American War of Independence. The return thence should be made by (12½ m.) *Wigmore*, with the huge ruin of the castle of the Mortimers (12–14th cent.), and over *Bringewood Chase* (High Vinnals, 1235 ft.), 3 m. S.W. of Ludlow.

56½ m. *Bromfield* preserves remains of a 12th cent. priory in its parish church and elsewhere. — 63½ m. **Stokesay Castle* is the oldest and probably the finest example in England of a moated and fortified manor house (9–6 or dusk, closed Tues.; adm. 1/). It has two towers (1115 and 1284), a gatehouse (1570), and a great hall (1284), and belonged to the Lords Craven in 1627–1869. — 64½ m. *Craven Arms* (Craven Arms, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.) is important as the junction of the main railway to Central Wales.

B 4368 leads W. to (8½ m.) *Clun* (Sun, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; Buffalo, RB. 14/, P. 6 gs.), a remote little town with an old bridge and a poorly restored Norman church. The ruined castle, dating from the reign of Stephen, is sometimes identified with the 'Garde Doloureuse' of Scott's 'Betrothed.' Lord Clive bought the estate of *Walcot Park* (4 m. N.E. of Clun) in 1760. — *Bishop's Castle* (Castle, RB. 15/, P. 10 gs.), 11 m. N.W. of Craven Arms, is another little town with quaint houses and shops, but no longer a castle.

70 m. *Church Stretton* (*Longmynd*, RB. 21/6, P. 10 gs.; *The Hotel*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Sandford*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *All Stretton Hall*; *Denehurst*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), a high-lying health-resort (2580 inhab.), is well situated at c. 650 ft. on the *Longmynd* (1696 ft.; view), which rises to the W., and has a good golf course.

Attractive walks may be taken to *Cardingmill Valley*, N.W. of the town; to *Caer Caradoc* (1506 ft.; 2 m. N.E.), with a British camp and Caractacus's Cave; to the top of the *Longmynd*, etc. — The line of the Roman Watling Street, between Leintwardine (Bravonium) and Wroxeter (Uriconium), lies E. of the railway.

73½ m. *Leebotwood* (Pound Inn, P.R.). — About 1 m. N.W. of (76½ m.) *Dorrington* is the 13th cent. church of *Stapleton*, which prior to 1300 consisted of two stories (the lower one perhaps intended for a store), and 2 m. N.E. is *Condover*, where the church has a 17th cent. nave, formed by throwing the early nave and N. aisle into one after the fall of the central tower (1660). The N. transept is late-Norman. *Condover Hall*, a fine

stone house of 1598, is now a home for blind children. — 83 m. Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

39. FROM HEREFORD TO MALVERN AND WORCESTER

ROAD, 30 m. (A 438, A 417, A 449). — 14½ m. *Ledbury*. — 22 m. *Great Malvern*. — 30 m. *Worcester*. — Worcester may be reached also (28 m.) by A 465 and A 44 viâ (14 m.) Bromyard (*Falcon*, R.B. 18/6, P. 9 gs.); or (26 m.) by A 4103 (poor road) viâ (13 m.) *Fromes Hill* and *Storridge*. — MOTOR- Γ by the first two routes.

RAILWAY, 29½ m. in ¾-1½ hr. Principal Stations: 13½ m. *Ledbury*, junction for Gloucester viâ Newent. — 17½ m. *Colwall*. — 19½ m. *Malvern Wells*. — 21½ m. *Great Malvern*. — 22½ m. *Malvern Link*. — 28 m. *Henwick*. — 29½ m. *Worcester* (Foregate Street and Shrub Hill).

Hereford, see Rte. 38. The road traverses a rich country of orchards and hop-gardens. — 8 m. *Tarrington* (Foley Arms). — 14½ m. *Ledbury* (*Feathers*, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Old Talbot*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Royal Oak*, R.B. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) is a small town (3700 inhab.) on the Ledden. The *Market House* (1633), though much restored, still rests on its sixteen original oaken pillars. The large *Church*, with a massive detached tower, exhibits various stages of architecture from Romanesque to Perpendicular. The chapel of St. Catherine is said to be dedicated to a purely local saint of that name. In the churchyard lies Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher of Dryden and Pope. *Ledbury* was the birthplace of the poets William Langland (1330?-1400?) and John Masefield (1878), and many of the earlier narrative poems of the latter contain local allusions. The early years of Mrs. Browning were spent at *Hope End*, a house 1½ m. N. *Ledbury House* is a good timbered structure (16th cent.).

About 2 m. S.E. is *Eastnor Castle* (open 2-6 on summer B.H., or by appointment; 1/6), a 'Gothick' edifice of 1810-17 by Smirke, with additions by Pugin, where the treasures, with the exception of the armour of Charles V's body-guard, are swamped by the hideous decoration. The Tewkesbury road goes on thence to (7 m.) **Birtsmoreton Court* (adm. Sun. & B.H., Easter-Sept., 2/6), a delightfully unspoilt 12-16th cent. moated manor. Here Wolsey was chaplain c. 1503-7, and Wm. Huskisson was born in 1770. — *Bosbury*, 3 m. N. of *Ledbury*, has many interesting old houses with ornamented bargeboards. The church contains the oldest signed monument in England (by John Guldo, 1573). *Castle Frome*, 1½ m. farther N., has a magnificent **Font*, (c. 1150) with a vivid Baptism of Christ of the Hereford school of sculpture.

The railway tunnels through the Malvern Hills, but the road climbs to (18 m.) *Wynd's Point* (830 ft.; British Camp Hotel, R.B. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), the pass between the *Herefordshire Beacon* (1114 ft.) and the main ridge.

The Beacon was once crowned by a huge and strong British camp, where, according to tradition, Caractacus was captured in A.D. 75. At *Wynd's Point* is the country-house long occupied by Jenny Lind (Mme Goldschmidt). *Malvern* may be reached thence by the *Jubilee Drive*.

20 m. *Malvern Wells*; 22 m. *Great Malvern*; 23 m. *Malvern Link*.

MALVERN (21,681 inhab.), a place of note in ecclesiastical history, attracts by the beauty of its situation and environs,

the purity of its air, and medicinal quality of its springs. The name is shared by seven contiguous places at the base or on the slope of the MALVERN HILLS, a short and narrow range of igneous rocks ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 m. wide) with about twenty summits (1000–1400 ft.), rising with unexpected charm out of the Severn plain. The town of Great Malvern, at the N. end of the chain, is the chief of the group, but pleasant (and quieter) quarters may be obtained in any of the villages. The whole region was once a royal chase.

Hotels. At *Great Malvern*: *Foley Arms*, RB. 24/6, P. 12½ gs.; *Abbey*, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Beauchamp*, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Tudor*, high up, RB. 21/, P. 11½ gs. *Unlic.*: *Montrose*, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; *Gold Hill*, RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.; *Granta*, *Broomhill*, and many others. — At *Malvern Wells*: *May Place*; *Hornvold Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs. — At *West Malvern*: *Westminster Arms*, RB. 21/, P. 9–12 gs. — At *Colwall*, on the W. side of the hills: *Park*, RB. 18/, P. 7–11 gs.; *Horse & Jockey*, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.

Motor-Buses to *Malvern Link*, *Malvern Wells*, *West Malvern*, *British Camp*, *Colwall*, etc.; also to *Worcester*, *Droitwich*, and *Birmingham*; *Tewkesbury*; *Evesham* and *Stratford*; *Ledbury* and *Hereford*; *Gloucester*; *Ross* and *Whitchurch*; etc.

Amusements. *Theatre*, with annual dramatic festival in Aug., and *Winter Garden*, in *Grange Rd.* — **GOLF COURSE** at *Malvern Wells*. — **RACECOURSE** (steeplechases) at *Colwall*. — **SWIMMING POOL**, *Grange Rd.*

Great Malvern possesses one of the chief springs, *St. Ann's Well*, situated on the slope of the Worcestershire Beacon, 750 ft. above the sea. The fine **Priory Church* appears when viewed from without to be wholly a Perp. edifice of the 15th cent., but the interior reveals the Norman nave of the original 11th cent. building. The fine tower (ascent 6d.) resembles that of Gloucester Cathedral.

The church is notable for its 15–16th cent. glass, the finest windows being those in the S.E. chapel (*St. Anne's*), the E. window, the six high windows in the choir, and the N. transept window (with a portrait of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII). The tiles (1453–58), set in the choir-screen, are of local manufacture, and the misericords and monuments deserve attention. — *William Langland*, author of '*The Vision of Piers Plowman*,' a famous poem in the Midland dialect, was probably educated in Malvern Priory, of which a restored Perp. gateway remains above the church.

Malvern College (520 boys; 1863), on the S. side of the town, ranks high among English public schools; in 1941–42 it was the training establishment for Free French cadets. In the *Cemetery*, near the station, lies *Jenny Lind* (1820–87). — At *Malvern Wells*, S. of Great Malvern, is the *Holy Well* (680 ft.). At *Little Malvern*, still farther S., are the remains of a *Benedictine Priory* (Perp.), founded in the 12th century. *Sir Edward Elgar* (1857–1934) is buried in the R.C. cemetery. *West Malvern* is the only one of the group which commands views towards the W. (Herefordshire hills). The *Royal Well* (1150 ft.) is near it. *North Malvern* still has its old stocks and whipping-post.

The chief Malvern Hills, from N. to S., are *West Hill*, *North Hill*, *Sugarloaf Hill*, *Worcester Beacon*, *Herefordshire Beacon* or *Camp Hill*, *Swinyard Hill*, *Midsummer Hill*, *Hollybush Hill*, *Ragged Stone*, and *Gloucester Beacon* or *Chase* (or *Keys*) *End*. Most of their summits are accessible by easy paths, with benches. — *North Hill* (1307 ft.) is ascended via the *Ivy Scar Rock* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.;

good view of Great Malvern and its church). *Worcestershire Beacon* (1395 ft.), the highest (the "lonely height" of Macaulay), is ascended from Great Malvern in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The *View includes 15 "fair counties," the cathedrals of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, the abbeys of Malvern, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Evesham, and Pershore, the Wrekin (N.), and the Brecknock Hills (W.). — To the S. of this is the *Wyche Pass* (900 ft.), beyond which we may follow the ridge to *Wynd's Point* and (3 m.) the *Herefordshire Beacon* (see above).

The Worcester road descends to the Teme valley, which it crosses at (27 m.) *Powick Bridge*. — 30 m. Worcester, see Rte. 37b.

40. FROM ROSS TO CHEPSTOW. THE WYE VALLEY

ROAD, 27 m. A 40. 5 m. *Goodrich*. — $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Whitchurch* (for Symond's Yat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — 11 m. Monmouth. — A 466. $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. Tintern. — 27 m. Chepstow. The road keeps to the right bank of the river, except between Monmouth and St. Briavels. MOTOR-BUSES from Ross via Monmouth to Raglan, and from Monmouth to Chepstow.

RAILWAY, $27\frac{1}{2}$ m. Weekdays only, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a slow journey, but the railway line hugs the river a great part of the way and offers good, though fleeting, glimpses of its charms. Carriages are changed at Monmouth (Troy). Principal Stations: 4 m. *Kerne Bridge* (for Goodrich). — $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lydbrook Junction*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Symond's Yat*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. Monmouth (*May Hill*, for the town). — 13 m. *Monmouth* (Troy; junction for Raglan and Pontypool Rd.). — $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. *St. Briavels*. — 22 m. Tintern. — $27\frac{1}{2}$ m. Chepstow. Trains go on thence to *Severn Tunnel Junction*, where connections may be made for Bristol, South Wales, and London.

The Wye (Welsh *Gwy*, water) rises on the slopes of Plynlimon in Wales, 15 m. E. of Aberystwyth and only 2 m. from the headwaters of the Severn. It flows to the S.E. via Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hay to Hereford, and then to the S., joining the Severn near Chepstow after a course of 130 m. The most beautiful scenery is on the section between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. The Wye, like the Severn, is a good salmon stream, and its fisheries are valuable. The 'coracle,' still seen up to 1914 on the Wye, a portable boat shaped like half a walnut and made of tarred canvas on a light frame, perpetuates an ancient British type.

Walkers may spend a very pleasant week in following the whole course of the river from source to mouth, but the majority of tourists will content themselves with a visit to the *Lower Wye, which affords some of the loveliest river-scenery in Britain ("a succession of nameless beauties"). Ross is the usual starting-point for a visit to the Lower Wye, but the trip is sometimes begun at Hereford (see Rte. 38). Parts of the river should be explored by boat, especially in the neighbourhood of Ross and Symond's Yat; but the tidal reach (extending below Tintern) is less attractive at low water. Various good combinations of road, rail, and river are possible.

From Ross (see Rte. 38) we cross the river and turn left on A 40. — 5 m. *Goodrich* (Ye Hostelrie, T.H., RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.). **Goodrich Castle* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) is an imposing ruin finely situated above the Wye; the keep dates from 1160–70, the rest from the 13–14th centuries. Here Wordsworth met the little girl who inspired 'We are Seven' (1793). Below *Kerne Bridge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., the river makes a long loop and the scenery becomes more diversified.

The right bank now belongs to Herefordshire, the left bank to Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean). A road follows the latter past *Drybrook* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Goodrich; Euroclydon) as far as *Lydbrook* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Courtfield Arms, RB. 21/, P. 57) and *Lydbrook Junction* (4 m.).

At ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Whitchurch* (Doward, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), on the main road, P. Wilson Steer (1860–1942) lived in 1863–80. A

road (B 4164), followed by the motor-bus, diverges on the left for the popular village of Symond's Yat (1½ m.; pron. 'Sim-'). The hotels (*Royal*, Mar.-Oct., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Paddocks*, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Wye Rapids*, Apr.-Oct., RB. 21/, P. 10½ gs.; *Olde Ferrie Inn*, Mar.-Oct., small, RB. 15/6) lie near the water's edge, mostly on the W. bank, at the foot of the precipitous rocks which here wall the Wye. A ferry crosses the river and motor-launches and rowing boats are available, but the excursion downstream is normally checked by the rapids below the village. The famous hill of *Symond's Yat* (473 ft.) rises between two reaches of the river which at their nearest points are only c. 500 yds. apart; the summit (¼ hr. on foot) commands a wonderful *View in which the serpentine loops of the river are framed in the rich pastoral and woodland landscape with charming effect. Below, to the E., are the steep *Coldwell Rocks*, where the Wye makes a wide bend to the N.; while to the S.W. the river sweeps round the *Great Doward* (661 ft.), crowned with an old encampment. Farther S.W. are the beautiful woods of *Lady Park*.

Beyond (8½ m.) the fine woods of *Wyaston Leys* our road enters Monmouthshire and the valley expands.

The interesting border-county of Monmouthshire, though strongly Welsh in character, as its place-names testify, and largely peopled by Celts, was included among English counties by Henry VIII in 1535, but is still reckoned with Wales for most administrative purposes. The portion E. of the Usk is undulating and rural, while that to the W. (by far the most populous) is mountainous, with valleys disfigured by ironworks and collieries. In this county are the Roman stations at Caerleon and Caerwent, and the mediæval ruins of Tintern, Raglan, and Llanthony.

11 m. Monmouth (*Beaufort Arms*, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9½ gs., *King's Head*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *White Swan*, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Angel*, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), until 1939 the county town (5450 inhab.), stands finely between the Wye and the Monnow. Henry V (1387-1422; 'Harry of Monmouth') was born in the castle, and his statue adorns the *Shire Hall* (1724) in Agincourt Square. In front of the hall is a bronze statue (by Goscombe John) of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, the aviator, accidentally killed in 1910. The *Museum* (adm. 1/), behind the hall, contains an exceptionally fine collection of Nelson relics and portraits. To the N.W. of the square are the remains of the *Castle*. The 12th cent. Great Tower survives, and within the castle ward is *Great Castle House*, a mansion of 1673 now an officers' mess (adm. on application exc. Sat. aft. & Sun.), which has richly decorated plaster ceilings. *St. Mary's* was originally the church of a Benedictine priory where Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154), who was born in the town, may have been a monk; largely rebuilt in 1881, it retains a graceful Dec. spire. The 13th cent. *Gateway* on the old Monnow bridge is a unique example in England of a fortified gateway actually standing on a bridge. Just beyond is the part-Norman *Church of*

St. Thomas Becket. 'Monmouth caps' (Henry V, iv, 7) were worn by soldiers.

A fine road (A 4136) crosses the Wye and climbs round the N. side of *Kymin Hill* (850 ft.; N.T.), with a 'temple' in honour of Nelson's admirals, which commands a *View over the Wye and Monnow. Another fine *View is obtained from the *Buckstone* (915 ft.), a rocking stone, 1½ m. farther on; the road goes on to (3½ m.) *Staunton*, with a church dating in part from 1100. — MOTOR-BUSES to *Tintern* and *Chepstow*; *Coleford* and *Lydney*; *Ross* and *Gloucester*; *Hereford*; *Raglan* and *Usk*; etc.

FROM MONMOUTH TO USK, 13 m. (more fully described in the *Blue Guide to Wales*). 8 m. *Raglan* (Beaufort Arms, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.). **Raglan Castle* (adm. 1/; closed Sun. morning), one of the most superb ruins in England, dating from c. 1435, was defended for 10 weeks in 1646 against Fairfax by the octogenarian Marquess of Worcester. Here his son, later second Marquess, invented and set up a 'water commanding engine,' described in his 'Century of Inventions' (1663). Field Marshal Lord *Raglan* (d. 1855), of Crimean War fame, took his title from this town. — 13 m. *Usk* (*Three Salmon*, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is a small town on the Usk, frequented by anglers, with a 13th cent. castle (adm. 6d. daily) and church.

We cross the Wye and turn right on A 466 beyond May Hill station. The valley contracts and road, rail, and river run side by side with the remains of Offa's Dyke on the E. ridge high above. At (17½ m.) *Bigsweir Bridge*, with St. Briavels station, 2 m. from its village, we regain the W. bank. — 32½ m. *Llandogo* (Old Farmhouse, unlic.) is beautifully situated in a fold of the steep wooded hills. Just below (20½ m.) *Brockweir* are Tintern station and *Tintern Parva* (Wye Valley, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), then, beyond a loop, we reach (21½ m.) Tintern (*Beaufort*, facing abbey, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; *Royal George*, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.).

*TINTERN ABBEY (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), on a strip of level river-margin, encircled by wooded hills, is the most romantic Cistercian ruin in England. It was founded in 1131, but most of the present ruins including the church are due to a rebuilding of c. 1220-87. Though roofless, the church retains its clerestory and much of its tracery, notably the great W. window, and is notable for its beauty of composition and delicacy of execution.

The road climbs into wooded country, through which occasional delightful views are obtained of the Wye. At 24½ m. a lane on the right gives access to a path leading in c. 15 min. to the top of the **Wyndcliff* (650 ft.; the 'y' is pron. long), which displays one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England ("the grouping of the landscape is perfect"), over a wide bend of the Wye. To the S. the Severn is prominent, and beyond it are the Mendips, with the Cotswolds to the E. — 39 m. *St. Arvan's* (Piercefield, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.). On the left is *Piercefield Park*, with the *Chepstow* racecourse.

27 m. *Chepstow* (*George*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Beaufort* RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) an old market town (5300 inhab.) and formerly an important port, stands on the W. bank of the Wye, 2 m. above its junction with the Severn. **Chepstow Castle* (open

daily, 8-dusk; 1/) is of great extent and in tolerable preservation, highly picturesque in form, and strikingly situated on a steep platform of rock, washed by the Wye. It is mainly of Edwardian date (14th cent.), but between the second and the third of its four courts is, though much altered, the original Norman keep (late 11th cent.). Henry Marten (1602-80), the regicide, was confined for 20 years in the fine S.E. drum-tower, and Jeremy Taylor also was imprisoned here in 1655. The church of *St. Mary*, near the bridge, is largely Norman (nave, W. door, etc.). The 13th cent. *Town Walls* may be traced for most of their course, and the 16th cent. W. gate still spans the main street.

Chepstow is a good centre for excursions, of which the most popular is that to (3 m.) the *Wyndcliff* and (5½ m.) *Tintern Abbey* (bus; boat practicable if tide suits). — *Raglan* may be reached either via Monmouth or by direct road (12 m.). — *Caldicot Castle*, 5½ m. S.W., is a good specimen of military architecture (round keep of 13th cent., etc.), remarkable for the perfection of its masonry. About 2 m. N.W. is *Caerwent*, the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans, an advanced post of considerable importance, parts of the walls, bastions, and other works of which have been brought to light (more fully described in the *Blue Guide to Wales*). — From Chepstow to Gloucester, see p. 216.

41. FROM LONDON TO CHESTER (LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER)

The ROADS from London to Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester are given in the reverse direction on pp. 395, 404.

RAILWAY from Euston to *Chester*, 179½ m. in 3¼-4½ hrs.; to *Liverpool*, 193½ m. in 4-4½ hrs.; to *Manchester*, 188½ m. in 4-4½ hrs. Some of the Manchester expresses diverge at Colwich or Stafford and run via (146 m.) *Stoke-on-Trent* and (165½ m.) *Macclesfield*. — Principal Stations: To (82½ m.) *Rugby*, see Rte. 34B. — 97 m. *Nuneaton*. — 102½ m. *Atherstone*. — 110 m. *Tamworth*. — 116½ m. *Lichfield*. — 124½ m. *Rugeley*. — 127½ m. *Colwich*. — 133½ m. *Stafford*, junction for *Uttoxeter* (15½ m.), *Stoke-on-Trent* (16 m.), etc. — 158 m. *Crewe* is the point of divergence of the lines to Chester, to Liverpool, to Manchester, and to the North.

To CHESTER: 168½ m. *Beeston Castle & Tarporley*. — 179½ m. *Chester*.

To LIVERPOOL: 180½ m. *Runcorn*. — 193½ m. *Liverpool* (Lime St.).

To MANCHESTER: 162½ m. *Sandbach*. — 175 m. *Alderley Edge*. — 183 m. *Stockport*. — 188½ m. *Manchester* (London Rd.).

For other railway routes to Chester and Liverpool, see p. 395; to Manchester, see p. 404.

From London by A 5 to (53 m.) *Stony Stratford*, see Rte. 45; thence to (69 m.) *Weedon*, see Rte. 34B. The Chester road follows the line of the Roman WATLING STREET, except for a few miles on either side of (75½ m.) *Kilsby*. About 2½ m. S. is *Ashby St. Ledgers*, with the 16-17th cent. manor house of Robert Catesby (a meeting-place of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators) and a church containing 14th cent. wall-paintings.

A detour of 4 m. to the left, via *Hillmorton*, with the Post Office wireless station and a church containing 14th cent. effigies, leads to *Rugby* (*Grand*, RB. 25/-35/-; *Three Horseshoes*, RB. 25/-; *Crescent*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), a town of 45,400 inhab., is 1 m. S. of the L.M.R. station (the 'Mugby Junction' of Charles Dickens), 1 m. W. of the E.R. station, and 82 m. from

London. It has important engineering works and is noted hunting centre.

Rugby School, one of the leading public schools of England, was founded in 1567 by the bequest of Lawrence Sheriff, a member of the Grocers' Company, though the present school-buildings date only from the 19th century. Matthew Arnold's poem 'Rugby Chapel' (1857) refers to the predecessor of the present chapel (by Butterfield; 1872), which has stained glass from Aerschot. Another chapel has been built as a war memorial (1920-23). A statue, by Brock, commemorates Thomas Hughes (1822-96), author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.' On the 'Doctor's Wall' is a tablet commemorating "the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the Rules of Football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game, A.D. 1823."

The school first attained eminence under the headmasterahip (1828-42) of Dr. Thomas Arnold, who revolutionised the whole system of public school teaching. Famous 'Rugbeians' include Sir Richard Temple, Landor, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Hughes, C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'), Arthur Hugh Clough, and Rupert Brooke (1887-1915; born at Rugby). Sir Norman Lockyer (1836-1920), the astronomer and scientific journalist, was also a native of Rugby.

Bliton Hall, 2 m. S.W., was the residence of Joseph Addison from 1711 till his death in 1719 at Holland House in London.

FROM RUGBY TO PETERBOROUGH, 51 m. (A 427). Railway (L.M.R.) in 1½-2 hrs. — The road at first follows the course of the infant Avon, which here divides Northamptonshire from Leicestershire. — 5 m. *Swinford*. *Stanford* church (early 14th cent.), 1½ m. S.E., contains fine old glass and good 16-17th cent. monuments. The organ, brought from Magdalen College, Oxford, came originally from Whitehall Palace. — Beyond (11½ m.) *Husbands Bosworth* we follow the course of the Welland. — 18 m. Market Harborough, see Rte. 45. — 24 m. *Cottingham* is 1½ m. S.W. of Rockingham (p. 352). To the S. and E. extends *Rockingham Forest*, once a royal deer-forest. — 27 m. *Corby* (Corby Hotel, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) has developed since 1932 from a village to a town of 16,700 inhab., thanks to the exploitation of the ironstone quarries here and the erection of large steelworks. The devastation of the land by surface-mining is a blot on the landscape, which may be amended by afforestation. — 31 m. *Weldon*. **Kirby Hall*, 2 m. N., is a magnificent Renaissance mansion built by John Thorpe in 1570-75 and altered by Inigo Jones in 1638 (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2). Formerly the home of the Hatton family, it was already neglected in 1809 and derelict by 1828, but it is now restored and the garden replanted. A little to the E. is *Deene Park*, a beautiful Tudor mansion; the church contains the memorial of the Earl of Cardigan (d. 1868), leader of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. — 38½ m. *Oundle* and thence to (51 m.) *Peterborough*, see p. 339.

FROM RUGBY TO LEICESTER, 21 m. (A 426). Railway (E.R.) in 25 min. The only place of interest on the way is (7½ m.) *Lutterworth* (3200 inhab.; Hind, RB. 12/6, P. 5½ gs.; *Denbigh Arms*, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), where John Wyclif was rector from about 1374 until his death in 1384. In 1414 his works were condemned by the Council of Constance, and his remains were disinterred, burned, and thrown into the little river Swift. St. Mary's contains a number of alleged Wyclif relics, and also two fine wall-paintings.

Rugby is 3 m. N. of *Dunchurch*, on the main London-Birmingham road (Rte. 34B). — From Rugby to *Althorp* and *Northampton*, see p. 338.

The main road (A 5) crosses the Avon and follows Watling Street, here the boundary between Warwickshire (l.) and Leicestershire for 18½ m. — 82½ m. *Shawell* (r.), at the rectory of which much of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' was written. — At (89½ m.) *High Cross* we cross the Fosse Way, and at 95 m. we reach the Coventry-Leicester road between Nuneaton and Hinckley. — Nuneaton (*Newdegate Arms*, T.H., RB. 18/6),

a thriving town (54,400 inhab.) 3 m. W., manufactures woollen goods, ribbons, and hats. *St. Mary's*, once an important nunnery-church, retains Norman piers and carving and interesting encaustic tiles. *St. Nicholas's* is a handsome E.E. and Perp. church. A memorial garden was opened in 1953 to George Eliot (1819-80) who lived just outside the town until 1841 (see below).

Nuneaton, which now includes Stockingford ('Paddiford'), is itself the 'Milby' of 'Janet's Repentance'; and Lawyer Dempster's house was in Church St. (the 'Orchard St.' of the story).

FROM NUNEATON TO COVENTRY, 10 m. (A 444; railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), we cross the 'George Eliot Country.' — 1 m. *Chilvers Coton*, now a suburb of Nuneaton, is the 'Shepperton' of 'Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.' George Eliot (born at South Farm, *Arbury*, 2 m. S.W.) was christened Mary Ann or Marian (Evans) in the church, which was destroyed in an air-raid in 1941 and voluntarily rebuilt by German prisoners in 1946. She was taken as an infant to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Griff House*, her home until 1841 (comp. p. 267). Both were on the Newdigates' estate of *Arbury Hall* ('Cheverel Manor'), of which her father was agent. The Hall (16th cent. with 18th cent. 'Gothick' alterations) is open Apr.-Sept., Thurs. & Sat. 2.30-5.30; Sun., & BH. Mon. & Tues. following 2.30-6.30; 2/6. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bedworth*, a coal-mining centre. *Corley Hall*, a Jacobean farmhouse 4 m. W., has been suggested as the original of the 'Hall Farm' in 'Adam Bede.' — 10 m. *Coventry* (p. 264).

FROM NUNEATON TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 18 m. (motor-bus). — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stoke Golding* has an early Dec. *Church, remarkable for the beauty of its detail. — 8 m. *Market Bosworth*. Dr. Johnson was usher at the grammar school of this tiny old town. At *Bosworth Field*, 2 m. S., Richard III was defeated and slain by the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII) in 1485. — 18 m. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, see p. 343.

From Nuneaton to Leicester, see p. 274.

Beyond the Nuneaton turn A 5 passes (97 m.; r.) *Lindley Hall*, the birthplace of Robert Burton (1577-1640), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' The former airfield here is now the testing-ground of the Motor Industry Research Association. — 98 m. *Fenny Drayton* (r.) was the birthplace of George Fox (see below). — 100 m. *Mancetter*, the Roman Manduessedum. At *Hartshill*, 2 m. S., Michael Drayton (1563-1631), the poet, was born. — 101 m. *Atherstone* (Red Lion, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.) is an old market town (5825 inhab.). The remains of the Cistercian *Merevale Abbey*, 1 m. W., include the interesting 13-14th cent. 'Capella extra portam,' now the parish church. — Beyond (106 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Wilnecote* we turn r. on A 51.

A 5 goes on nearly due W. to (37 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Wellington* (Rte. 44) viâ (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Galley*.

110 m. *Tamworth* (*Castle*, RB. 18/6-21/, P. 10 gs.; *Peel Arms*, RB. 18/6), an ancient town (12,900 inhab.) on the Tame, the boundary between Warwickshire and Staffordshire, was, in Saxon times, one of the most important places in the Midlands. The castle-mound was perhaps raised in 913 by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and in 1913 a monument with statues of Ethelfleda and her nephew Athelstan was unveiled here. The fine old *Castle* (10-sunset, closed Sun. till 2; adm. 1/; grounds only, 1d.), now largely Jacobean, passed at the Conquest into the hands of the ancestor of the Marmion family. It is

now used as a museum. In the meadows below the *St. Editha's Church* is a fine swimming pool. The light and spacious 14th cent *Church*, dedicated to St. Editha, daughter of King Edgar, has a tower with a double spiral staircase and contains interesting monuments and stained glass by Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, and Henry Holiday. In the market-place is a statue of Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850), who lived at *Drayton Manor* (2½ m. S.W.) and is buried at *Drayton Bassett*. The *Town Hall* (1701) and *Almshouses* (1678-93) were built by Thomas Guy, of Guy's Hospital (London), who sat in Parliament for Tamworth (his mother's birthplace) from 1695 to 1707.

A pleasant road (A 513) descends the Tame valley to (15½ m.) *Burton*, via (4½ m.) *Elford*, with a church famous for its monuments (14-16th cent.), and (7½ m.) the Elizabethan *Croxall Hall* (adm. on application), frequently visited by Dryden when it belonged to his patron, the Earl of Dorset. Damaged by fire in 1942, it has since been partly rebuilt.

Staffordshire, or *Staffs*, rich in coal and other minerals, is pre-eminently an industrial county, with the *Black Country* in the S. and *The Potteries* in the N. But it contains also some picturesque scenery. Between Lichfield and Stafford stretches *Cannock Chase*; and in the N.W. is the attractive 'Moorlands' region, adjoining and resembling the Derbyshire Peak district. Staffordshire is the county of Dr. Johnson and Izaak Walton; one side of Dove-dale belongs to it.

116 m. **LICHFIELD**, notable for its cathedral and its associations with Dr. Johnson, is a peaceful old place (10,600 inhab.), whose inhabitants Johnson said were "the most sober, decent people in England—the genteelst in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English." Its industries are brewing, wood and stone carving, and market-gardening.

Railway Stations. *Trent Valley*, on the main line, 1 m. E. of the city; *City*, St. John St., for Derby, Birmingham, etc.

Hotels. Angel Croft, Beacon St., RB. 20/-25/, P. 8 gs.; George, scene of Farquhar's 'Beaux Stratagem,' RB. 20/; Swan, where Johnson

and the Thrales put up in 1774, RB. 18/, both in Bird St.; Goat's Head, Bore St., simple.

Post Office, Bird St.

Motor-Buses to *Stafford*; *Tamworth*, *Nuneaton*, and *Coventry*; *Burton-on-Trent*; *Birmingham*; *Shrewsbury*; *Leicester*; etc.

In the market place are statues of Johnson, by R. C. Lucas, and Boswell, by Percy Fitzgerald. Edward Wightman, the last person burned for heresy in England, suffered here in 1612; and here in 1651 George Fox (1624-91), founder of the 'Society of Friends,' walked barefoot crying "Woe to the bloody city of Lichfield." DR. JOHNSON'S BIRTHPLACE, at the corner of Market St., is now a Johnson Museum (adm. 1/; weekdays 10-4 or 6, exc. Mon. aft.), with many interesting personal relics and a valuable library of Johnsonian literature. Samuel Johnson (1709-84) was born in the room over his father's bookshop, and his baptism is recorded in the register of *St. Mary's Church* (rebuilt). At the *Three Crowns Inn*, next door to the birthplace, Johnson and Boswell stayed in 1776. The next house was the birthplace of Elias Ashmole (1617-92; tablet).

In *Dam St.*, the shortest route from the market place to the cathedral, tablets mark the sites of the dame school attended by Johnson and the house

where Lord Brooke was killed during the siege of the close (see below), by a bullet fired from the cathedral tower by the deaf-and-dumb son of Sir Richard Dyott. — Bore St., with the *Guildhall*, the *David Garrick Theatre*, and a timbered Elizabethan house, leads to St. John St., in which, opposite *St. John's Hospital*, built in 1495 by Bp. Wm. Smyth, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, is the old *Grammar School* where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were pupils. The present school is at *Borrowcop Hill*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., where the quarry for the cathedral stone may be seen.

The best way from the market place to the cathedral is by Market St. and Bird St., which we follow to the right. In Bird St., besides the two historic inns mentioned above, is the *King's Head Inn*, where the South Staffordshire Regiment was raised. Farther on, beyond a public garden with a statue of Capt. Smith, of the 'Titanic' (sunk in 1912), is the *Library & Museum*. The office next door occupies the site of the early home of David Garrick (1717–79; tablet). Farther on, to the right, is the house where Erasmus Darwin lived from 1756 to 1781 (tablet). We approach the cathedral from Beacon St. by the W. entrance of the quiet close, which commands a splendid view of the W. front.

The *Cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad, one of the smaller English cathedrals but one of the most beautiful, is built of red sandstone from Borrowcop Hill, to which it owes much of its charm. Plan, see p. 283.

It is mainly an E.E. and Dec. edifice of the 13th and 14th cent., and it is the only church in England with three **Spires* (the 'Ladies of the Vale'). The central spire is a restoration (very uncertainly ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren) in the style of the older W. spires. The **West Front*, a richly decorated screen of carving with a single large window, is almost entirely a modern, though careful, reproduction of the original, begun c. 1275 but not finished until c. 1320; of its 113 statues all but 5 (in the top row of the N.W. tower) are modern, like most of the rest of the exterior. The W. doors have fine metal-work. Services on weekdays at 8, 10, & 5.30 (3.30 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 3.30.

HISTORY. The bishopric of Mercia was transferred from Repton to Lichfield by St. Chad (d. 672), who, however, built his church at Stowe, 1 m. N.W. The first church on the site of the present cathedral was erected by Bp. Hedda (700), but there are no visible remains of this and only two doubtful remnants of the 12th cent. Norman church that succeeded it. The earliest parts of the present cathedral are the three W. bays of the choir and the sacristy (1195–1208). These, like the transepts and chapter house (1240–50), are E.E., while the nave (1280) is early Dec. and the Lady Chapel (1320) and presbytery (1335) are in the full Dec. style. In 1643 the fortified close, garrisoned by the Royalists, was captured by the Parliamentarians under Lord Brooke (see above), after a three days' siege. It was again besieged in 1646, when the central spire was demolished and much damage was wrought in the interior. After the Restoration the work of reparation was completed by Bp. John Hacket (1662–69), who introduced many Perp. features. Lichfield did not escape the disastrous hand of Wyatt, and a thorough restoration, begun in 1842 by Sidney Smirke, was continued after 1856 under Sir Gilbert Scott. The summit cross was placed on the central spire in 1930.

The interior is long in proportion to its width, but the general

effect throughout is one of grace and unity, and the eye is carried along the unbroken vista of arches up to the famous stained glass in the Lady Chapel. The NAVE, built in the transitional period between E.E. and Dec., is richly ornamented. The finely carved capitals and all the stone bosses in the roof are unrestored work, though Wyatt substituted a wood-and-plaster groining for most of the original roof. The beautiful triforium, with dog-tooth moulding, is unusually large, and the clerestory windows are of a somewhat rare design. In the N.W. chapel are tablets to Anna Seward (d. 1809), the 'Swan of Lichfield,' with lines by Sir Walter Scott, and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (d. 1762). In the S. aisle are the monument of Dean Addison (d. 1703; W. end), father of the essayist, and two strange semi-effigies, said to represent canons. — The TRANSEPTS are earlier than the nave (c. 1220–40), but the stone-vaulted roofs date from the late 15th cent. and are lower than the original roofs (the fine rose-window in the S. gable is thus invisible from the interior). The windows are either Perp. (Restoration period) or E.E. (modern). In the N. transept is the skeleton-monument of Dean Heywood (d. 1492). In the S. transept are busts, by Westmacott, of Johnson and Garrick (both buried in Westminster Abbey), a War Memorial chapel (1926), and the monument of Admiral Sir Wm. Parker (d. 1866), the last survivor of Nelson's captains. The window above contains some of the Herkenrode glass (see below). — The first three bays of the CHOIR (which has a deflection of 10° to the N. of the line of the nave) are the oldest part of the cathedral (E.E.). The place of the triforium is here taken by high arcaded window-sills, with a passage through the piers. The tracery is of the Restoration period, with the exception of the fine Dec. window on the S. side. The canopied statues and angels on the piers date from the 19th cent., as do the stalls by Samuel Evans (a cousin of George Eliot and the original of 'Seth Bede'). In the S. aisle is the charming 'minstrel gallery' (early 15th cent.), probably intended for the exhibition of St. Chad's head. This aisle contains a medallion to Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), the grandfather of Charles Darwin and author of 'The Loves of the Plants'; the effigies of Bp. Hugh de Pateshull (d. 1242) and Bp. Walter de Langton (d. 1321); the curious effigy, naked to the waist, of a Sir John Stanley (d. 1515), who submitted to a public scourging as a penance; the tomb of Bp. Hackett (d. 1670); and, at the E. end, the *'Sleeping Children,' by Chantrey (1817), the finest of his earlier works. The window above contains old Flemish glass representing the Trinity. In the adjoining piscina is a 14th cent. fresco of the Crucifixion. The minstrel gallery forms the entrance to the SACRISTY, built at the same time as the E.E. choir, and now used as the consistory court, with Restoration stalls and Perp.

tracery. The upper story is the chapel of St. Chad (1225). — The ***LADY CHAPEL**, a beautiful example of the Dec. style, has nine lofty windows resting on an arcade and a polygonal apse. In the seven eastmost windows is the famous ***Herkenrode Glass** (c. 1530–40; purchased in 1802 for £200), from the Cistercian abbey of Herkenrode, near Liège. The other two windows have old glass of the same period, acquired in 1895. On the S. are three small mortuary chapels, in one of which is the effigy of Bp. Selwyn (d. 1878) of New Zealand and afterwards of Lichfield. — At the E. end of the N. choir aisle is the monument of Bp. Ryder (d. 1836), one of Chantrey's last works, beneath a window with old Flemish glass (St. Christopher). Farther W. is the effigy of Bp. Lonsdale (d. 1867), by G. F. Watts. — The decagonal ***CHAPTER HOUSE** (for adm. apply to a verger) and its vestibule, with beautiful arcading and wonderfully undercut capitals, corbels, and bosses, were completed in 1249. The thirteen canopied stalls in the vestibule were most likely for the convenience of visitors attending the Chapter on business. In the upper story of the chapter house is the **LIBRARY**, in a simpler style; among its treasures, some of which are exhibited in the choir aisles, are the Gospels of St. Chad (Irish; end of 7th cent.), a fine MS. of the Canterbury Tales, many rare Bibles, and a copy of South's Sermons (1694) used by Johnson in the compilation of his dictionary.

In the cathedral close the *Bishop's Palace* (1687), now a Theological College, was for over fifty years the home of Anna Seward (see above). She was visited here by the beautiful Honora Sneyd, who was wooed by Major John André and by Thomas Day but became the wife of Dr. Edgeworth. The cathedral is well seen from the other side of the *Minster Pool*.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Dam St. to (1½ m.) *Stowe*. On the way we skirt *Stowe Pool* (enlarged as a reservoir), by the side of which grows the successor of *Johnson's Willow*, while at the end is *St. Chad's Church*, on the site of the church built by St. Chad (see above). The S. doorway (E.E.), the E. window (Dec.), the font (1475), and the screen at the W. end (1949), should be noticed. Within are buried Lucy Porter, Johnson's step-daughter, and Catharine Chambers, the servant of Johnson's parents. Adjoining is *St. Chad's Well*.

At *Edial Hall*, ¼ m. S. of the city, Johnson made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a school; one of his three pupils was David Garrick.

From Lichfield to *Burton* and *Derby*, and to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 35.

The bracken-covered heights of Cannock Chase now appear on the left, and we reach the pleasant valley of the Trent. — 123 m. *Rugeley* (Shrewsbury Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), a pleasant little town (8525 inhab.), with an interesting old church, was the scene of the wholesale poisonings of William Palmer (executed 1856).

Cannock Chase, stretching between Lichfield and Stafford, was once the hunting-forest of the Mercian kings, and is now noted for its coal and iron mines. There are still, however, about 25 sq. m. of delightful moorland including a permanent camping ground of 123 acres for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in *Beaudesert Park*, the former estate of the Marquess of Anglesey.

The road from Rugeley to (17½ m.) *Burton* intersects *Needwood Forest*, an extensive tract of oaks and hollies, beyond (6½ m.) *Abbot's Bromley* (Crown, RB. 12/6, P. 5½ gs.), which is noted for its curious 'Horn Dance,' held

on the first Mon. after Sept. 4th. *Blithfield Hall*, the Elizabethan and Georgian seat of Lord Bagot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Rugeley, is open on Wed., Sun., and B.H., mid-May-mid-Sept., 2-6 (adm. 2/6).

125 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Wolseley Hall* has been the seat of the Wolseley family for at least 800 years. Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley (1833-1913) was descended from a junior branch of this family. Here A 51 diverges to the right along the Trent. — 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Great Haywood*, with the picturesque Essex Bridge.

At *Tixall Hall*, 1 m. W., Mary, Queen of Scots, was housed for a fortnight while Walsingham examined her papers at Chartley (see below) for evidence of treason. Only the gatehouse of the old hall remains.

At (133 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Sandon* is *Sandon Hall*, the Jacobean seat of the Earl of Harrowby, with a charming park (open occasionally on Sun.). In the church is the extraordinary monument of Sampson Erdeswicke (d. 1603). — 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stone*, see below.

An interesting alternative from Wolseley Hall (see above) follows A 513 to the left, past *Shugborough Hall* (Earl of Lichfield), birthplace of Adm. Lord Anson (1697-1762).

132 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stafford* (*Swan*, RB. 18/6; *Station*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Royal Oak*, RB. 17/6; *Vine*, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.) the ancient and agreeable county town (40,275 inhab.) of Staffordshire, was the birthplace of Izaak Walton (1593-1683) and contains some interesting old houses. Its staple industry is bootmaking, whence Sheridan's famous toast: "May the trade of Stafford be trod under foot by all the world." Electrical and structural engineering are likewise carried on here. *St. Mary's*, the large and handsome parish church, with a central tower, E.E. nave, and Dec. transepts, contains a bust of Izaak Walton, who was baptized in the remarkable Norman font. Outside the W. end lie the foundations of *St. Bertelin's* chapel (c. 1000), excavated in 1954, and a replica of the wooden Saxon cross which lies buried beneath. *St. Chad's*, in the main Green-gate St. (largely rebuilt by Scott), has another curious font. The Norman chancel-arch is decorated with five orders of moulding. In Greengate St. are a number of fine old buildings, including the half-timbered *High House* (1555), where Charles I and Prince Rupert were lodged in 1642; the *Swan Hotel*, at which George Borrow was ostler in 1825; and the *Post Office* (formerly *Chetwynd House*, occupied by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745 and by R. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Stafford in 1780-1806). The *William Salt Library*, 19 Eastgate St., in a beautiful 18th cent. house, is a valuable collection of books and MSS. relating to Staffordshire (weekdays 10-5, exc. Mon.).

Stafford Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is a pseudo-antique and now dilapidated structure erected on the foundations of a castle built in 1349 and destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1643 (adm. at visitors' own risk).

FROM STAFFORD TO UTTOXETER, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (A 518; motor-bus). We cross (4 m.) *Hopton Heath*, where the Parliamentarians in 1643 fought an indecisive engagement with the Earl of Northampton, who fell on the battlefield, and pass (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; r.) *Ingestre*, the Jacobean seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, largely

rebuilt after a fire in 1882 (adm. on Wed., Sat., Sun., and BH., Apr.-Sept., 2-7; 3/, gardens only 2/). — 8½ m. On the left are the ruined *Charlley Castle* (13th cent.) and *Charlley Hall* (adm. to castle on application at the Hall), the successor of the moated mansion in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined for eight months in 1586, immediately before the final scenes at Fotheringhay. — 14½ m. *Uttoxeter* and thence to *Derby*, see p. 347.

The road and railway from Stafford to Shrewsbury (31½ m.) run viâ (12½ m.) Newport and (20½ m.) Wellington (see Rte. 44).

A 34 runs due N. from Stafford and joins A 51 at (139½ m.) *Stone* (Crown, RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.; Unicorn, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), a pottery-making town of 8300 inhab., in the churchyard of which is buried Lord St. Vincent (d. 1823). Peter de Wint (1784-1849), the painter, was born here.

About 3½ m. S.W., close to *Norton Bridge* station, at *Shallowford*, is the farm of Halfhead, bequeathed by Izaak Walton to Stafford for charitable purposes, but since sold. The half-timbered cottage (restored after a fire in 1938) is preserved as a Walton memorial. About 3 m. farther W. is *Eccleshall* (Royal Oak), with the remains of a castle of the bishops of Lichfield and a fine E.E. church.

139 m. *Darlaston* is important as the junction of the main roads from London to Manchester and to Liverpool. For the Manchester road (A 34) see below. The Chester road runs N.W., and, beyond (151 m.) *Woore*, enters Cheshire.

Cheshire, half agricultural, half industrial, is generally low and flat, though in *Macclesfield Forest* in the E., and in *Longdendale* in the N.E., the scenery is picturesque and even wild. The county contains many old timber and plaster mansions with checker-board fronts, to contrast with the modern houses in the Cheshire suburbs of Manchester and Liverpool. Cheshire has been noted for centuries for its cheese and for its salt (produced near Northwich). Silk is an old manufacture of Macclesfield and Congleton, while Stockport and its neighbourhood are in the cotton region. The *Wirral* is the W. peninsular portion of the county, between the *Mersey* and the *Dee*.

154 m. *Doddington Hall* was built by Samuel Wyatt in 1777-98. Of the original 14th cent. castle, to the N., a single tower survives. — 160 m. *Nantwich* (*Lamb*, RB. 16/6; 8850 inhab.), once the second town of Cheshire and noted for its salt works, has a handsome 14th cent. church with contemporary *Stalls and pulpit. **Churche's Mansion* (1577; adm. 1/; good restaurant), in Hospital St., escaped the fire of 1583 and is a fine example of a 16th cent. merchant's town house. Of many half-timbered houses dating from the Elizabethan rebuilding, the *Crown Hotel* and *Welsh Row* ('Cheshire Cat' restaurant) are notable. John Gerard (1545-1612), the herbalist, was born in Nantwich.

FROM NANTWICH TO CONGLETON, 17½ m. (A 534), for the Peak District. — 4 m. *Crewe* (*Royal*, Nantwich Rd., RB. 22/, P. 9 gs.; *Crewe Arms*, opposite the station, RB. 21/-28/6; *Kettell's*, RB. 17/6), a town of 52,400 inhab. and an important railway junction (600 trains daily), owes its existence to the great locomotive works of the old L.N.W.R. *Crewe Hall*, now the property of the Duchy of Lancaster, was rebuilt in the Jacobean style by Edward Barry after a fire in 1866. — 9½ m. *Sandbach*, see p. 315. — 17½ m. *Congleton*, p. 315.

From Nantwich important roads run S. to Wolverhampton viâ Audlem and Market Drayton, S.W. to Shrewsbury and S.E. to the Potteries.

165½ m. *Calveley*. *Bunbury* (Crewe Arms), 2½ m. W., has a

fine 14-15th cent. church (St. Boniface) with a remarkable stone screen (1527) and the recumbent effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley (d. 1393). About 2½ m. farther on is *Beeston Castle* (adm. free Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat.), built by the Earl of Chester in 1220 and dismantled in 1646. It is situated on a precipitous rock of red sandstone, and commands a magnificent view. — At (169½ m.) *Tarporley* (Swan, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), where the church has good 17th cent. monuments to two sisters, we cross A 49, the Manchester-Shrewsbury road, and at (175 m.) *Tarvin* we join the road from Manchester to Chester. — 180 m. Chester, and thence to (198 m.) *Liverpool*, see Rte. 42.

FROM STONE TO MANCHESTER, 45 m. A 34 ascends the industrial valley of the upper Trent. — 5 m. *Trentham*, with the fine gardens of Trentham Hall (adm. 1/). The mansion, formerly a residence of the Duke of Sutherland, was pulled down in 1910. A restaurant, ballroom, swimming-pool, etc., have since been erected. — 8 m. Newcastle-under-Lyme (*Castle*, T.H., High St., RB. 20/; *Borough Arms*, at the station, RB. 18/6) is an old industrial town (70,000 inhab.), with a wide High St., from which the Duke of Newcastle takes his title. *Keele Hall*, 2½ m. W. (bus from High St.), is the seat of the new *University College of North Staffordshire*, incorporated in 1949, which accommodates c. 400 students.

From Newcastle to *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 43.

To the E. of our route lies the smoky industrial district, c. 10 m. long and 2-3 m. broad, called The Potteries, devoted to the manufacture of pottery of every description, from the most artistic to the most utilitarian, together with a vast number of ancillary trades. The Potteries, known familiarly as 'The Five Towns,' now consist of six large towns (from S. to N., Longton, Fenton, Stoke, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall), besides several smaller ones, all united in 1910 into the borough of *Stoke-on-Trent*, now a city with 275,100 inhab. Rough brown pottery was made at Burslem before the end of the 16th cent., but the industry received its first great impetus from the introduction of purer clays from Devon and Cornwall in 1715. *Josiah Wedgwood* (1730-95) established a factory at Etruria, and, in the words of his epitaph at Stoke, "converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." Other famous names of the late 18th cent. are those of *John Davenport* of Longport (Burslem) and *Thomas Minton* and the *Spodes* and *Copelands* at Stoke. With the exception of coal, and marl for the saggars, practically all the requirements of the trade are brought from elsewhere: china clay from Cornwall and Devon, ball clay from Dorset, flints from Norfolk, felspar from Derbyshire. Visitors are usually admitted on application to see the various processes of manufacture at any of the 'pot-banks' of the district. The sturdy and intelligent character of the music-loving inhabitants of the 'Five Towns' is vividly described in the novels and stories of Arnold Bennett.

Stoke-upon-Trent (*North Stafford*, RB. 28/-32/6; *Copeland Arms*, RB. 20/, P. 8 gs.), Arnold Bennett's 'Knype,' and the birthplace of Mrs. Craik (1826-87), is the railway centre of the Potteries. *St. Peter's* (1839), with a dado of glazed cenotaph-slabs, contains memorials to Josiah Wedgwood (d. 1795), with a medallion by Flaxman, and three Josiah Spodes (d. 1797, 1827, 1829). In the graveyard are some arches of the medieval church. Between Stoke and Newcastle is *Etruria*, founded in 1769 by Josiah Wedgwood, and named by him under the erroneous impression that the classical vases which he copied came from Etruria. His residence, *Etruria Hall*, is now used as the offices of an iron company, but his pottery works are still carried on by his descendants. Most of

the manufacturing processes have been transferred to a new factory at *Barlaston*, 4 m. S. of Stoke (visit by previous appointment weekdays 10, 11.30, 2 & 3.30, Sat. 10.15 only). The 17th cent. *Barlaston Hall* is now an Adult College. Stoke is connected by bus and rail with *Hanley*, *Burslem*, and *Tunstall* (Sneyd Arms), on the N., and with *Fenton* and *Longton* (Crown & Anchor) on the S. and with Newcastle on the N.W.

Hanley (Grand, T.H., RB. 22/6), in the centre of the Potteries, is the most populous of all the 'Five Towns.' Arnold Bennett (1867-1931) was born here (tablet at the corner of Hope St. and Hanover St.); his ashes are buried in Burslem cemetery. The city's famous collection of Staffordshire figures, the largest in existence, and other ceramics is housed in a new *Museum and Art Gallery* (1956) in Broad St. Good concerts are given at the central *Victoria Hall*.

At *Burslem* (George, RB. 21/), the 'Mother of the Potteries' and the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, is the *Wedgwood Institute* (1869), a school of science and art (where Sir Oliver Lodge and Arnold Bennett were students). To the N.E. on the Leek road is (4½ m.) *Milton*, near which are the scanty remains of *Hulton Abbey*.

FROM STOKE TO LIVERPOOL, 49 m. A 50 leads N. through Burslem and Tunstall and crosses A 34 near Talke (see below). — At (5 m.) *Rode Heath* we bear left on A 533. — 12 m. *Sandbach* (Wheatshaf) is a quaint old place (9250 inhab.). In the market place are two Saxon *Crosses (pieced together in 1816), supposed to represent the conversion and marriage of Peada, son of King Penda. — 17 m. *Middlewich* and (24 m.) *Northwich*, see Rte. 42. — 36 m. *Runcorn* is a port and busy chemical manufacturing town (23,950 inhab.) at the head of the Mersey estuary. A viaduct carries the railway over the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey, which are crossed also by a Transporter Bridge (1000 ft. in span; car 8d., motor-cycle 4d.), which is to be replaced by a suspension bridge. — 37 m. *Widnes*, and thence to *Liverpool*, see Rte. 52A.

From Stoke to Derby, see p. 347.

Going N. from Newcastle we traverse the N. Staffordshire coalfield. Beyond (12 m.) *Talke-o'-th'-Hill* we enter Cheshire.

On the right is the hill of *Mow Cop* (1091 ft.; N.T.), crowned with an artificial ruin (1760); here, in 1807, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne, was held the first camp-meeting of the Primitive Methodists.

16 m. *Little Moreton Hall* (N.T.; adm. 1/, Mar.-Oct., Tues.-Sun. & BH.), on the right, is a magnificent specimen of an Elizabethan black-and-white timbered manor house (1559-89).

— 18 m. *Astbury* has a noble 14-15th cent. church with Jacobean pews and remarkable effigies in the churchyard. — 20 m. *Congleton* (*Lion & Swan*, RB. 25/; *Springfield*, RB. 18/6, P. 28/6) is a silk-manufacturing town of 15,500 inhab., with three old inns. At the adjoining village of *Havanna* cigars were made for many years, but this industry has been transferred to Congleton. At *Biddulph*, 4 m. S.E., are the ruins of *Biddulph Hall*, a Tudor mansion destroyed during the Civil War. — 29½ m. *Alderley Old Mill* (15th cent.; N.T.; open Wed., Sat., Sun. 1-7). — 31 m. *Alderley Edge* (Queen's, RB. 22/6; De Trafford Arms, RB. 20/), a pleasant residential district. The 'Edge' is a wooded sandstone cliff about 650 ft. high and 2 m. long, commanding fine views (219 acres N.T.). Dean Stanley (1815-81) was born at the rectory. — 32½ m. *Wilmslow*.

To the N.E. (1½ m.) is *Styal*, a late 18th cent. village with contemporary cotton-mill, in the pretty Bollin valley (250 acres N.T.). At *Mobberley* (Roe-buck Inn rest.), 4 m. N.W., the 15th cent. church has a contemporary nave roof, a rood screen of 1500, and memorials of the Leigh-Mallory family.

34 m. *Handforth*, with the old hall of the Breretons (1562). —

At (38 m.) *Cheadle* we reach the suburbs of Manchester, and thence proceed through Didsbury and Withington — 45 m. Manchester, see Rte. 51.

42. CHESTER

CHESTER (48,250 inhab.), the county town of Cheshire, with its well-preserved walls, famous 'rows,' quaint timber houses, and fine cathedral, is the most medieval-looking town in England, and should be omitted by no traveller. It is situated on the right bank of the Dee, 7 m. above its estuary.

Railway Stations. *General* (B 8; Rfmts.), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of the centre (frequent buses), for all services except trains to Hawarden, and to Northwich and Manchester, which start from *Northgate* (A 5; Rfmts.).

Hotels. *Blossoms* (D 5), Foregate St., RB. 27/6, P. 16 gs.; *Grosvenor* (D 5), Eastgate St., RB. 33/; *Queen* (B 7, 8), T.H., RB. 22/, P. 10 gs., opposite the General Station; *Old King's Head*, Lower Bridge St., RB. 18/6, P. 30/; *Royal Oak*, Foregate St., RB. 18/6, two fine 17th cent. houses; *Talbot*, Newgate St., RB. 18/6; *Westminster*, unlic., RB. 19/-25/, P. 9-12 gs.; *Albion*, RB. 18/6; *Stafford*, RB. 15/6, these three in City Rd., near the station; *Old Nag's Head*, Foregate St., *Pied Bull*, Northgate St., two interesting old inns. — *Rowton Hall*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. on Whit-

church road, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.

Restaurants. *Bolland's*, Eastgate Row; many good tea and luncheon rooms in Eastgate St., Northgate St., Bridge St., etc.

Post Office (D 5), St. John St.

Motor-Buses from Market Sq. to *Birkenhead*; from Lower Bridge St. to *Wrexham* (direct); to *Hawarden* and other points in N. Wales; from *Delamere St.* to *Hoylake*; to *Nantwich*, *Crewe*, and *Newcastle-under-Lyme*; to *Farndon* and *Wrexham*; and to *Frodsham*, *Runcorn*, and *Warrington*.

Steamers from the *Groves* (E 5) in summer to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Eccleston Ferry* (return 2/). — **MOTOR-BOATS** and **ROWING-BOATS** for hire.

Theatre. *Royalty* (C 7), City Rd. — **GOLF COURSE**, Curzon Park, W of Grosvenor Bridge (F 1).

History. Chester, the Roman *Deva* or *Castra Devana* (the 'camp on the Dee'), was for centuries after A.D. 60 the headquarters of the famous 20th legion ('*valeria victrix*'). It was known also as *Castra Legionum*, from which its Welsh name *Caerleon* and its Anglo-Saxon name *Legaceaster*, shortened to *Ceaster*, were derived. After the departure of the Romans (c. 380) the town was successively in the hands of the British, the Saxons, and the Danes, and in 908 was rebuilt by Ethelred of Mercia. In 973 Edgar here received the homage of eight British chieftains, who, according to the legend, rowed his barge on the Dee. Chester held out longer than any other English city against William the Conqueror, who in 1070 granted it, with as much land as he could win from his Welsh neighbours, as a county palatine to his nephew, Hugh Lupus. It was the most important port in the North-West until the silting-up of the Dee in the 15th century. The earldom of Chester was united with the Crown by Henry III in 1237, and since 1301 has provided one of the titles of the eldest son of the sovereign. During the Civil War the town held out stoutly for Charles I, but after the battle of Rowton Moor (Sept. 1645), fought about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E., it was starved into submission on Feb. 3, 1646. William Lawes, the composer, was accidentally killed during the siege. From the 13th to the 17th cent. Chester was famous for its mystery-plays and pageants; the former have recently been revived. Chester has the only original Assay Office in England, outside London, for the hallmarking of gold and silver (in Goss St., C. D 4); those in Manchester and Sheffield date only from 1773. Wm. Friese-Greene gave the earliest recorded public showing of a moving picture film in Chester Town Hall in 1890.

The first duty of the visitor to Chester is to make the circuit (c. 2 m.) of the old city by the paved path on the top of the ancient *City Walls, which enclose it in an irregular rectangle.

The existing walls (12–40 ft. high), of red sandstone, are for the most part medieval with later alterations, though they follow the line of the Roman walls on the N. and E. sides from Morgan's Mount to the Newgate.

"The tortuous wall—girdle, long since snapped, of the little swollen city, half held in place by careful civic hands—wanders, in narrow file, between parapets smoothed by peaceful generations, pausing here and there for a dismantled gate or a bridged gap, with rises and drops, steps up and steps down, queer twists, queer contacts, peeps into homely streets, and under the brows of gables, views of cathedral tower and waterside fields, of huddled English town and ordered English country" (Henry James).

The main approach to the city is *Foregate Street* (D 5, 6), the ancient Watling Street, which is joined by City Rd. (B, C 7) from the General Station, and leads to the *East Gate* (D 5; 1769). Here we ascend the steps on the right.

At the top of the steps we turn to the right (N.), and on the left have a fine view of the cathedral. We cross the *Kaleyard Gate*, a postern at the end of Abbey St. (C 5) leading to the former kitchen-gardens of the abbot. From the *Phoenix Tower* (B 5; restored 1658) or *King Charles's Tower*, at the N.E. angle of the walls, Charles I witnessed the defeat of his troops at Rowton Moor (see above). The name refers to the crest of the Painters' and Stationers' Guild, which formerly occupied it. The N. wall, part of which may be Norman work, is skirted by the Shropshire Union Canal, on the site of the old moat. Beyond the *North Gate* (B 4; 1809–10), once used as the city prison, and commanding a splendid view of the Welsh Hills, we reach *Morgan's Mount* (a watch tower), and *Pemberton's Parlour* or *Goblin Tower*, a semicircular tower rebuilt in 1894, with an inscription recording the restoration of the city walls in 1701–08. On the left is the *Barrow Field*, where those who died of the plague were buried. The N.W. corner of the walls is intersected by the railway. At the angle is *Bonwaldesthorpe's Tower* (B 3), connected by a projecting wall with the *Water Tower*, an outwork built in 1322 and once washed by the Dee. From Bonwaldesthorpe's Tower the wall runs S. to the *Water Gate* (D 3; 1789), beyond which we see, on the right, the *Roodee* (E 1, 2), the beautiful but somewhat circumscribed race-course (1 m. in circuit), on which the Chester Cup has been decided every May since 1540. Part of the Roman quayside wall may be seen below the City walls S. of the County Stand. Near the S.W. angle of the walls the Dee is crossed by the *Grosvenor Bridge* (F 2), a single stone arch 200 ft. in span, built in 1832. The S. wall, which, unlike the others, is irregular in outline, runs between the castle and the Dee. We cross the *Bridge Gate* (E 4; 1782) near the Dee Bridge (see below). At the S.E. angle of the walls are the *Wishing Steps* (E 5), where, according to local belief, he who can run up and down, and up again, without taking breath, will obtain the fulfilment of his wish. Farther on we cross the *New Gate* (D 5; 1938) designed by Sir Walter Tapper to replace the narrow *Wolf Gate* (1768), just to the N. In the *Roman Gardens*, outside the gate (r.), are a hypocaust and some Roman columns (not in situ); in another small garden (l.) are the remains of the S.E. angle-tower (A.D. 74–96) of the Roman fort. A flowered walk called *Amphitheatre Gardens* leads S.E. across the site of the *Roman Amphitheatre*, partly excavated in 1939. It dates from c. A.D. 80 and is the largest Roman building so far discovered in Britain (314 ft. by 286 ft.; with room for c. 9000 spectators). We go on N. to regain the East Gate.

The *Dee Bridge* (F 4, 5) is a picturesque structure of seven irregular arches, erected in 1280 and partly rebuilt in 1347–58 by Henry de Snelleston. The *Causeway* (F 5), or weir, crossing the river diagonally to the E. of the bridge, is said to have been constructed by Hugh Lupus to provide power for the famous old *Mills of Dee*, which stood here until 1909. — The suburb of *Handbridge*, on the opposite side of the river, is the seat of the Dee salmon-fishery, still of some importance (season, May–August). — The *Suspension Bridge* (E 6) farther up crosses the river to the suburb of *Queen's Park*.

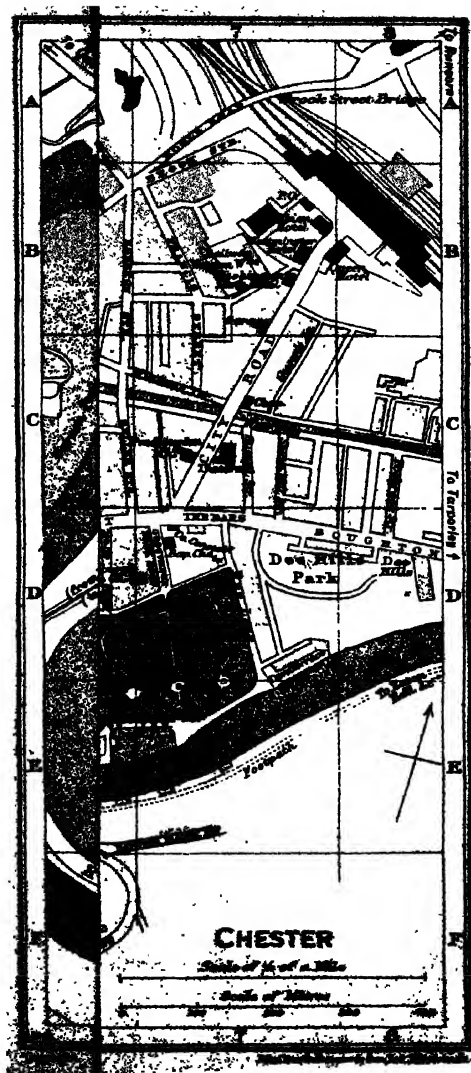
In the centre of the old part of the city with its fine old

timbered houses, are the famous **Rows*, galleries forming continuous passages along the first floor of houses. Their existence is perhaps due to the presence of Roman ruins encumbering the site at street-level. A somewhat similar arrangement exists at Thun, in Switzerland. *Eastgate Row*, the S. side of *EASTGATE STREET* (D 4, 5), contains some of the best shops in Chester. Beneath Brown's of Chester is a 13th cent. vaulted crypt (adm. free). At the Cross is *St. Peter's Church*, the square plan of which is said to be due to its foundation on the site of the Roman *Prætorium*. Thence we follow *BRIDGE STREET* (D 4) to the S., with rows on both sides. At No. 12 is another vaulted crypt (c. 1230; adm. free). At No. 39, on the left, are the scanty remains of a Roman bath, consisting of a hypocaust and a tank (adm. 6d.). No. 1 *Whitefriars* (r.) has a stuccoed gable of 1658. In Lower Bridge St. are the *Falcon* (now a café), at the corner of Little Cuppin St., dating mainly from 1626 and restored in 1865; the *Old King's Head*, at the corner of Castle St., a good specimen of the early 17th cent. style; and the *Bear & Billet*, near the Bridge Gate, dating from 1664 and down to 1867 the town-house of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

Castle St. leads W. from Lower Bridge St. to the 14-16th cent. church of *St. Mary-on-the-Hill* (E 4), which has 17th cent. monuments and a fine timber roof, and to the Castle (F 3-E 4), a group of classical buildings (1829), comprising the assize courts, the county gaol, the *County Record Office*, barracks, etc. The bronze equestrian statue of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere (d. 1865), in front of the Grosvenor St. entrance, is by Marochetti. The Castle was founded c. 1070 by Hugh Lupus, but the only ancient part is the 13th cent. *Agricola Tower*, containing the vaulted chapel of *St. Mary de Castro* and the good *Museum of the Cheshire Regiment* (adm. Apr.-Oct., 10-12.30, 2-6, Sun. 2-6; Nov.-Mar., daily 2-4; 6d.).

In Grosvenor St., on the right, is the **Grosvenor Museum* (E 4; adm. free, weekdays 10-5, Sun. in summer 2.30-5.30) which has a valuable hoard of locally-minted Saxon and Norman coins and a fine collection of Roman incised stones. The *Newstead Gallery*, excellently arranged to illustrate the life and work of a Roman military station, has models of Roman Chester and of the station at Holt.

From the Cross *WATERGATE STREET* (D 3, 4), with rows on either side, and three of the finest timbered houses in England, runs to the W. in continuation of *Eastgate St.* *God's Providence House* on the left, dating from 1652 but rebuilt to a more ornate design in 1862, derives its name from the pious motto under the gable: "God's Providence is mine inheritance." No. 11 has the finest medieval crypt in the city, dating from c. 1180, and gives access to another under (but unconnected with) No. 17, the unspoilt 16th cent. *Leche House*, with a notable hall. No. 29, on the same side, is *Bishop Lloyd's House* (adm. on application exc. Sat. aft. & Sun., 4d.), built in 1615 and richly carved and pargetted with scriptural subjects. At the corner of Weaver St. is the old *Custom House Inn* (1637); and at the corner of Nicholas St. is the *Yacht Inn*, where Dean Swift once stayed. *Trinity Church* (D 3; rebuilt 1865), on the opposite side of the



street, contains the tombs of Matthew Henry, the commentator (d. 1714), and Thomas Parnell, the poet (d. 1718). Beyond Nicholas St. is *Stanley Palace* (adm. weekdays 10-12, 2-5 exc. Thurs. aft.), once the residence of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby (1591), with three ornate gables facing the courtyard. It was presented to the city by the Earl of Derby in 1928 and badly restored in 1935, and is now occupied by the English Speaking Union. In Stanley St. (r.) is the old *Linen Hall* (C 3), once the mart for Irish linens. Stanley Place is a charming street of late 18th cent. houses, one with a 'sedan-chair porch.'

In *NORTHGATE STREET* (B, C 4), which runs N. from the Cross, the rows are mostly on the ground-floor. Important Roman remains are visible in the basements of the *Quaintways Café* (E. side) and of No. 23 (W. side; probably the *Prætorium*). On the left, farther on, are the *Market* and the *Town Hall* (1869; adm. weekdays; paintings, charters, civic plate, etc.). The *King's School* (C 4) opposite, founded by Henry VIII, which partly masks the W. front of the cathedral, occupies a building by Blomfield (1876), on the site of the abbot's lodging. To the left (N.) is the old *Abbey Gateway* (14-15th cent.), leading into the *Abbey Square*, with pleasant 18th cent. terraces and a few 16th cent. cottages (E. side).

The *Cathedral (C 4, 5) is a building of great interest and beauty. Built of New Red sandstone, it exhibits a variety of architectural styles ranging from Norman to late-Perpendicular. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 3.30, & 6.30; on weekdays at 7.45, 10, & 4.15.

HISTORY. The site of the cathedral was formerly occupied by a college of secular canons, dedicated to St. Werburgh (d. about 700), fourth abbess of Ely, whose relics were transferred hither in 875 by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred. In 1093 it was transformed into a Benedictine abbey by Hugh Lupus, with the assistance of St. Anselm. The chief remnants of the Norman abbey church are to be found on the N. side of the cathedral. Under the energetic Abbot Simon of Whitchurch (late 13th cent.) the rebuilding of the chapter house and Lady Chapel was completed and that of the choir begun. The nave arcades date from Abbot Seynesbury (1349-63), while the W. front and the upper parts of the central tower, nave, and S. transept were rebuilt in the late-Perp. style by Abbot Ripley (1485-92). At the Reformation (1541) Henry VIII converted the abbey church into the cathedral of the new diocese of Chester. The title 'Bishop of Chester' frequently occurs at a previous date, the Mercian see of Lichfield having been transferred to Chester for a few years in the 11th cent. The whole cathedral was restored in 1859-99 by Sir Gilbert Scott and Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Exterior. The W. front of the cathedral, in spite of its fine Perp. window, is somewhat lacking in dignity. The S.W. porch, with its upper chamber, was built in the Tudor period. The doorway inserted below the window at the S.W. corner of the huge S. transept was used as the entrance to the parish church. The apsidal termination of the S. choir aisle has a tall conical roof, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott from indications in the old masonry. The best view of the E. end is obtained from the city wall.

Interior. From the W. end of the *NAVE*, raised a few steps above the rest of the pavement, we have a vista of great simplicity and beauty, enhanced by the warm red colour of the stone. The W. part of the nave is late-Perp., the rest of the bays

are in the Dec. style. The place of a triforium is taken by a plain frieze; the clerestory is late-Perpendicular. In the easternmost bay the arches are continued down to the ground without capitals (as are the great E. and W. arches below the central tower). At the W. end of the late-Perp. S. aisle, in the base of an unfinished tower, is the *Consistory Court*, with Jacobean furniture. The wall of the N. aisle, now covered with mosaics of scriptural scenes (1886), is Norman; and at its W. end is the base of an unfinished Norman tower, now the *Baptistery*, with an ancient Byzantine font. From the E. end of the aisle a Norman doorway (c. 1100) leads into the cloisters. — The small NORTH TRANSEPT, over the entrance to which is the stone organ-loft, was part of the original Norman church. It is of special interest for the contrast it shows between early and late Norman masonry, the earlier work being distinguished by smaller stones with larger joints. The windows and the roof are Perpendicular. In the centre is a 19th cent. monument, by Blomfield, to Bp. Pearson (1673–86), author of the 'Exposition of the Creed.' A mural tablet commemorates Randolph Caldecott, the artist (1846–86). A Norman archway on the E. side leads into the *Sacristy* (late 12th cent.), which replaces a Norman apse. To the left of the arch stands an elaborately carved narwhal tusk of 17th cent. Flemish workmanship. Above is a small row of triforium-arches of the earliest period. The SOUTH TRANSEPT (14th cent. Dec., completed in 15th cent. Perp.), with both W. and E. aisles, is as large as the choir and nearly as large as the nave. From 1486 to 1881 it was used as the parish church of St. Oswald.

Among the flags of the Cheshire Regiment in this transept are two that were present at Bunker Hill (1775), and one that is said to have enwrapped the body of Wolfe after his victory at Quebec (1759). — The two flags at the crossing were flown by H.M.S. 'Chester,' the ship in which Boy Cornwell, R.N., won the Victoria Cross at the battle of Jutland (1916).

The CHOIR was built in the 13th and early 14th cent., the E. wall and the two easternmost bays being E.E., while the other three bays are early Dec. in character. Above is a beautiful triforium. The **Stalls* (c. 1390) are rivalled only by those at Lincoln and Beverley; the spired canopies, bench-ends, and misericords deserve careful examination. — The SOUTH CHOIR AISLE was lengthened to the E. about 1500, but the E.E. apsidal termination was restored by Scott. An extraordinary tradition long regarded the altar-tomb in the middle of this aisle as that of the German Emperor Henry IV (d. 1106). Near the door is a tomb thought to be that of Ranulf Higden (d. 1364), the author of 'Polychronicon.' The gates of both choir aisles are of Spanish ironwork (1558). — The NORTH CHOIR-AISLE contains some remnants of the Norman church, including the base of a pier, and an inverted capital. A band of dark marble in the pavement marks the line of the Norman apse. This choir-

aisle still retains its late-Perp. prolongation (c. 1500), now fitted as St. Werburgh's chapel. — Thence we pass through a doorway occupying the place of one of the original windows into the LADY CHAPEL, which, though much restored, is a beautiful specimen of E.E. (late 13th cent.). At the W. end, behind the high altar, are the reconstructed fragments (pedestal and crown) of the *Shrine of St. Werburgh* (c. 1330), not in its original position.

Precincts. The conventual buildings lie to the N. of the church, instead of occupying the more usual position to the S. From the N. transept or the E. walk of the cloisters we enter the *CHAPTER HOUSE, which, with its vestibule, is 13th cent. work at its best. It is rectangular in shape, like most of the early monastic chapter houses, and now contains the cathedral library and a notable 13th cent. cupboard. The graceful way in which the mouldings in the vestibule run up into the vaulting without capitals is an especially pleasant feature. — The CLOISTERS are Perpendicular. In the S. walk and in part of the W. walk there is double arcade. The wall of the S. walk, which is also the wall of the N. nave-aisle of the cathedral, is Norman, and here (and throughout the cloisters) the disregard of the later builders for earlier work is noticeable. At the end of this walk a late-Norman passage leads to the Song School. On the W. side of the cloisters a doorway leads to a large early-Norman UNDERCROFT, with two vaulted aisles, formerly the abbot's cellars; above was the guest-house. To the S., above the late-Norman passage but entered from Abbey Sq., is the 12th cent. *St. Anselm's Chapel*, with a fine Jacobean ceiling. On the N. side of the cloisters lies the E.E. REFECTORY of the monks, entered by a fine doorway towards the W. end. Inside is a *Lector's Pulpit, with a staircase in the wall, the only other complete example of which in England is at Beaulieu. The hammer-beam roof dates from 1939. Outside, in the cloister, are the remains of the lavatory. The vaulted building of two aisles at the N.E. corner of the cloisters was probably the COMMON ROOM of the novices. Between it and the vestibule of the chapter-house is a passage or slype, with an elaborate roof; it formerly led to the monks' infirmary.

From the cathedral we return *viâ* St. Werburgh's St., passing the Gothic façade of the *Music Hall Cinema*, originally built c. 1280 as a chapel for the parish of St. Oswald (see above), and serving later as a Wool Hall, and after 1773 as the Theatre Royal. Beyond the East Gate we follow St. John's St. to the right, then Vicars Lane to the left, to *St. John's Church (E 5, 6), finely situated above the Dee. Built about 1075, it was for about ten years the cathedral of the diocese of Mercia. The present building is little more than part of the nave of the Norman collegiate church, which became parochial in 1547. The ruin of the choir is attributable to the stripping of the lead from its roof. The N.W. tower, which had already had to be rebuilt c. 1523, fell in 1573 and destroyed the W. end of the church; and in 1881 the lofty detached belfry erected on its site fell in its turn, crushing the beautiful N. porch. The belfry has been replaced by an incongruous erection on the N.E., but the porch has been restored in its original (E.E.) form. The interior is a fine example of stately Norman architecture. The massive pillars and arches are early-Norman, dating from c. 1095, but the charming triforium of four arches to each bay and the aisles are in the transitional style of about a century later. The clerestory above is E.E., with pointed arches. On the S. side is the Warburton Chapel, with a curious skeleton monument.

The picturesque ruins of the choir and Lady Chapel, showing some beautiful transitional Norman work, should be examined (sexton at 1 Luntley Place, if not in the church). The 'crypt' is a fine 13th cent. vaulted chamber containing four Saxon crosses; in a former residence built above it De Quincey (as a boy) and his mother lived for some time. — By the S. wall of the churchyard is the *Hermitage*, to which, according to a curious legend, King Harold is said to have retired after the battle of Hastings.

Below St. John's on the river bank are *The Groves* (rfmts.), a shady promenade, with the boat landing-stages and motor-launch piers. To the E. extends the pretty *Grosvenor Park* (D 6, 7). At 16 Dee Hills Park, farther E., Thomas Hughes lived during the last years of his life (1885-96). A pleasant excursion may be made by boat or motor-launch, or by riverside footpath, to *Eccleston Ferry*, 3 m. S.

At *Upton* (2 m. N.; bus from Town Hall) are the fine *Zoological Gardens* (daily 10-dusk, adm. 2/6, children 1/; restaurant). Spacious enclosures, as at Whipsnade, provide natural surroundings for an important collection of animals; particularly notable are the polar-bears, sea-lions, pandas, and beavers, and the aquarium.

Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster, situated on the Dee, 4½ m. S., is now an Officers' Training Unit and closed to the public. During the 1939-45 war the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, was accommodated here. The present hall, the third on the site, was built in 1869-82. In front stands a colossal bronze figure, by G. F. Watts, of Hugh Lupus, an ancestor of the duke. The 'Golden Gate' leading into the courtyard dates from the 17th century.

Hawarden (pron. 'Harden'; *Glynne Arms*, P.R.), 6 m. W. of Chester, is reached by motor-bus from Lr. Bridge St. *Hawarden Castle* (no adm.) was the residence for 60 years of W. E. Gladstone (1809-98). In the charming park are the ruins of the *Old Castle* (adm. on Fri., Sat. & Sun., Easter-Oct., 2-6; 6d.), which dates from the reign of Henry III and was from 1454 to 1653 the seat of the Stanley family (Earls of Derby). These consist of a massive circular keep and part of the banqueting hall, and command a good view. The village *Church* contains a W. window, by Burne-Jones, commemorating W. E. Gladstone, and a memorial, by Sir Giles Scott, to Lieut. W. G. C. Gladstone (killed in action in 1915). *St. Deiniol's Library*, founded in 1896, by W. E. Gladstone, with residential accommodation for 28 male students, is open free, 3-4, Mon. to Fri.

FROM CHESTER TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, 18 m. (A 5116, A 41), motor-bus in 55 min. Railway to Birkenhead (Woodside) in ¾-1½ hr. For the route 'via Hoylake, see p. 395. Both these routes traverse the WIRRAL, 'the dormitory of Liverpool,' the peninsular portion of Cheshire between the Dee and Mersey estuaries. — A 5116 runs due N. from Chester and joins A 41 (by-pass from Christleton on the London road) after 3 m. About 1½ m. farther on A 5032 (followed by some of the buses) diverges r. for (7½ m.) *Ellesmere Port* (32,600 inhab.), with large dyeworks, where the Ellesmere Canal joins the Ship Canal and the Mersey. At *Stanlow*, adjoining, is the Shell Chemical Plant (1949), the first in Britain for producing chemicals from petroleum. — 9 m. *Eastham*. The Manchester Ship Canal enters the Mersey at Eastham Docks, 1 m. left. — 12½ m. *Port Sunlight (Bridge Inn)* consists of the extensive soap-works of Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., founded by Lord Leverhulme (1851-1925), and a model village occupied by the employees, which is laid out with abundant open spaces for gardens and contains many public buildings. The total area occupied is over 500 acres, and there are nearly 6000 inhabitants. The **Lady Lever Art Gallery* (10-5 or 6; Sun. 2-5 or 6) contains collections of porcelain and furniture and paintings by Reynolds, Turner, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Leighton, and other British masters, including Millais's portrait of Tennyson. — 14½ m. *Rock Ferry* (Royal Rock, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.). — 18 m. *Birkenhead*, and thence through the Mersey Tunnel to *Liverpool*, see Rte. 50.

FROM CHESTER TO MANCHESTER VIA NORTHWICH, 40½ m. (A 556). Railway from Northgate Station to Manchester (Central) in 1½-1¾ hr. — We follow A 51 to (5 m.) *Tarvin*, then A 54 past (7½ m.) *Kelsall* (Royal Oak Inn). — 16½ m. *Delamere* is in the middle of *Delamere Forest*, with its quiet meres among pine-woods. On the left is *Eddisbury Hill*, with a well-preserved stronghold attributed to Ethelfleda. — 13½ m. *Sandilay* (Blue Cap, RB. 20/-35/,

P. 8½–10½ gs.). — 17½ m. *Northwich* (*Crown & Anchor*), a busy town of 17,500 inhab. (by-pass on the S.), is the centre of the rich Cheshire salt-district. The brown rock-salt is dug out of several mines, of which a typical example is the *Marston* mine (no adm.), 1½ m. N.E., 330 ft. deep and 40 acres in area. The roof is supported by huge pillars of crystal. White household salt is obtained from brine-springs by pumping the water into shallow iron evaporating pans. The constant pumping out of the brine has caused considerable subsidences in the town and its vicinity and much structural damage. *Great Budworth*, with a good 14–15th cent. church, lies 3 m. N., and *Vale Royal* (now County Police H.Q.), on the site of a Cistercian abbey founded by Edward I, is 3½ m. S.W. From *Northwich* A 533 runs S. to (15 m.) *Crewe*, viâ (7 m.) *Middlewich*, a salt-town with 6750 inhab. — 22½ m. *Tabley Hall*, an 18th cent. mansion; on an island in the lake is the old hall, a fine timbered house with oak panelling and furniture.

A detour of 1½ m. to the r. leads to *Knutsford* (*Royal George*, RB. 21/–33/; *Angel*, RB. 20/; *Rose & Crown*, RB. 17/, P. 8½ gs.), a quiet town (6600 inhab.), with several old houses, the 'Cranford' of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65), who is buried in the old Unitarian graveyard, near the station. To the N. is *Tatton Park*, the seat of Lord Egerton of Tatton, with a large deer-park of 2000 acres; the church of *Rostherne*, a little to the N., on the bank of a lovely mere, contains the family monuments. About 3½ m. S. is *Peover Hall* (no adm.), dating from the 16–18th cent., with a church containing fine Mainwaring tombs. The Hall was American 3rd Army H.Q. under Gen. Patton in 1944. The *Church of *Lower Peover* (Bells of Peover, RB. 20/), 2 m. W., built in the 13th cent., is an almost unique example of a black-and-white timbered church, constructed entirely of oak and plaster with the exception of the stone tower (c. 1500). — Beyond (25 m.) *Mere* we join A 56 and cross the pretty valley of the *Bollin*. — 32 m. *Altrincham*, and thence to *Manchester*, see Rte. 52A (iii).

FROM CHESTER TO WARRINGTON, 20½ m. (A 56). Railway in 40 min.; through trains to *Manchester* (Exchange) in 1½ hr. — 8 m. *Helsby* is well situated on a hill. — 10 m. *Frodsham* (5250 inhab.), in a similar situation overlooking the Weaver marshes, has a Norman church. We leave the road to *Runcorn* on the left. — 17½ m. *Daresbury* was the birthplace of 'Lewis Carroll' (Rev. C. L. Dodgson; 1832–98), author of 'Alice in Wonderland.' — 20½ m. *Warrington*, see Rte. 52A(i).

From *Chester* to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 43; to *Shrewsbury*, see Rts. 44; to *London*, see Rte. 41.

FROM CHESTER TO WREXHAM there are two roads (railway, see Rte. 44). The main road (A 483; 12 m.) enters *Wales* beyond (5½ m.) *Pulford* (Grosvenor Arms) and passes (9 m.) *Gresford* with its fine church tower. — A pleasanter road (B 5130; 15 m.) runs due S. viâ (5½ m.) *Aldford* (Grosvenor Arms). — At (9 m.) *Farndon* (Raven), noted for its strawberries and as the birthplace of the topographer John Speed (1552–1629), Edward the Elder died in 924. Here the road crosses the *Dee* by a bridge of 9 arches (c. 1345) to enter *Wales* at (9½ m.) *Holt*, with another good church. For *Wrexham* (Wynnistay Arms, RB. 17/6), see the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

43. FROM CHESTER TO BIRMINGHAM

ROAD, 74½ m. A 41. 20 m. *Whitchurch*. — 35 m. *Hinstock*. — 41 m. *Newport*. — 51½ m. *Albrighton*. — 59 m. *Wolverhampton*. — 74½ m. *Birmingham*. — MOTOR COACH viâ *Newport* and *Cannock* in 3½ hrs.

RAILWAY, 73½ m. viâ *Crewe* in 2½–2¾ hrs. Principal Stations: 21½ m. *Crewe*. Thence to (45½ m.) *Stafford*, see Rte. 41. — 51½ m. *Penkridge*. — 61 m. *Wolverhampton* (High Level). — 66½ m. *Dudley Port* (for *Dudley*, 1½ m.). — 73½ m. *Birmingham* (New St.). For the route viâ *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 44.

Chester, see Rte. 42. A 41 runs S.E. across the Cheshire plain. — Near (11 m.) *Broxton* (Egerton Arms) is *Carden Hall*, a beautiful Elizabethan timbered mansion. — 14½ m. *Hampton Heath*. *Malpas*, 1½ m. S.W., has a fine Perp. church and was

the birthplace of Bp. Heber (1783-1826). — 20 m. *Whitchurch* (6850 inhab.; *Swan*, RB. 16/6, P. 10 gs.; *Victoria*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) was known in the 12th cent. as *Blancminster*. In the church of *St. Alkmund* (rebuilt in a Grecian style in 1713) are the monuments of the first Earl of Shrewsbury (1388-1453), Shakespeare's 'Old John Talbot' ('Henry VI', Part I), "who was so renowned in France that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him in single combat"; and of John Talbot (d. 1550), founder of the grammar school. Edward German (1862-1936), the composer, was born at Whitchurch.

FROM WHITCHURCH TO NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 22 m. (A 525). Just to the N. of (4½ m.) *Burleydam* is *Combermere Abbey*, a beautiful mansion on the site of a Cistercian abbey, surrounded by fine woods and overlooking a large mere. — 8½ m. *Audlem* (Crown, RB. 14/6; Lamb). — 22 m. *Newcastle*, see Rte. 41. — From Whitchurch to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44.

23 m. *Prees Heath* (Raven). — At (30 m.) *Ternhill* we cross the Shrewsbury-Stoke road.

About 3 m. N.E. lies the ancient town of Market Drayton (*Corbet Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; 5650 inhab.). Here Lord Clive (1725-74; born at *Styche*, 2 m. N.W.), when a boy, achieved the daring feat of lowering himself from the church tower to one of the gargoyles, on which he sat astride. His alleged desk, with the carved initials 'R. C.', is preserved in the old grammar-school. — At *Blore Heath*, c. 3 m. E., the Yorkists under the Earl of Surrey defeated the Lancastrians under Lord Audley in 1459.

41 m. *Newport* (Yew Tree Manor, unlic., RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.), with 3750 inhab., is 1 m. W. of *Aqualate Hall* (no adm.), with *Aqualate Mere*, the largest lake in Staffordshire. In the grounds of Lilleshall Hall, now a physical recreation centre, 3 m. S.W., are the beautiful remains of *Lilleshall Abbey*, founded in 1145 for Austin canons (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). The parish church has a Norman font. — 46½ m. We cross A 5. — At (49 m.) Tong the **Church*, a fine example of early Perp. work (c. 1410), has been described as a miniature Westminster Abbey on account of the number and beauty of its tombs (of the Pembruges, Vernons, and Stanleys). The epitaphs on the ends of the tomb (c. 1612) of Sir Thomas Stanley (d. 1576) are attributed to Shakespeare by Dugdale, the antiquarian (1664). The Golden Chapel (1515), on the S. side of the church, has fan-vaulting of beautiful design, with some remains of the gilding to which the name is due. 'Little Nell's Cottage' is pointed out at Tong, but in reality the ancient little dwelling in which Dickens's child-heroine is represented as living and dying was pulled down long ago.

About 3 m. E. of Tong is *Boscobel House* (no adm. at present), where Charles II, fleeing after the battle of Worcester, spent a day in an oak-tree and a night in a hiding-hole beneath the floor. The existing 'royal oak' grew from an acorn of the original tree. Close by are the Norman remains of the Cistercian nunnery of *Whiteladies* (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2), an ancient wooden statue from which is preserved in the church of *Brewood*, 2 m. farther E.

Beyond (51½ m.) *Albrighton* we approach the 'Black Country,' the busy iron and steel manufacturing district of S. Staffordshire, at night illumined by the glare of furnaces and foundries.

— 57 m. *Tettenhall*, with a large green and a Nonconformist college.

59 m. **WOLVERHAMPTON** (162,650 inhab.), on the verge of the Black Country, of which it is the 'capital,' is a progressive industrial town, noted for its ironworks and its production of hardware of every description. Its locks and keys have been famous ever since the days of Elizabeth I. The name of the town is derived from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar II, who endowed a collegiate church here in 994.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). *High Level and Low Level*, at the N.E. end of Queen St.

Hotels. *Star & Garter Royal*, Victoria St. R.B. 26/6; *Victoria*, Lichfield St., R.B. 26/6; *Molineux*, North St., with large garden, R.B. 16/6; *Criterion*, Lichfield St., commercial, R.B. 15/. — In the suburbs: *Mount*, Tettenhall, R.B. 27/6; *Castle-*

croft, Compton, R.B. 22/; *Berwil*, Tettenhall Rd.; *Park Hall*, Goldthorn Park, Sedgley, R.B. 21/6.

Restaurants. *Rendezvous*, Berry St.; *Regent*, Victoria St.

Post Office, Lichfield St.

Motor-Buses from Cleveland Rd. or from the Station.

Theatres. *Grand* (repertory), Lichfield St. — **CONCERTS** in the *Civic Hall*.

The large *Church of St. Peter, with its stately tower, occupies a conspicuous position adjoining Queen Square.

The church is mainly an edifice of the close of the 15th cent., with remains of earlier work; the N. transept and tower are slightly later, while the present chancel and W. front date from c. 1865. In the interior are a finely carved stone pulpit, an octagonal font, and screens (all 15th cent.); the W. gallery erected in 1610 for the boys of the grammar school; and a few stalls brought from Lilleshall Abbey (see above) in 1544. The tombs include those of Col. John Lane (d. 1667; by Jasper Latham, who aided the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (N. transept), and a fine bronze statue of Adm. Sir Richard Leveson of Lilleshall (d. 1605), by Le Sueur (S. transept).

In the churchyard is the so-called *Dane's Cross*, an elaborately carved shaft c. 12 ft. high, once associated with the defeat of the Danes near Tettenhall in 910, but now regarded as a Norman work of the late-12th century.

In Lichfield St., next the church, is the *Art Gallery & Museum*, with good landscapes of the early 19th cent. British School. Behind the church are the *Wolverhampton & Staffordshire Technical College*, and, in Stafford St., the modern *National Foundry College*. In North St. are the *Town Hall* and the new *Civic Hall* (1938). A 16th cent. cottage, wrongly dated, survives at 19 Victoria St., to the S. The *Grammar School* (1875), founded in 1515, is in Compton Rd., to the W., where there remain, as also in Tettenhall Rd., many attractive early 19th cent. houses.

Excursions may be made to *Wightwick Manor* (N.T.; adm. 2/6, Thurs., Sat., & BH. 10.30–12.30, 2.30–5.30), 3 m. W., a remarkable example of work done under Pre-Raphaelite influence; *Moseley Old Hall*, 3 m. N., a refuge of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (adm. on Thurs. in winter, 2.30–4); *Penkridge* (9½ m. N.), an old town, on the W. edge of *Cannock Chase*, where the large 13–15th cent. church contains the tomb (1574) of Sir Ed. Littleton with quaint figures of his 7 daughters; *Bridgnorth* (12½ m.); *Lichfield* (17 m.); etc.

About 6 m. E. of Wolverhampton and 10 m. N.W. of Birmingham lies *Walsall* (*New George*, R.B. 24/), a town (114,500 inhab.) engaged in making leather goods. A statue and a stained-glass window (St. Matthew's Church) commemorate the devoted labours of 'Sister Dora' (1832–78), youngest sister of Mark Pattison. *Rushall Hall*, 1½ m. N. on the Lichfield road, has a fine 15th cent. gateway.

From Wolverhampton to Shrewsbury, see Rte. 44; to *Worcester*, see Rte. 37b.

The main road leads through a busy region of iron and steel works, the principal towns in which are (61½ m.) *Bilston* with 33,450 inhab., the birthplace of Sir Henry Newbolt (1862-1938), (64 m.) *Wednesbury*, with 34,750 inhab., and (67 m.) *West Bromwich*, with 88,000 inhab., and skirts the independent borough of *Smethwick* (76,400 inhab.), before reaching (71½ m.) *Birmingham* (Rte. 35).

The 15th cent. *Oak House*, in West Bromwich, has 'period' furniture (open weekdays 11-4 or 5, Sun. in summer 2.30-5; closed Thurs. aft.).

An alternative road from Wolverhampton (A 4123, farther S., runs viâ (65½ m.) *Dudley* (*Station*, RB. 23/-30/; *Ward Arms*, RB. 21/), a centre of the iron industry (62,550 inhab.), with a fine new Town Hall (1928), Council House (1935), and Arts Centre (1947). Above it rises *Dudley Castle* (adm. 10-dusk or 7, 2/6; 1/6 on Wed.; rfmts.), a ruin dating partly from the 14th, but mainly from the 16th cent. The grounds are occupied by a well-arranged open-air Zoo with a fine collection of animals. To the S. (2½ m.) is *Old Hill*, with the public *Haden Hill Park*, a 'jewel of the Black Country,' surrounding an old mansion (rfmts.). — 74½ m. *Birmingham*, see Rte. 35.

44. FROM CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY AND WORCESTER

ROAD, 88 m. A 41. 20 m. *Whitchurch*. — A 49. 29 m. *Wem*. — 40 m. *Shrewsbury*. — A 458. 53 m. *Much Wenlock*. — 61 m. *Bridgnorth*. — A 442. 74 m. *Kidderminster*. — A 449. 88 m. *Worcester*.

RAILWAY, 94½ m. in 4 hrs. Carriages are changed at Shrewsbury. Principal Stations: 12½ m. *Wrexham*. — 17 m. *Ruabon*. — 24½ m. *Gobowen*, junction for *Oswestry* (2½ m.). — 42½ m. *Shrewsbury*. — 54½ m. *Bullas*, junction for *Much Wenlock* (3 m.). — 56½ m. *Ironbridge & Broseley*. — 65 m. *Bridgnorth*. — 77½ m. *Bewdley*. — 80½ m. *Stourport*. — 89 m. *Droitwich*. — 94½ m. *Worcester*.

As far as Shrewsbury this is part of the express route from Birkenhead to Birmingham and London. Through trains from Chester to Birmingham viâ Shrewsbury, Wellington, and Wolverhampton, 84½ m. in 2½-2¾ hrs. — There is an alternative, but slower, route from Chester to Shrewsbury (39 m.) viâ *Whitchurch* where a change is made.

From Chester to (20 m.) *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 43. — A 49 runs thence nearly due S., through attractive country.

An equally attractive route, parallel to the main road on the E., diverges from the Wolverhampton road at (23 m.) *Prees Heath* and runs viâ (25½ m.) *Prees*, (32 m.) *Preston Brockhurst*, and (35 m.) *Hadnall*. *Hawkstone Park* (now a hotel), in fine grounds beneath Hawkstone Hill (520 ft.), 3 m. S.W. of *Prees*, was formerly the seat of Lord Hill (see p. 328), who is buried in *Hadnall* church. William Wycherley (1640?-1716) was born at *Clive Hall*, which is 1½ m. W. of *Preston Brockhurst* and 1 m. N. of *Grinskill* (Elephant & Castle, P.R.). — 36½ m. *Battlefield* and (40 m.) *Shrewsbury*, see below.

27 m. *Edstaston* has a fine Norman church door. — 29 m. *Wem* (Castle, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a small market town, gave the title of baron to Judge Jeffreys, and was long the home of William Hazlitt. — 34 m. *Harmerhill* (Bridgewater Arms).

40 m. SHREWSBURY (44,950 inhab.), pronounced 'Shrows-bury' by its natives (Salopians) and by pupils of its famous school, is the county town of Shropshire, and is strikingly situated on a peninsula of rising ground, encircled by the Severn on all sides but the N. Its medieval remains—churches and timbered houses—its quaintly named streets, its fine situation, and the beauty of its environs invest it with great interest. Plan, p. 384.

Hotels. Raven (C 5), Castle St., RB. 24/6, P. 14 gs.; Lion (D 5), Wyle Cop, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs.; George (D 3), Shoplatch, RB. 19/6, P. 11 gs.; Crown (C 4), St. Mary's St., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Radbrook Hall, near the School (F 1), RB. 19/6-25/, P. 10 gs.; Pengwern, Longden Rd., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; Britannia, Mardol (C 3), RB. 15/6; Beauchamp, The

Mount (A 1), unlic., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.; Golden Cross, High St., RB. 13/6; Unicorn, Wyle Cop, RB. 14/6.

Restaurants. *Morris's*, Pride Hill; *Galleon*, Mardol.

Post Office (C 4), Pride Hill.

Motor-Buses. Local buses from the Square; long-distance buses from Bridge St. (C 3).

History. *Pengwern*, the British, and *Scrobesbyrig*, the Saxon name of Shrewsbury, may indicate its position in the centre of a wooded plain. 'Salop' is a corruption of the alternative *Sloppesbury*. After its foundation in the 5th cent. it became the seat of the Princes of Powis, but it was conquered at the end of the 8th cent. by Offa, King of Mercia. As a Saxon and a Norman town, Shrewsbury suffered many sieges and plunderings by the Welsh, but under Roger de Montgomery (d. 1095) it was a cultural centre of some importance. Ordericus Vitalis (1075-1142), the chronicler, was born and educated here. In 1215 and 1232 it was captured by Llewelyn the Great and in 1234 taken by the rebellious barons. Edward I made it the seat of his government during his subjugation of North Wales (1277-83); and in 1283 Dafydd, the last Welsh royal prince, was here tried and executed. At the battle of Shrewsbury, Hotspur was defeated and slain in 1403. Charles I made his headquarters here in 1642, but the town fell to Parliament in 1645. Farquhar's 'Recruiting Officer' gives a picture of Shrewsbury under the Restoration. Shrewsbury is noted for its cakes, ale, and brawn. Comp: 'A Shrewsbury cake of Pailin's own make' ('Ingoldsby Legends'; celebrated also by Congreve and Shenstone). Thomas Churchyard (1520?-1604), the Elizabethan poet, and Charles Darwin (see below) were natives of Shrewsbury.

Close to the *General Station* (B 5, 6; Rfmts.), on the neck of the peninsula (only 300 yds. across) rises the CASTLE (B 5; adm. weekdays 9-12, 2-5, 6d.; free Thurs. & Sat. aft.), "builte in such a brave plott that it could have espyed a byrd flying in every strete." Founded in 1070 by Roger de Montgomery and rebuilt in the time of Edward I, it was modernised by Telford and is now the borough council-chamber. Opposite the castle entrance is the *Museum & Library* (weekdays 10-12.30 & 2-5.30), occupying the old buildings (17th cent.) of Shrewsbury School. It contains the cloak worn by Charles I at his execution. In front is a good bronze statue of Darwin. Farther on, on the left, is the fine half-timbered gateway (1620) of the *Council House* (C 5), the meeting-place of the Council of the Marches, occupied by Charles I in 1642 and by James II in 1687, now the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury. On the right is the Raven Hotel, where Farquhar wrote 'The Recruiting Officer' (1705), dedicated to "all friends round the

Wrekin." This was the first play ever acted in Australia (at Sydney, in 1789). — Opposite the *Post Office* (C 4) and on the site of an earlier cross, where the body of Hotspur was hanged, drawn, and quartered, stands the modern High Cross (1952) by Laurence Gotch.

In St. Mary's St., to the left, is *St. Mary's (C 5), a noble church with an octagonal spire (200 ft.). The nave has Norman arches on E.E. columns and a beautifully carved oak roof. The N. aisle was rebuilt or restored during the Commonwealth. The *Stained Glass includes a large 14th cent. Jesse window at the E. end (from Old St. Chad's) and 17 scenes from the Life of St. Bernard (early 16th cent.; brought from the Abbey of Altenburg), in the N. wall of the chancel and the S. nave aisle. In the 15th cent. Trinity Chapel is an effigy of a 14th cent. knight; in the N. chapel is a tablet to Adm. Benbow (1653–1702), born at Coton Hill, N. of the town; and below the tower are a monument to Bp. Samuel Butler (d. 1839), by Chantrey, and the tomb of Gen. Cureton (d. 1848), by Westmacott. — In St. Mary's Place, S. of the church, stands the half-timbered *Drapers' Hall* (D 5), and opposite, in Church St., is *Jones's Mansion* (now a restaurant), where Prince Rupert once put up.

St. Mary's St. is continued down hill by Dogpole, and that again by Wyle Cop, with its old houses, to the *English Bridge* (D, E 6; by Gwynn, 1769, altered 1927), crossing the river to Abbey Foregate. On the left in Dogpole we pass the *Guildhall* (1696) and the *Olde House* (D 5), occupied by Mary Tudor, and in Wyle Cop, below the Lion Hotel, is a half-timbered house in which Harry Richmond (afterwards Henry VII) lodged on his way to Bosworth Field (1485).

In Abbey Foregate once stood the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083), now represented by the *Abbey Church (D 7), built of a deep red stone, with an imposing Dec. W. tower, the basement of which, however, with the doorway, is Norman. The statue above the magnificent W. window is said to represent Edward III. The two W. bays of the nave were rebuilt at the same time as the tower; the E. bays are plain Norman work. The transepts and chancel were built by J. L. Pearson in 1886–8. The monument of Speaker Onslow (d. 1571), in the N. aisle, was brought from Old St. Chad's. Opposite the N. door are the remains of a chantry (? St. Winefride's), with figures of SS. Winefride, John the Baptist, and Beuno, recovered in 1933 from a garden in the town. In the S. aisle is a tomb assigned to the founder.

Almost the only relic of the monastic buildings is the elegant little *Reader's Pulpit* (14th cent.) of the refectory, in an enclosure opposite the S. door. — The main (London) road goes on from the church to (½ m.) *Lord Hill's Column* (133½ ft.), erected in 1816 in honour of Viscount Hill (1772–1842), the Peninsular veteran. Monkmoor Rd. diverges N., a little beyond the Abbey

Church, to *Whitehall*, a fine stone mansion of 1582 with a notable dovecote, once belonging to Dr. Butler.

Returning to Wyle Cop, we keep left, skirting the only surviving fragment of the 13th cent. *Town Walls*, and passing the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (E 4; built by A. W. Pugin in 1856, but still incomplete) and the only remaining rampart-tower (15th cent.). We then ascend Murivance to *New St. Chad's* (D 2, 3), a strangely planned circular church built by Telford (1792), with a Doric façade and tower. Below is the Quarry (D 1; 25 acres), a beautiful park alongside the Severn.

On the brow of the hill, on the opposite side of the river, in Kingsland, reached via *Kingsland Bridge* (toll 1d., car 6d.), is Shrewsbury School (F 1, 2), founded in 1551 by Edward VI and now one of the leading public schools in England. The present buildings, by Sir Arthur Blomfield, were opened in 1882; the Speech Hall was added in 1911. The statue of Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) was erected as a war memorial in 1923. Among pupils of the school were Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, Judge Jeffreys, Charles Darwin, and Samuel Butler (of 'Erewhon'). Dr. Butler, later Bp. of Lichfield, was headmaster for nearly forty years (1798-1836).

From the Quarry we may follow the path along the river bank to the *Welsh Bridge* (B, C 3; 1795), the "reddie waye" to Wales, from the end of which Frankwell ascends to *The Mount* (A 1), birthplace of Charles Darwin (1809-82). From the nearer end of the bridge, Mardol (C 3) leads S. to the centre of the town. In Bridge St., to the W., is *Rowley's Mansion* (1618) now containing the *Uriconium Museum* (adm. free, weekdays 9.30-1, 2-6), with Roman relics from Wroxeter, notably the fine Samian pottery and a 'time-expired' soldier's certificate. Behind the *New Market House* (1869), at the top of Mardol, is *Bellstone House* (c. 1582), now a bank. In High St. are *Ireland's Mansion* (c. 1580) and *Owen's Mansion* (c. 1592). Off High St. opens *The Square* (D 4), with the *Old Market Hall*, an Elizabethan building of 1596, and a statue (by Marochetti; 1860) of Lord Clive, M.P. for Shrewsbury and mayor in 1762.

From behind the Old Market Hall, Princess St. leads S.E. to *Old St. Chad's*, now a cemetery chapel. Thence we turn to the N. via Milk St. and Fish St., passing *St. Julian's* and *St. Alkmund's* (D 4, 5), two churches rebuilt in the 18th cent., with the exception of the towers. The line of Fish St. is continued by *Butcher Row* (C, D 4), which contains some of the most noteworthy 15th cent. houses in Shrewsbury and ends at Pride Hill.

The ENVIRONS offer many attractive excursions. To the N. is (3 m.) *Battlefield Church*, erected in 1408 to commemorate the Battle of Shrewsbury, in which the rebel Earl of Northumberland, his son Hotspur, and the Earl of Worcester were defeated by Henry IV in 1403. Falstaff claimed to have slain Hotspur after a single combat lasting "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock." About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the church is the moated mansion of *Albright Hussey*. — To the N.E. (3 m.) is Haughmond Abbey (adm. 1/- 9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2), founded by William Fitz-Alan for Augustinian canons in 1135. Little is left of the church (12th cent.), but the remains of the monastic buildings include the chapter house, the refectory (both 12th cent.), and the large infirmary (14th cent.). The ribbed oaken roof of the chapter house was added after the Dissolution. Behind the chapter house is the curious little Monks' Well (14th or 15th cent.). — To the S. are (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.)

the *Sharpstones* (view), beyond which the walk may be continued past *Bomers Pool*, the 'Sarn Mere' of Mary Webb's 'Precious Bane', to (4½ m.) *Condover*. — To the S.E., beyond (4 m.) *Atcham* (Mytton & Mermaid, RB. 21/), the ancient church of which contains some 16th cent. glass, is (5½ m.) *Wroxeter*, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman city of *Viroconium* or *Viroconium* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the capital of *Britannia Secunda*, founded here before A.D. 70 and probably abandoned c. 400. The chief remains are the S. wall of the basilica, the public baths, and the forum. *Wroxeter* church, with a Saxon nave and a late 12th cent. chancel, contains many Roman stones. The excursion may be continued to (5½ m. more) *Buildwas*. Just N. of *Atcham* is *Attingham Park* (N.T.), with a mansion of 1785 (adm. to state rooms and picture gallery, Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–6.30, 1/). To the S. is (5 m.) *Pitchford Hall*, the finest half-timbered house in the county (1473); in the church is a remarkable wooden effigy of a knight (c. 1250). The beautiful E.E. church of *Acton Burnell*, 1 m. farther, possesses the finest 14th cent. 'Brass in England' (that of Sir Nicholas Burnell; 1382). In the ruined manor house (adm. 3d.), built by Bp. Burnell, Edward I's chancellor, was held the first Parliament to which the Commons were directly summoned (1283). *Langley Chapel* (adm. 3d.), 1½ m. S., built by Bp. Burnell, was restored in 1601. About 10 m. S.W. (by motor-bus or railway) is *Minsterley* (Bridge, P.R.), with a picturesque brick 17th cent. church, containing some 'virgin crants' ('Hamlet' v. 1). A fine excursion leads thence over the *Stiperstones* (c. 1700 ft.) to (13 m. S.W.) *Bishop's Castle*.

FROM SHREWSBURY TO OSWESTRY, 17½ m. A 5 leads N.W., crossing the Severn at (4½ m.) *Montford Bridge* (Wingfield Arms, P.R.), once a frequent parleying-place of Welsh and English. — 8½ m. *Nesscliff* (Old Three Pigeons, P.R.) lies at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by an earthwork. On the N. side of the hill is *Ruyton-XI-Towns* (Admiral Benbow Inn), formerly a borough, named from the eleven townships included in the manor. — At (13½ m.) *West Felton* (Queen's Head, P.R., RB. 15/, P. 21/) the Oswestry road diverges l. from the main Holyhead road. — 17½ m. *Oswestry* (*Wynnstay*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 16/6), an ancient border market-town (10,700 inhab.), is named after St. Oswald, slain here by Penda in 642. The church dedicated to him contains a Yale monument (1746). In the town were born Sir Walford Davies (1869–1941), the musician, and Wilfred Owen (1893–1918), the poet. *Old Oswestry*, 1 m. N., preserves a triple earth rampart. — *Ellesmere* (Black Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), 8 m. N.E. of Oswestry and 17 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury, lies among several of the small meres that characterise the Shropshire plain.

FROM SHREWSBURY TO MARKET DRAYTON, 18½ m. (A 53). — 3 m. *Battlefield* (see above). — Beyond the Norman church and Air Navigation School of (3½ m.) *Shawbury* is *Moreton Corbet*, with a large ruined mansion begun in 1606 in the Italian style (adm. 6d.; daily, Sun. from 2). — 13 m. *Hodnet* (Bear, P.R.), where Bp. Heber was rector for 15 years, has some good half-timbered houses. — 18½ m. *Market Drayton*, see p. 324.

FROM SHREWSBURY TO WOLVERHAMPTON, 30 m. We follow A 5, the Roman Watling Street, past *Atcham* and *Wroxeter* (see above). — 11½ m. *Wellington* (*Charlton Arms*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Red Lion*, P.R., RB. 16/, P. 7½ gs.) is a manufacturing and market town (11,400 inhab.), with old houses. The *Wrekin* (1335 ft.; extensive view), an isolated extinct volcano 2 m. S.W., irreverently described by Arnold Bennett as 'a swollen bump,' is usually ascended from *Wellington*. At its foot is the *Forest Pavilion* and on the top (rftmts.) are the remains of a camp. 'All friends round the *Wrekin*' is a famous Shropshire toast. — 17½ m. *Shifnal* (*Jerningham Arms*, RB. 17/6), a little town with many half-timbered old houses, is described by Dickens in 'The Old Curiosity Shop.' *St. Andrew's* (Norman to Perp.) contains the *Moreton Chapel*, with numerous monuments. *Bishop Percy* is said to have found the MS. used for his 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry' (1765) in an old house in the market-place. *Tong* is 3 m. E. About 6 m. farther on we join the road from *Chester* (see Rte. 43).

From Shrewsbury to *Hereford*, see Rte. 38.

The Worcester road (A 458) runs S.E. and turns S. away from the Severn at (48½ m.) *Cressage* (Cound Lodge, RB. 15/),

ascending over the N.E. end of Wenlock Edge. — 53 m. Much Wenlock (*Raven*, RB. 15/6, P. 6 gs.; *Gaskell Arms*, RB. 16/) is a small town with a good *Church* (Norman to Perp.) and a half-timbered *Guildhall* resting on wooden pillars. Two of these bear wrist-fetters to fit them as whipping-posts, and the old stocks are preserved within. **Wenlock Abbey*, founded as a nunnery in the 7th cent. by St. Milburga, was refounded in 1080 by Roger de Montgomery as a Cluniac priory. The interesting remains (Apr.-Sept., 10-6, adm. 1/) include the ruins of the church (E.E.) and the Norman chapter house. The late Gothic and Norman priors' lodge is now a private residence.

On the Severn, 3 m. N., are the ruins of *Buildwas Abbey* (adm. 6d.; closed Sun. morn.), a Cistercian house founded in 1135, with a later vaulted chapter house. About 2 m. downstream is *Ironbridge* (Tontine, RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.), the centre of the Shropshire coalfield, with the first iron bridge made in England, cast at *Coalbrookdale* (Valley, RB. 18/6), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., 'the cradle of the iron trade.' *Coalport*, 2 m. S.E. of Ironbridge, was famous in the late 18th cent. for its china, and *Broseley*, to the S., had a name for clay pipes. Capt. Webb (1848-83), the first man to swim the Channel, was born at *Dawley*, 3 m. N.

Wilderhope Manor (N.T.), an Elizabethan house on Wenlock Edge, 7 m. S.W. of Much Wenlock, is now a Youth Hostel (adm. Fri., Sat., Sun., & BH. 10-5, 6d.).

61 m. Bridgnorth (*Crown*, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.; *Falcon*, RB. 12/6; *Parlors Hall*, unlic.), an agricultural and carpet-making town (6250 inhab.), is picturesquely situated on the Severn, which divides it into a 'High Town' (right bank) and 'Low Town' (left bank), connected by steps and a steep inclined railway. In a public park at the S. end of the High Town is a leaning tower, the only fragment of the old *Castle*, built in 1101 on the site of a Saxon fastness ascribed to Ethelfleda (c. 912). The church of *St. Mary Magdalene* (1796) is by Thomas Telford, the engineer; *St. Leonard* (N. end of the town), once served by Richard Baxter (1640; born at Rowton, 6 m. N. of Wellington), contains old cast-iron memorial tablets. Among the many half-timbered buildings are the *Town Hall* (1652; supported on stone arches), the house (1580) in which Bp. Percy of the 'Reliques' was born in 1729 (near the bridge), and the gabled *Cann Hall* (rfmts.; occupied by Prince Rupert in 1642). The *Grammar School* is Elizabethan (1503).

From Bridgnorth to Ludlow over the Cleve Hills, see Rte. 38.

We cross the Severn. — 67 m. *Birdsgreen*. *Coton Hall*, 1 m. E., is the ancient home of the Lees of Virginia, ancestors of Gen. Robert E. Lee. — 74 m. *Kidderminster*, and thence to (88 m.) Worcester, see Rte. 37B.

45. FROM LONDON TO DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM VIA NORTHAMPTON AND LEICESTER

ROAD to Derby, 128 m., to Nottingham, 126 m. — 20 m. *St. Albans*. — A 5. 38 m. *Hockliffe*. — 53 m. *Stony Stratford*. — A 508. 69 m. *Northampton*. — 86 m. *Market Harborough*. — A 6. 100 m. *Leicester*. — 111 m. *Lough-*

borough. — 128 m. Derby. From Loughborough A 60 leads to (126 m.) Nottingham. To Nottingham via Bedford and Kettering, see Rte. 46.

RAILWAY from St. Pancras via Bedford to Leicester, 99 m. in 2-2½ hrs.; to Nottingham, 123½ m. in 2½-3 hrs.; to Derby, 128½ m. in 2½ hrs. From Euston to Northampton, 65½ m. in 1½-2 hrs. From Marylebone via Rugby to Leicester in 2½-2¾ hrs.; to Nottingham in 2½-3¼ hrs. Principal Stations: from Euston to Northampton, see Rte. 34a; from St. Pancras to Leicester and Nottingham, see Rte. 46. From Marylebone to Nottingham: 37½ m. Aylesbury. — 59½ m. Brackley. — 69 m. Woodford Halse. — 83½ m. Rugby. — 90 m. Lutterworth. — 103 m. Leicester (Central). — 113 m. Loughborough. — 126½ m. Nottingham (Victoria).

From London to (20 m.) *St. Albans*, short of which we enter Hertfordshire, see the *Blue Guide to London*.

20 m. ST. ALBANS (*White Hart*, Holywell Hill, RB. 20/, P. £14; *Red Lion*, Market Place, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; *Peahen*, High St., RB. 21/; *The Noke*, Watford Rd., 2 m. S.W., RB. 25/, with garden) is an ancient city (44,100 inhab.) on a hill above the little river Ver.

History. St. Albans is the successor of the important Roman-British town of *Verulamium* (see below). It owes its name to St. Alban, a Roman soldier and the first Christian martyr in England, who was beheaded here in A.D. 303 for harbouring St. Amphibalus, the priest who had converted him. Offa, King of Mercia, founded a Benedictine abbey c. 793 in honour of St. Alban, and this eventually rose to great wealth and power, so that from 1154 to 1396 its mitred abbot was the premier abbot in England. Matthew Paris (d. 1259) was a monk here and Robert Fayrfax was organist from c. 1498 until his death in 1521. Dame Juliana Berners, author of the 'Boke of St. Albans' (printed at St. Albans in 1486) was prioress c. 1400 of Sopwell Nunnery (p. 335). During the Wars of the Roses two important battles took place at St. Albans: at the first (1455), fought near Holywell Hill, Henry VI was defeated and captured by the Duke of York and the Earl of Warwick; at the second (1461), on Barnard's Heath, N. of St. Peter's Church, Warwick was defeated by Queen Margaret and Henry VI was released. — Sarah Jennings (1660-1744), Duchess of Marlborough, was born at St. Albans, and, until the erection of Blenheim Palace, frequently lived in Holywell House (now demolished), at the foot of Holywell Hill. — Cowper, the poet, spent eighteen months in St. Albans in 1764-65, partly in an institution for the mentally afflicted in College St.

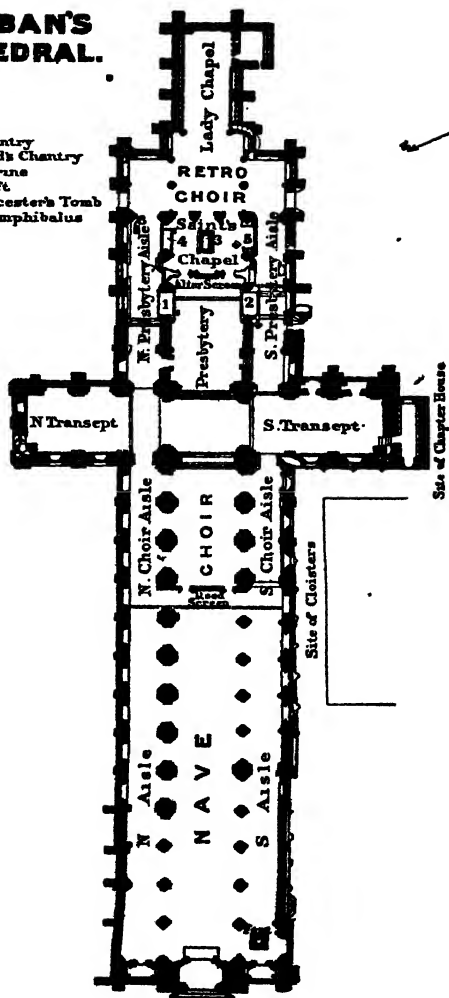
The *Clock Tower* (adm. 2d.) in the High St., in the centre of the town, dates from the early 15th cent.; in front stood an 'Eleanor Cross,' destroyed in 1702. Thence the quaint French Row leads to the *Town Hall* (1830), from which the broad St. Peter's St. (bus station) goes on to *St. Peter's*, a late-Perp. church with some old glass and a tablet to Edward Strong (d. 1723), Wren's master-mason.

Nearly opposite the W. end of St. Peter's are *Pemberton's Almshouses* (1624); and in Hatfield Rd. to the E. is another fine group of almshouses, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and facing the *Herts County Museum* (10-4, not Sun. or Mon.). A house at the end of Catherine St., now renamed *Bleak House*, has some claims to be the original house Dickens had in view in writing his novel.

Passages from High St. (or from Holywell Hill) lead to the **Cathedral*, built on higher ground (320 ft.) than any other in England. In origin it is an early Norman building and the nave is the longest medieval nave in existence (275½ ft.). The massive Norman tower, with its striking arcade, is (like the other Norman portions) largely constructed of Roman bricks

ST ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL.

- 1 Ramryge's Chantry
- 2 Whethamstead's Chantry
- 3 St Alban's Shrine
- 4 Watching Loft
- 5 Duke of Gloucester's Tomb
- 6 Shrine of S' Amphibalus



and tiles. The W. façade and the transeptal façades are for the most part 19th century. Services on weekdays at 7, 7.30 and 5 (4 on Sat.); on Sun. at 7, 8, 9.30, 11, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The central part of the cathedral is substantially the church built on the site of Offa's church in 1077-88 by Paul of Caen, the first Norman abbot, and dedicated in 1116. This seems to have ended, just E. of the present transepts, in seven apses, and the present E. end of the cathedral dates from the 13th (presbytery, etc.) and 14th cent. (Lady Chapel). The W. bays of the nave were rebuilt in the early 13th century. After the Dissolution the church became parochial. A restoration was begun under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1856, and subsequently Sir Edmund Beckett (afterwards Lord Grimthorpe) completed the work at his own expense and according to his own designs, often with questionable taste. In 1877 the church became the cathedral of a new diocese.

Interior. The plain but graceful W. end of the NAVE is E.E., abruptly joining the severe early Norman work on the N. side and continued on the S. side by five Dec. bays erected in 1323. On the second pillar on the N. side is an inscription to 'Sir John Mandeville,' the imaginary traveller, supposed to have been born at St. Albans. The stone pulpit is by Lord Grimthorpe. On the W. and S. sides of the Norman piers are considerable remains of *Wall Paintings. The dark Crucifixion, the westernmost of these, is probably by Walter of Colchester (c. 1220), called by Matthew Paris an incomparable painter. — A stone *Rood Screen* (c. 1350) separates the nave from the Norman ritual CHOR, which is continued E. by the *PRESBYTERY. The fine painted ceiling over the choir dates from the late 15th century; the tower ceiling was renewed in 1952, when one original panel was preserved in the N. aisle. Most of the presbytery and of the retro-choir was rebuilt by Abbot John de Hertford (1235-60); the unique wooden vault was painted c. 1450. The unfinished altarpiece (The Resurrection) is by Sir Alfred Gilbert. The stone **Altar Screen* (restored) was erected by Abbot Wm. de Wallingford (1476-84). On the N. side of the presbytery is the chantry of Abbot Thomas Ramryge (d. 1520), on the S. side the chantry of Abbot John Wheathampstead (d. 1464), now containing the large *Brass of Abbot Thomas de la Mare (d. 1375; best seen from the S. choir aisle). In the aisle a beautiful 14th cent. arched recess marks the tomb of two hermits. — The TRANSEPTS are the best preserved portions of the Norman church. The arches on their E. side led into apsidal chapels. In the N. transept is a 15th cent fresco (Incredulity of St. Thomas). In the S. transept the blind *Triforium on the E. wall has arches separated by small circular shafts, fitted with Norman capitals and Norman bases, but usually accepted as relics of Offa's Saxon church. The S. wall was rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe, who incorporated in it some late-Norman arcading and the doorway of the former slype. The Elizabethan dole-cupboards in the recess (W. wall) are still in use.

Immediately E. of the presbytery is ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL, in

the middle of which is the elaborately carved marble base of *St. Alban's Shrine*, pieced together from more than 2000 fragments in 1872. The so-called **Watching Loft*, on the N. side, in oak (c. 1400), with carvings of the Months on the back, consists of a relic cupboard (below) and (probably) an ordinary chantry (above). On the S. side is the **Monument of Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester* (d. 1447), with a lofty canopy and statuettes of English kings and a grille of Sussex ironwork (c. 1290). — Beyond the retro-choir is the *LADY CHAPEL*, built by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308–26), freely restored; from the Reformation until 1870 it was used by the school. — In the N. presbytery aisle are fragments of the *Shrine of St. Amphibalus*.

A few yards W. of the cathedral is the *Abbey Gatehouse* (1361), a relic of the monastic buildings, now occupied by the *Grammar School*, which is perhaps 1000 years old. Thence a lane descends to a bridge over the Ver, beside which is the little *Fighting Cocks Inn*, probably built on the site of a boat-house of Offa's Saxon monastery. Beyond the river and ornamental lake lies the site of *VERULAMIUM*, the capital of Roman Britain.

Succeeding a British (Belgic) town of the late 1st cent. B.C., in Prae Wood on the hill to the S.W., Verulamium was founded soon after the Roman conquest of A.D. 43, and became a 'municipium' (the only one in Britain) two years later. In 61 it was sacked by Boadicea, but was rebuilt on a larger scale and flourished until c. 410. The city wall, portions of which remain, enclosed an area of over 200 acres, and much of the site has been excavated. A hypocaust with mosaic floor (A.D. 150 and 300) has been roofed over *in situ*, and other floors and a splendid collection of finds from the site are housed in a **Museum*, near St. Michael's church (open 10–4 or 5.30, Sun. from 2; Sat. & Sun. May–Aug. 2–8.30; adm. to both buildings 6d.).

St. Michael's Church is the burial-place of Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans (1561–1626), with a statue representing the lord chancellor in a characteristic attitude ("sic sedebat"; 'thus he used to sit'). The church, founded c. 950, retains considerable traces of Saxon work and contains a beautiful Jacobean pulpit and a fragment of a painted Doom, from the rood-loft.

The church adjoins the site of the Roman forum and just beyond it a drive gate-admits to the **Roman Theatre* (A.D. 140–206; daily 10–dusk, adm. 6d.). The drive goes on to *Gorhambury* (Earl of Verulam; adm. 2/6; May–Sept., Thurs. 2–6; weekdays in Aug. 2–7.30), near which are the ruins of the Elizabethan house in which Bacon died.

Fishpool St., with several 15–16th cent. inns and some fine 18th cent. houses, leads back to Romeland, the old burial-ground of the cathedral. — *Holywell Hill*, also with attractive houses, descends S. from High St. to (1½ m.) *St. Stephen's Church*, which contains a lectern said to have been looted at Holyrood in Hertford's raid of 1544. It bears the name of George Crichton, Bishop of Dunkeld. Prospect Rd., on the way to St. Stephen's, leads to the ill-kept ruins of a 16th cent. mansion built on the site of *Sopwell Nunnery*.

GREEN LINE COACHES (712, 713, 714) daily from London, going on to *Luton* and to *Dunstable*; motor-buses from St. Peter's St. also to *Watford*, *Rickmansworth*, and *Uxbridge*; *Harpenden*; *Hemel Hempstead*; *Hatfield*; *Hertford*; *Welwyn Garden City*; etc.

32½ m. *Dunstable* (*Old Sugar Loaf*, RB. 18/6; *Red Lion*,

RB. 17/6; *Saracen's Head*), with 17,100 inhab., has lost most of its importance as a straw-plait manufacturing town. Remains of an Augustinian priory founded by Henry I are incorporated in the **Church of St. Peter and St. Paul*, a grand example of Norman (nave and great portal) and E.E. (W. front), restored in 1850. Here, in 1533, Abp. Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce against Catherine of Aragon.

At Whipsnade (700 ft.), on the Chilterns, 3 m. S.W. of Dunstable, the Zoological Society of London has a **Zoological Park* of 500 acres (adm. daily 10-dusk, 3/, children 1/6; restaurants and car-park), where many species of wild animals may be seen living in uncaged freedom within enclosures and paddocks. GREEN LINE COACH No. 726 from Baker St. Station in c. 1½ hr. (summer only).

38 m. *Hockliffe* is important as the junction of roads leading W. to Leighton Buzzard (3¼ m.) and N.E. to Northampton viâ Woburn.

Leighton Buzzard (Swan, RB. 17/6; Hunt, RB. 15/), an old town of 9000 inhab., has an E.E. church with a beautiful spire and good 13th cent. iron-work on the W. door. The church of *Wing*, 2¼ m. S.W., has a Saxon apse, crypt, and nave-arches, and fine monuments. *Ascott House* (N.T.; open Thurs. Apr.-Sept., 2-6; adm. 2/6) contains the Rothschild collection of paintings and Chinese porcelain. *Stewkley*, 3 m. N.W. of Wing, has a richly decorated late-Norman *Church (c. 1150).

FROM HOCKLIFFE TO NORTHAMPTON VIÂ WOBBURN, 28 m. (A 50). — 4¼ m. *Woburn* (Bedford Arms, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.) is a quiet well-built market town. *Woburn Abbey* (adm. 2/6; Easter-Sept., daily, exc. Mon. unless BH., 12.30-5.30; rfmts.), the seat of the Duke of Bedford, rebuilt by Henry Flitcroft in 1747 on the site of a Cistercian Abbey, contains a famous collection of paintings and sculptures. The park, 12 m. in circuit (road and several foot-paths open to the public) contains c. 2000 head of deer (including the unique Père David herd), European and American bison, and the Charley herd of wild white cattle. — 7 m. *Woburn Sands Station* amid fine pine-woods. — 13 m. *Newport Pagnell* (Swan, RB. 17/6) is a town of 4350 inhab. connected by bus with Bedford, Olney, and Stony Stratford. — 15½ m. The Elizabethan mansion of *Gayhurst* was the home of Sir Everard Digby (d. 1606) and birth-place of Sir Kenelm Digby (1603-65). — To the left near (17½ m.) *Stoke Goldington* is seen the fine steeple of *Hanslope* church. — 28 m. *Northampton*, see below.

45¼ m. *Fenny Stratford* (Bull) is 1 m. E. of *Bletchley*, an important railway centre (10,900 inhab.), where the Oxford and Cambridge branches diverge from the main line. The curious little cannon ('Fenny Poppers') outside Fenny Stratford church are discharged every year at Martinmas. — At (53 m.) *Stony Stratford* (Bull, RB. 15/6; Cock, RB. 17/6) Edward V and the Woodvilles were intercepted by Richard of Gloucester ('Richard III,' n. iv). The jests interchanged by the coaching travellers at the two inns are said to have given rise to the phrase 'a cock and bull story.'

A 422 leads r. to (2 m.) *Wolverton* (13,400 inhab.; Craufurd Arms, RB. 12/6, P. 5 gs.), an industrial town with railway carriage works.

From Stony Stratford to Towcester, etc., see Rte. 34b.

We cross the Great Ouse and enter Northants, turning r. on A 508. At (57 m.) *Grafton Regis*, on the edge of Whittlewood Forest, Edward IV in 1464 married Elizabeth Woodville, whom he had first met under the 'Queen's Oak' close by. On

the way into Northampton we pass the famous Eleanor's Cross (see below).

69 m. **NORTHAMPTON** (104,450 inhab.), the capital of its county, situated on the N. bank of the Nene, is a manufacturing town, which (in Fuller's words) "may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs," as by far its chief industry is shoemaking. In spite of its antiquity, it is a modern-looking place, most of its old buildings having been destroyed in the fire of 1675. A few 17-18th cent. houses survive in Abington St. and Sheep Street.

Railway Stations. *Castle* (D 1; Rfmts.), *Marefair*, for all trains; also *Bridge St.* (F 2), on the Peterborough line.

Hotels. *Angel* (b; D 2), *Bridge St.*, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; *Grand* (a; D 2), *Gold St.*; *Plough* (c; E 2), *Bridge St.*, RB. 21/ at both; *Ram* (d; C 2), *Sheep St.*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Peacock* (e; D 3), *Market Sq.*; *Black Boy* (D 3), *Wood Hill*, these three commercial.

Restaurant. *Galleons*, *Gold St.*

Post Office (D 3), *St. Giles's St.*

History. The castle built at this ancient Saxon town soon after the Norman Conquest by Simon de Senlis became a favourite resort of the Norman and Angevin kings, and many great councils and parliaments were held here. It was the scene of the trial and condemnation of Thomas Becket in 1164, and Shakespeare laid the first scene of his 'King John' in the great hall. In 1460 one of the decisive battles of the Wars of the Roses was fought outside the town-walls, the Lancastrians being defeated and Henry VI taken prisoner. Northampton sided with Parliament during the Civil Wars, and one of the first acts of Charles II was to order its castle and walls to be razed.

From the *Castle Station*, which occupies the site of the vanished castle, *Marefair* leads towards the centre of the town. On the right is **St. Peter's* (D 1), dating from c. 1160, one of the finest late-Norman parish churches in England. The chief features are the richly carved arch on the W. front and (in the interior) the massive W. tower-arch and the quaintly carved capitals of the piers. Within is a fine Saxon cross-shaft.

John Smith (d. 1742), the mezzotint engraver, is buried in the church, and *Wm. Smith* (d. 1839), the geologist, in the churchyard. — In *Doddridge St.*, on the left, is the *Independent Chapel* (1642) where Dr. Doddridge ministered from 1729 to 1751.

Farther on in *Marefair* is the *Hazelrigge Mansion* ('H.M.'; D 1), a picturesque survival of the fire of 1675. *Gold St.* continues *Marefair* to the church of *All Saints*, rebuilt after the fire of 1675, with an Ionic portico, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II in a toga and a flowing wig. On the opposite side of *George Row* is the *County Hall* (D 3), a good specimen of late Renaissance, completed in 1682. The two courts have beautiful plaster ceilings. The *Town Hall* or *Guildhall* (1864; enlarged in 1892), in *St. Giles's Sq.*, is a florid building, adorned with sculptures and statues of English kings.

Motor-Buses run from *Derngate* (D 3) to *Daventry*; *Althorp Park*; *Brixworth*, *Market Harborough* and *Leicester*; *Kettering* and *Stamford*; *Earls Barton* and *Wellingboro'*; *Olney*; *Stony Stratford*; *Wolverton*; *Blisworth* and *Towcester*; *Buckingham*; from *Victoria Promenade* to *Bedford*; from *The Mayorhold* (C 2) to *Rugby*; *Leicester*; etc.

Canal Cruises in summer to *Banbury* and *Nuneaton*.

Theatres. *Repertory*, *Guildhall Rd.*; *New* (variety), *Abington St.*

The borough records contain the names of 600 mayors (a roll unrivalled by any other municipality) including that of Laurence Washington (1532 and 1545). In Guildhall Rd. is the *Museum & Art Gallery* (D 3; adm. free, weekdays 10-6, Thurs. & Sat. 10-9), with a fine archæological collection including early Iron Age antiquities from Hunsbury Hill (2 m. S.W.), a good geological collection, a unique section illustrating the history of foot-gear, and a display of English pottery and china.

St. Giles's St. leads from the Town Hall to *St. Giles's Church* (D 4), a cruciform Perp. building with Norman portions, restored and enlarged in 1857. Robert Browne (1553-1633), founder of the 'Brownists,' the precursors of Congregationalism, died in Northampton Gaol and is buried here. — In Bridge St., leading S. from All Saints, is *St. John's Hospital*, a somewhat decayed Dec. building; the chapel (now Rom. Cath.) has a fine Perp. W. window.

To the N. of All Saints is the spacious *Market Square* (markets on Wed. and Sat.), whence Sheep St. leads N. to **ST. SEPULCHRE'S* (C 2), one of the four round churches in England. The round part, with its eight Norman pillars supporting late 14th cent. arches, dates from c. 1100-15, and was most probably built by the first Earl, Simon de Senlis, who was a fervent Crusader; it resembles its prototype, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, more closely than the other English round churches. The present nave is an enlargement (13-14th cent.) of the original Norman choir; the choir dates from 1860-64. The tower and spire are late 14th century. On the N. wall is the quaint Coles brass (1640).

Farther N., in Barrack Rd., is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (A 2), designed by A. W. Pugin and opened in 1864, but still unfinished. — Abington St., leading N.E. from the Market Square, past the *Public Library* (relics of John Clare, the poet) and a statue (by Tinworth) of Charles Bradlaugh (1833-91; M.P. for Northampton from 1880), is continued by Wellingsborough Rd. to the *County Cricket Ground* (L) and *Abington Park* (r.). In the park is *Abington Museum* (adm. free weekdays 10.30-12.30, 2.30-4, 5, or 6; Sun. aft. only; closed Fri. aft. Oct.-March). It was the former residence of Lady Bernard, Shakespeare's grand-daughter (d. 1670), who was buried in the S. chapel of the old village church. *St. Matthew's Church* (19th cent. Gothic), in the Kettering Rd., contains a Madonna and Child (1944), in stone, by Henry Moore, and a painting (1947), 'Crucifixion,' by Graham Sutherland. — On the London road, 1 m. S. of Northampton, is a *Queen Eleanor's Cross*, one of three survivors (town bus 19 from Drapery).

On the Towcester road, 4 m. S. of Northampton, is *Blisworth* (Blisworth, at the station, with a swimming-pool, RB. 13/6, P. 7 ps.).

A favourite excursion is by the Rugby road or railway to (6 m.) Althorp Park, the 17th cent. seat of Earl Spencer, which contains a large and famous *Collection of pictures, furniture, and china (adm. Apr.-Sept., Tues.-Thurs. 2.30-6; 2/6).

The collection is especially notable for portraits by *Van Dyck* (Earls of Bristol and Bedford, Lady Spencer, Duc d'Arenberg and others); *Lely* (Beauties of the Court of Charles II); *Kneller* (Duchess of Marlborough and others); *Reynolds* (eighteen portraits, notably Georgiana Countess Spencer and daughter, Lavinia Countess Spencer, Lady Anne Bingham, Viscount Althorp as a child, Countess of Bessborough); *Gainsborough* (four portraits); and most other great British portrait painters. Also: *Murillo*, The Artist; *F. Pourbus*, Duc de Chevreuse; *Mor*, Philip II; *Maes*, Tromp; *Raphael*, Fragment of a Cartoon; *Rubens*, Thankoffering of David; *Walker*, Cromwell.

On the W. side of the park (1½ m. from the station) is the church of Great

Brington, which contains the *Tombs of the Spencers (from 1522 onwards), but is perhaps even more interesting as the burial-place of the Washington brothers who removed from Sulgrave (p. 262) to this district. A stone slab in the chancel floor covers the grave of Laurence Washington, "sonne and heire of Robert Washington of Soulgrave" and ancestor of George Washington, who lived at *Wicken* (3½ m. W. of Stony Stratford) from 1610 till his death at Althorp Park in 1616; and brasses in the central passage of the nave commemorate Robert Washington (d. 1622) and his wife who had occupied two houses at Great Brington since 1599. About 1½ m. N.W. of Althorp is *East Haddon*, where Anne, widow of Robert Washington of Sulgrave (d. 1620), lived from 1626 till her death in 1652; and 1½ m. N.E. is *Holdenby*, birthplace of Sir Christopher Hatton (1540-91), who in 1583 built *Holdenby House* (adm. 2/; May-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & BH. weekends, 2.30-6; Oct.-Apr., weekdays by appt.), where Charles I was kept in the custody of Parliament for four months in 1647.

The following route traverses the whole length of Northamptonshire, or Northants, which, as Fuller, a son of the soil (see below), points out, "bordereth upon more counties than any other in England, being nine in number." It is especially noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes (at Northampton, Kettering, Wellingborough, etc.), and, in reference to its large farms and to the interesting and beautiful architecture of its churches, it has been called a land of 'squires and spires.' This is the county of the Spencers of Althorp, the Cecils of Burghley, and the Comptons of Castle Ashby, and it is the native country of John Dryden. The *Soke of Peterborough*, in the N.E., is a separate administrative unit.

FROM NORTHAMPTON TO PETERBOROUGH, 40½ m. (A 45, A 510, A 605; railway in c. 1½ hr. The road keeps parallel to the Nene and affords access to an extraordinary number of interesting churches, culminating in Peterborough Cathedral. — 3½ m. *Great Billing*. The church of *Little Billing*, 1 m. S.W., has a remarkable Saxon font. — 4½ m. *Ecton* was the home of the Franklin family for many generations, whence Benjamin Franklin's father emigrated to New England in 1685. His uncle, Thomas Franklin, is buried in the churchyard. — To the right, at 6½ m., is the church of *Earls Barton*, with its famous *West Tower, "by far the most noteworthy architectural monument of the Saxon period" (Prof. Baldwin Brown), dating from the late 10th century. About 3 m. S., beyond Castle Ashby station, is **Castle Ashby House* (Marquess of Northampton), an Elizabethan mansion with additions by Inigo Jones and a 'lettered' balustrade (open Apr.-Sept., Thurs., Sat., & BH., 2-6; adm. 2/6, gardens 1/), with a noted collection of Italian paintings, 17th cent. furniture, etc. The church of St. Mary Magdalen contains interesting monuments. To the S. extends *Yardley Chase*. *Whilton* church, 1½ m. S.W. of the station, is an admirable specimen of late-Perp. work (1534). — 10 m. Wellingborough, see Rte. 46. — At (14 m.) *Finedon* we cross A 6 (Rte. 46). — 20½ m. *Islip*, a quaint village on the Nene, has a beautiful Perp. church, containing a tablet to the wife of Sir John Washington (d. 1624) and a chancel-screen presented by descendants of Mathias Nicoll (Mayor of New York in 1671). About 1½ m. farther N. is *Lowick*, the 15th cent. church of which has a remarkable octagonal lantern on the tower, fine contemporary monuments, and good stained glass of the Dec. period. About 1 m. S.W. of Lowick is **Drayton House*, the beautiful seat of Mr. N. Stopford Sackville, built in the reigns of Edward III, Elizabeth, and William III, and famous for its old china and furniture, much of which was collected by Lady Betty Germain ("not a rag in it under forty, fifty, or a thousand years old," says Horace Walpole). — We cross the Nene into (21 m.) *Thrapston* (White Hart), a small grain market. — 23½ m. *Thorpe Waterville*. At *Aldwinkle*, 1½ m. W., were born Thos. Fuller, historian (1608-61; in the rectory of St. Peter's), and John Dryden (1631-1700; in the rectory of All Saints). — 25½ m. *Barnwell* has the ruins of a 13th cent. castle. — 28 m. *Oundle* (*Talbot*, RB. 21) is a charming little town (2200 inhab.), with a well-known public school, a lofty church steeple (210 ft.), and some of the best 17-18th cent. houses in England, notably the *White Lion Inn* (1641). The front of the *Talbot Inn* was built with materials from *Fotheringhay Castle* (see below), whence came also the oak staircase, within. About 5 m. S.W. are the uninhabited 'Old Building' and the shell of the unfinished 'New Building' at *Lyveden*, begun by Sir Thos. Tresham c. 1603,

the latter (N.T.) adorned with 'Popish' sculptures and inscriptions. *Brigstock*, 2 m. farther W., in the centre of *Rockingham Forest*, has an interesting church, mainly of pre-Norman date, and the kennels of the Woodland Pytchley hounds. — The remarkable E.E. church of (31 m.) *Warmington* retains its original roof, groined in wood. Beyond the Nene, 2 m. N.W. by footpath, is *Fotheringhay*, the scene of the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587. Of the royal castle, where Richard III was born in 1452, almost the only trace is the mound of the great keep (no adm.). The collegiate church, with a noble lantern-tower, lacks the choir of the original building (1415); it contains two monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth in memory of Yorkist princes buried here. — 32½ m. *Elton*. Before the village (1.) is *Elton Hall* (adm. 2/6, Apr.-Sept., Wed. & Thurs., 2-6; rfmts.), a 15-19th cent. mansion with charming gardens. At (35½ m.) *Kate's Cabin* we cross the Great North Road. — 40½ m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49. — From Northampton to *Olney* and *Bedford*, see Rte. 46.

A 508 leads due N. to (75½ m.) *Brixworth*, with the kennels of the Pytchley hunt. The *Church, built c. 680 with the bricks from adjacent Roman buildings, is a highly interesting example of Romanesque in which three distinct periods of pre-Norman architecture can be traced. *Spratton*, 2½ m. W., has a Trans. Norman church containing the effigy of Sir John Swinford (d. 1371), with the earliest known example of the SS collar.

Brixworth is c. 8 m. S.E. of the battlefield of *Naseby*, where Charles I and Prince Rupert were decisively defeated by Fairfax in 1645. A column erected in 1936 marks the correct site.

We now enter *Leicestershire*. Though this county includes several industrial centres (*Leicester*, *Loughborough*, *Hinckley*) as well as a small coalfield in the N.W., adjoining the wild heathlands of *Charnwood Forest*, it is best known for its famous grasslands (mainly in the E.), a classic region for fox-hunters. *Leicestershire*, *Rutland*, and *Northamptonshire* are sometimes spoken of as 'the Shires', but, more strictly, that term is reserved for the country hunted by the celebrated packs of foxhounds known as the *Quorn*, the *Cottesmore*, the *Pytchley*, the *Woodland Pytchley*, and the *Belvoir*, and thus excludes a considerable part of Northants while it includes a portion of *Lincolnshire*. Outside these limits are 'the Provinces.'

86 m. *Market Harborough* (*Three Swans*, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 11-14 gs.; *Angel*, RB. 16/6-25/, P. 7 gs.; *Peacock*, RB. 15/), a town of 10,400 inhab., is a famous fox-hunting centre. In the market-place are the quaint grammar school (1614) and the Perp. church of *St. Dionysius*, with its beautiful Dec. broach spire. Close by is the old house in which Charles I is said to have slept the night before the battle of *Naseby* (7 m. S.W.). — From *Market Harborough* to *Rugby* and *Oundle*, see p. 306; *Rothwell* (p. 352) is 6 m. S.E.

The country between *Market Harborough* and *Leicester* is hunted by the *Pytchley*, *Quorn*, and *Ferne* foxhounds. — 92 m. *Kibworth* was the birthplace of Mrs. Barbauld (1743-1825). Dr. Philip Doddridge was a dissenting minister here in 1723-25.

100 m. **LEICESTER** (285,050 inhab.), on the *Soar*, the ancient county town of *Leicestershire*, is a busy and cheerful industrial city, with important remains of its past history. It has long been noted as the centre of the hosiery trade; more recently it has added light engineering to important manufac-



LEICESTER

Scale of 1/25000

Scale of Miles



tures of boots and shoes, elastic fabrics, etc. In 1919 its former city status was restored and it is now the seat of a bishop.

Railway Stations. *London Road* (E 4; Rfmnts.), for the L.M.R.; *Central* (C 1; Rfmnts.) and *Belgrave Road* (A 4), for the E.R.

Hotels. *Grand* (a; E 3), *Granby St.*, R.B. from 17/6; *Bell* (b; D 3), T.H., *Humberstone Gate*, R.B. 21/; *Royal* (c; D 3), *Horsefair St.*, R.B. 17/6; *George* (e; C 3), *Haymarket*, R.B. 18/6; *Swan & Pheasant* (d; D 3), *Humberstone Gate*, R.B. 18/; *White Hart* (D 3), *Haymarket*, R.B. 21/, both commercial; *Wellington* (f; D 3), *Granby St.*, commercial, R.B. 16/6; *Heathfield*, unlic., 236 *London Rd.*, R.B. 18/.

Post Office (D 3), *Bishop St.* —

History. Leicester was the traditional residence of King Lear and his daughters. Under the Romans it was the fortified town of *Rata Coritanorum*. From 680 to 869 it was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric, but soon after it became one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelagh. It was recovered by Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia, in 918. After the Norman Conquest it fell to Hugh of Grantmesnil, who built the castle, and in 1239 to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was a great benefactor of the town. Under the Lancastrian kings the castle was an occasional royal residence, and several parliaments were held here in the 15th century. Richard III, however, on his way to Bosworth Field in 1485, was obliged to sleep at an inn. In the Civil War Leicester was captured by Prince Rupert in 1645 after a three days' siege at which John Bunyan was present, but it was recovered by Parliament after the battle of Naseby. The modern prosperity of the city may perhaps be dated from the introduction of the stocking-frame about 1686. Leicester was the birthplace of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist (1805-92). Thomas Cook arranged the first railway excursion in 1841, from Leicester to Loughborough and back.

The modern centre of Leicester and the converging point of the main thoroughfares, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from each of the three railway stations, is marked by a *Clock Tower* (D 3; 1866), adorned with statues of Simon de Montfort and three later benefactors of the city. To the W. runs the *High St.*, which with its continuation, *St. Nicholas St.*, formed the main thoroughfare from E. to W. of the Roman and medieval town. At the point where it intersects the old thoroughfare from N. to S. (*Highcross St.* and its continuation, *Southgate St.*) formerly stood the *High Cross*.

To the right in *Highcross St.* is *All Saints* (C 1), a well-proportioned early Dec. church with a Norman W. doorway, an E.E. font, and a curious clock. The picturesque *Great Meeting*, in *East Bond St.* (C 2), is one of the oldest surviving Nonconformist chapels (1708). — *St. Margaret's* (B 2), at the end of *Churchgate*, is an E.E. and Perp. church, with a noble Perp. tower.

In *St. Nicholas Street* is the church of *St. Nicholas*, the oldest in Leicester, built partly of Roman materials, with a charming early-Norman tower, a primitive Romanesque nave of the Saxon period, and an E.E. chancel. On the W. side of the churchyard stands the *Jewry Wall* (D 1), a mass of Roman masonry about 70 ft. long and 18 ft. high, with bonding-courses

INFORMATION BUREAU, 29 *Horsefair St.*

Motor-Buses from *Northampton Sq.* (E 4) to *Market Harborough*; from *St. Margaret's* (Abbey St.; C 2, B 3) to *Loughborough*; *Ashby* and *Burton*; *Oakham*; *Uppingham*; *Melton Mowbray*; from *Newarke* (E 1) to *Lutterworth*; from *Western Boulevard* (F 1) to *Nuneaton* and *Coventry*; from *Southgate St.* (D 2) to *Grantham*; *Coventry* and *Birmingham*; etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (D 2; repertory), *Horsefair St.*; *Little* (E 3), *Dover St.*, *Palace* (C 3; variety), *Belgrave Gate*. — **CONCERTS** at *De Montfort Hall* and the *City Art Gallery*.

of brick. This relic, with its four arched recesses, was the W. wall of the basilica in the *Roman Forum*, the whole of which has been excavated to reveal the remains of later Roman baths (adm. free 10-5 or 6).

A Roman pavement, one of many that have been found in the city, may be seen beneath the railway, at the end of Blackfriars St., on application to the Forum caretaker. Another may be seen at No. 50 St. Nicholas St., opposite the church (adm. 3d.); yet others at the museum (see below).

The ministrations of William Carey (1789-94) and Robert Hall (1807-25), the Baptists, are commemorated in *William Carey's Cottage* (open weekdays 2-4.30) in Harvey Lane, leading off Thornton Lane. — St. Nicholas St. ends at the *West Bridge* over the Grand Junction Canal, beyond which King Richard's Rd. leads to *Bow Bridge* over the Soar. An inscription on a house adjoining Bow Bridge records the last resting-place of Richard III; according to tradition, his body, brought back from Bosworth for interment in the monastery of the Grey Friars, was thrown into the river on the suppression of the monasteries, but was afterwards reburied here.

Castle St. leads from the S. end of St. Nicholas St. to the remains of the once famous CASTLE (E 1). Adjoining the Tudor entrance gateway, with the porter's lodge, is the *Castle House*, incorporating the domestic buildings. On the left is *St. Mary de Castro, an interesting church with an unusual ground-plan; to the original Norman collegiate church were added a chancel in the richest late-Norman style (after 1150) and, in the E.E. period, a wide parochial nave, on the S. side, and a massive tower. The Norman N. doorway, windows, and sedilia, the Dec. roof in the original chancel, the E.E. sedilia and Perp. roof in the S. nave, and the 13th cent. font should be noted. In Castle Yard an 18th cent. façade masks the late-Norman hall of the castle, still used for assize courts (open first Mon. in month 10-3). On the right of the lane leading to the ruined *Turret Gateway* is the *Castle Mound*, perhaps dating from Ethelfleda's time. Beyond the gateway (r.) the so-called *Deacon Workshop* (1771; recreated here in 1953) illustrates the art of an 18th cent. clockmaker.

The gateway leads into the *Newarke*, added to the castle precincts in 1332, which includes the rebuilt *Trinity Hospital*, founded in 1331 and enlarged in 1355, with its partly original chapel (adm. on application), to the right. To the left, the *Wyggeston Chantry House* (c. 1512, damaged in 1940 and later rebuilt) and *Skeffington House* form the *Newarke Houses Museum* (weekdays 10-5, 6, or 7, Sun. 2-5). The rooms illustrate the social and industrial history of the city, with fine displays of shoes and clocks. Opposite is the *College of Art and Technology*. On leaving the Newarke by the splendid *Newarke Gateway* (1322) we turn to the left. Peacock Lane leads to the right from Southgate St. to the old civic church of St. Martin (D 2), the cathedral since 1926, mainly E.E. in style with a Perp. chancel. Adjacent (W.) is the **Guildhall* (adm. free; weekdays 10-5, 6, or 7), a 15-16th cent. timber and plaster building, originally the hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi.

The mayor's parlour contains a fine chimney-piece (1637), woodwork, and stained glass and the great hall is imposing. The Town Library, one of the earliest municipal free libraries, founded before 1587, has been here since 1632. A little to the E. lies the *Market Place* (D 3; markets Wed. and Sat.), the *Corn Exchange* in which has a fine outside staircase. To the S. are the *Town Hall* (1875) and the *Central Reference Library*. Belvoir St., S. of the library, leads to the New Walk, a tree-lined walk in which is the *City Museum & Art Gallery* (F 4; 10-5, 6, or 7, Sun. 2-5.)

This possesses interesting Roman antiquities, including several tessellated pavements (notably 'Diana and Actæon') and a milestone from the Fosse Way. The emphasis in painting and sculpture is on modern works. Among the paintings may be noted *Hogarth's* Wollaston Family, *John Opie's* Boy with a Hoop, and *G. F. Watts's* Fata Morgana. The muniment room contains the archives of both city and county, and the most valuable MSS., including the *Codex Leicestrensis* of the New Testament, from the Town Library.

From the end of the New Walk, University Rd. leads to the right (passing Victoria Park, with *De Montfort Hall* and a *War Memorial Arch*, by Lutyens) to the *University College* (1921). Beside the college is *Wyggeston Boys' School*, which can trace its origins to a charitable foundation in 1513.

Belgrave Gate leads N.E. from the clock-tower to Belgrave Rd. station, whence Abbey Park Rd. runs to the left to the *Abbey Park* (A 2, 3), with its lake, and to the remains of Leicester Abbey, whither Cardinal Wolsey, "an old man, broken with the storms of state," came to die, in 1530. His tomb has disappeared, and little remains of the rich Augustinian monastery except the foundations and the boundary-walls, the existing ruins being part of an Elizabethan house. Farther on in Belgrave Rd. is *Belgrave Hall* (10-5, 6, or 7; Sun. 2-5), built in 1709-13, and now a period museum of 17-19th cent. furniture, etc. — *Quenby Hall*, in pastoral upland country, 8 m. E. of Leicester, is claimed to be the finest Jacobean mansion in the county.

Charming walks or drives may be taken from Leicester through the rugged

with her first husband, Sir John Grey. Passing the attractive *Groby Pool* we reach (6½ m.) *Newtown Linford*, which is adjoined by **Bradsate Park* (open daily to walkers; on Thurs. in Apr.-Oct., 10.30-9.30, for driving through), with the chapel (summer Thurs. 2.30-5.30) and the ruins of the hall where Lady Jane Grey, the 'nine days' queen' (born here in 1537), was found by Roger Ascham reading Plato's 'Phædo' while the rest of the family were gone hunting. — About 2 m. N.W. of Newtown are the 14th cent. remains of *Ulverscroft Priory*. The excursion may be extended to *Bardon Hill*, *Mount St. Bernard*, *Grace Dieu* (see below), etc., or we may return via *Cropton Reservoir*, *Thurcaston*, birthplace of Bp. Latimer (1485-1555), and *Rothley*.

FROM LEICESTER TO BURTON, 25½ m. (A 50), railway in c. 1½ hr.; this line, as far as Swannington, the station before Ashby, was Robert Stephenson's first railway (1832). — 4½ m. *Groby* (see above). *Kirby Muxloe* (Forest Lodge, unlic., RB. 15/), 2½ m. S., is a good centre for visiting Charnwood Forest. It has a ruined and moated Castle (9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2; 6d.) built in 1480-84. — Beyond (10 m.) *Bardon Hill* (912 ft.), on the right, a famous view-point, we enter the Leicestershire coalfield. — 12 m. *Coalville* (23,750 inhab.) is a mining and brickmaking town. About 2½ m. N.E. is the abbey of *Mount St. Bernard*, a Trappist monastery founded in 1835 and now the only 'mitred abbey' in England, and 3½ m. N., beyond Whitwick, is *Grace Dieu*, with the scanty ruins of a 13th cent. Augustinian nunnery and a manor house in which Francis Beaumont (1584-1616) was born.

17 m. *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* (*Royal*, RB. 21/; *Queen's*, RB. 15/, P 6 gs.;

Midland, P.R.) is a thriving town (6400 inhab.) in pretty surroundings. The *Castle* (daily, Sun. from 2; adm. 6d.) is the extensive ruin of a fortress, built in 1476 on the site of a Norman castle and alighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648. Mary, Queen of Scots, spend a night in it in 1569 and again in 1586, but it is more famous as the locale of several scenes in 'Ivanhoe.' The 'Tournament Field' lies about 1 m. N. of the town. In the late-Perp. church of *St. Helen* are the tombs of the second Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1561) and of *Selina*, Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791), Wesley's friend; an almost unique recumbent effigy of a pilgrim (15th cent.); and a finger-pillory for delinquents in church. — From *Ashby to Derby*, see p. 346; to *Nottingham*, p. 356; to *Nuneaton*, p. 307. — A 50 goes on past (20 m.) *Swadlincote*, in a colliery and fireclay-making district (20,305 inhab.). — 25½ m. *Burton-on-Trent*, see p. 274. FROM LEICESTER TO GRANTHAM, 30½ m. (A 607); railway in 1½–1¾ hr. — At (4½ m.) *Syston* we diverge from the Fosse Way to Newark and ascend the valley of the Wreak, in which are many villages with names ending in 'by,' an evidence of Danish occupation. — 5½ m. (r.) *Queniborough* was the headquarters of Prince Rupert during the siege of Leicester. — 7 m. *Rearsby*. *Gaddesby*, 2½ m. E., has a fine early 14th cent. church. — 8½ m. *Brooksby*, with a beautiful little Perp. church and an Elizabethan manor house, the birthplace in 1592 of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. — 15 m. *Melton Mowbray*, see Rte. 46. — We cross the Leicestershire Wolds, for which (20 m.) *Waltham-on-the-Wolds* is a good centre. — 30½ m. *Grantham*, see Rte. 49.

Leaving Leicester by Belgrave Rd., we bear left and cross the Soar. — 104 m. *Wanlip*. The church (½ m. r.) contains the brass of Sir Thomas Walsh (d. 1393), one of the finest in England. — At (105½ m.) *Rothley*, to the left, is *Rothley Temple* (no adm.), an Elizabethan mansion with the chapel of a preceptory of the Templars. Lord Macaulay (1800–59) was born here. — We traverse the long street of *Mountsorrel*, and reach (108½ m.) *Quorn*, formerly *Quorndon* (Bull's Head, RB. 17/6; Manor House, RB. 15/6), with 16th cent. tombs in the church and the kennels of the famous Quorn hunt (pron. 'Corn').

About 2 m. E. is *Woodhouse*, the little Perp. church of which contains some fine stained glass. Close by are *Beau Manor* (no adm.), the beautiful home, until 1946, of the Curzon-Herrick family, of which Robert Herrick and Dean Swift were connections, and *Woodhouse Eaves*, a popular starting-point for excursions in Charnwood Forest.

111 m. *Loughborough* (*King's Head*, RB. 22/6; *Great Central*, RB. 17/6, P. 6½ gs.), a thriving hosiery and engineering town (34,750 inhab.), has a large Dec. and Perp. church (*All Saints*) notable for its bold arches and for the uniformity of its mouldings. 'Great Paul' of London was cast in Messrs. Taylor's bell-foundry here. The *War Memorial Tower* (1923), in Queen's Park, has a carillon of 45 bells, said to be the largest in the world. *Loughborough Institute of Technology* is an important centre of engineering education.

THE NOTTINGHAM ROAD (A 60) turns E. and crosses the Soar. — Beyond (114½ m.) *Hoton* we enter Notts. — 116½ m. *Costock* has an old manor house. A road on the left leads to *East Leake*, in the church of which is preserved a 'shawm,' or long trumpet formerly used by the bass singer. About 3 m. N. is *Gotham* (*Cuckoo Bush Inn, P.R.*), famous for its 'Wise Men' who attempted to make a hedge round a cuckoo and went to sea in a bowl. Washington Irving bestowed this name on New York.

— 117 m. The attractive village of *Bunny*, rebuilt by the 'wrestling baronet,' Sir Thomas Parkyns (1664-1741), has a 14th cent. church with a noble chancel. — 126 m. Nottingham, see Rte. 46.

The DERBY ROAD (A 6) from Loughborough descends the Leicestershire bank of the Soar. — 116½ m. *Kegworth* is notable for its beautiful late-Dec. church, of a symmetrical and uniform design, with double aisles, good tracery, and fine glass. The church of *Kingston-on-Soar*, on the opposite (Notts) bank, has a richly decorated 15th cent. chantry, profusely displaying the rebus (Babe-in-Tun) of the Babington family, to which Anthony Babington, the conspirator (executed in 1586), belonged. — We cross the Nottingham-Ashby road and the Trent and enter Derbyshire. — 124 m. *Elvaston Castle* (Earl of Harrington), on the right, is noted for its gardens.

Derbyshire, with scenery varying from the bleak moors of the Peak to the pastoral meadows in the south, and from the crowded industrial area on the Notts border to the romantic loveliness of Dovedale, provides as many striking contrasts as any county in England. The chief rivers are the Derwent and the Dove, both tributaries of the Trent. The main industry is mining (coal and iron, with some lead and zinc), though Derby and some other towns are manufacturing centres of importance.

128 m. DERBY (pron. 'Darby'; 141,250 inhab.), the capital of Derbyshire, an episcopal see since 1927, the seat of extensive railway works, and an important manufacturing town with a great diversity of industries, is situated on the W. bank of the Derwent. Plan, p. 355.

Railway Stations. *Midland* (E 5; Rfmts.), *Midland Rd.* — *Friargate* (B 1; Rfmts.), for the E.R.

Hotels. *Midland* (c; E 5), adjoining the L.M.R. Station, RB. 32/-50/-; *Friary* (a; B 1), *Friar Gate*, RB. 21/-, P. 9 gs.; *York* (d; E 5), RB. 22/6, P. 9 gs.; *Clarendon* (e; E 5), T.H., RB. 20/-, commercial.

Restaurants. *St. James's*, *St.*

James St.; (C 2); *Gainsborough*, *Babington Lane* (D 2).

Post Office (C 2), *Victoria St.*

Motor-Buses and Coaches from the Bus Station (C 3, 4; rfmts.) to all parts. — TOWN BUSES from Market Place.

Theatres. *Playhouse*, *Sacheverel St.*; *Hippodrome* (variety), *Green Lane*.

History. The Roman station of *Dervenio* was at Little Chester, on the opposite bank of the Derwent. Derby was one of the 'Five Boroughs' held by the Danes, and in the Anglo-Saxon period was a town of great importance. During the Civil War the town was held by Parliament. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward with his Highland army penetrated as far S. as Derby, but after two days he was forced to begin his retreat to Scotland, where the disaster of Culloden awaited him. — The first successful English silk-mill was erected at Derby in 1717 by John Lombe, who stole the secret of the machinery from Piedmont, and in 1755 the Derby ceramic industry (comp. below) was established by Wm. Duesbury of Longton. — Joseph Wright, the painter ('Wright of Derby'; 1734-97), was born in Iron Gate, Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) in Exeter St., and John Flamsteed (1646-1719), astronomer-royal, at *Derby*, 6½ m. N. — Derby is the 'Stoniton' of 'Adam Bede.'

London Rd. runs direct to the centre of the town. On the right *Midland Rd.*, passing the *Midland Railway War Memorial*, leads to the L.M.R. Station; on the left is the *Royal Infirmary* (E 4; 1891). In *St. Peter's St.* is the church of *St. Peter's* (C 3;

14-15th cent.). Cornmarket leads straight on to the *Market Place* (B 2, 3), with the *Town Hall*; while Victoria St. leads to the left to the Wardwick, with the *Library, Museum & Art Gallery* (C 2; also entered from the Strand, behind).

The *Museum*, largely devoted to local industries, includes old Derby ware and a good working model showing the development of the Midland Railway. There is a fine cross-shaft (c. 850) from St. Alkmund's, and a gold bracelet of the Bronze Age found at Stanton (N. Staffs.). The committee room (adm. by request) contains relics and oak panelling from Exeter House, where the Young Pretender lodged in 1745. The *Art Gallery* includes paintings by Wright of Derby.

At the beginning of Friar Gate, on the right, is *St. Werburgh's* (largely rebuilt by Blomfield), where Dr. Johnson was married to Elizabeth Porter on July 9th, 1735. — From the market place, Iron Gate leads N. to ALL SAINTS (B 2), the cathedral of Derby, which has a splendid Perp. *Tower (210 ft. high), built in 1509-27. The church, rebuilt by Gibbs in 1725, with a spacious and light interior, has good ironwork screens by Robert Bakewell. It contains the tombs of 'Bess of Hardwick' (1520-1608), the building Countess of Shrewsbury, and of Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), the chemist, and the unique wooden effigy of a canon (c. 1500), on the S. side; on the N. is the incised slab to sub-dean Lawe (c. 1450). The *County Hall*, in St. Mary's Gate, opposite, is said to be the scene of Hetty Sorrel's trial ('Adam Bede'). Queen St. continues Iron Gate to *St. Alkmund's* (A 2), rebuilt in 1846. To the left is *Derby School*, where Flamsteed was a pupil, founded in 1160 and restored by Queen Mary in 1554. On the right Bridge Gate leads to St. Mary's Bridge, with the chapel of *Our Lady of the Brigg*, a relic of old Derby (c. 1330).

In Osmaston Rd. (F 4) are the works of the *Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company* (comp. above), open to visitors on written application. The present company was established in 1877 to revive the Derby porcelain industry, which had declined since the days of Duesbury. — Behind is the *Arboretum* (F 3), a pleasant park of 22 acres, containing a statue of F. H. Royce, the motor engineer, and the 'Headless Cross,' in a hollow of which, filled with vinegar, the townsfolk used to place their money during the plague of 1665, when buying provisions from the country people. The famous *Rolls-Royce Works* are near Osmaston Rd., farther south.

About 4 m. N.W. of Derby is *Kedleston* (Viscount Scarsdale; adm. 2/6; May-Sept. Wed. & Sun.; also summer BH.; 2-5), a classical mansion built from the designs of James Paine and Robert Adam in 1759-65, of which Dr. Johnson said it would do excellently for a town hall. The church contains the tombs of Marquess Curzon (1859-1925) and his first wife, with effigies by Sir B. Mackennal. — Excursions may be made also to *Chaddesden*, 2 m. E., to *Breadsall*, 2½ m. N.E., and to *Morley*, 4½ m. N.E., each of which possesses a church of great interest, the last with 15th cent. glass and monuments; also to *Dale Abbey* (6 m. E.), the fragmentary relic of a Premonstratensian house; etc. — It should not be forgotten that Derby is the 'Gateway of the Peak' (Rte. 47).

THE ROAD FROM DERBY TO NOTTINGHAM (A 52; 15½ m.) runs via (8 m.) *Sandiacre*, where the church has a fine 14th cent. chancel, and (9 m.) *Stapleford*, a small town manufacturing lead-pencils, with a fine Saxon cross-shaft near the church.

FROM DERBY TO ASHEY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, 14½ m. — 3½ m. The long 14th cent. *Swarkeston Bridge* over the Trent was the most southerly point reached

by the advance guard of the Highlanders in 1745. — 8 m. *Melbourne* (Melbourne, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), a small town, has a noble Norman church, restored by Scott. Thomas Cook, the tourist agent (1808-92), was born here. *Melbourne Hall* (c. 1700), with its delightful gardens and garden sculpture (adm. 2/6; Easter-Sept., daily exc. Mon. & Fri. 2-7.30, BH. 11-8), was once the seat of Lord Melbourne, and here Baxter began his 'Saints' Everlasting Rest.' — At (11 m.) *Staunton Harold* (r.) is one of the few churches built during the Commonwealth, with curious inscriptions. — 14½ m. *Ashby*, see p. 343.

FROM DERBY TO STOKES-ON-TRENT, 35 m. (A 516, A 50); railway in 1-1½ hr. — At (8½ m.) *Hatton* we join A 50, and thence follow the valley of the Dove. — On the Staffordshire bank, 1½ m. S., is *Tutbury* (*Dog & Partridge*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), famous for its alabaster. The *Castle* (adm. 6d. daily) belonged to the Ferrers family from 1070, but the existing remains are those of a late 14th cent. mansion of John of Gaunt, with 15-16th cent. additions, which Mary, Queen of Scots, as a prisoner visited in 1569, 1570, and 1585. The *Church* is the nave of a Benedictine priory founded c. 1086 and shows good *Norman work of the 12th century. — 12 m. *Sudbury* has a charming village street. The *Hall* (Lord Vernon) is red brickwork of 1615-20. The church of *Hambury*, 3 m. S., claims to have the oldest alabaster effigy in England (Sir John Hambury; d. 1303). — 19 m. *Uttoxeter* (*White Hart*, RB. 24/6, P. 13 gs.; *Lion*, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), with 7450 inhab., is best remembered for the self-imposed penance of Dr. Johnson, who stood bare-headed in the rain in the marketplace to expiate his refusal, fifty years before, to attend his father's bookstall (bas-relief on the conduit). Mary Howitt was born here in 1804. Hence to *Ashbourne*, see p. 358; to *Stafford*, see p. 312. — 23½ m. *Checkley* has a fine *Church, with a Dec. chancel, some ancient glass, and three late-Saxon crosses. — From (25½ m.) *Upper Tean* A 522 goes N. to Leek, viâ (2½ m.) *Cheadle* (Royal Oak, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), a pleasantly situated town with a Rom. Cath. church by A. W. Pugin (1846) and a 'Nature Reserve' on *Hawksmoor*, overlooking the Churnet. — 29 m. *Blythe Bridge*, 1½ m. N. of which is *Caverswall Castle*, a massive Jacobean manor house rebuilt in 1643 by Matthew Cradock, first governor of the Massachusetts Company. It is now a convent of Missionary Sisters (adm. to grounds on written application). — We enter the Potteries at (32½ m.) *Longton*. — 35 m. *Stoke*, see p. 314.

From Derby to the *Peak District* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 47; to *Burton*, *Birmingham*, and the S.W., see Rte. 35.

46. FROM LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD VIA BEDFORD

ROAD, 161 m. To (20 m.) *St. Albans*, see Rte. 45. — A 6. 30½ m. *Luton*. — 49½ m. *Bedford*. — 74 m. *Kettering*. — A 6003. 87½ m. *Uppingham*. — 94 m. *Oakham*. — A 606. 104 m. *Melton Mowbray*. — 123 m. *Nottingham*. — A 610. 136½ m. *Ripley*. — A 61. 149 m. *Chesterfield*. — 161 m. *Sheffield*. For another route to Bedford (50½ m.) viâ Hitchin, see Rte. 49. Between Nottingham and Sheffield (162½ m.) there is a good alternative, viâ (137 m.) *Mansfield*, (140½ m.) *Pleasley*, and (147½ m.) *Clown*.

RAILWAY. From *St. Pancras* to *Bedford*, 49½ m. in 1-1½ hr.; to *Nottingham*, 123½ m. in 2½-2¾ hrs.; to *Sheffield*, 158½ m. in 3½-4 hrs. From *Marlyebone* to *Nottingham*, see Rte. 45; *Sheffield* (164 m.) is reached in 3½-4 hrs. by this route. Principal Stations from *St. Pancras*. — 20 m. *St. Albans*. — 24½ m. *Harpenden*. — 30½ m. *Luton*. — 41½ m. *Amphill*. — 49½ m. *Bedford*, junction for *Olney* (10½ m.). — 65 m. *Wellingborough*. — 72 m. *Kettering*. — 79½ m. *Corby & Weldon*. — 90½ m. *Manton* (for *Uppingham*, 3½ m.). — 94 m. *Oakham*. — 105½ m. *Melton Mowbray*. — 123½ m. *Nottingham*. The through trains for *Sheffield* diverge at *Kettering* and run viâ: 78 m. *Desborough and Rothwell*. — 83 m. *Market Harborough*. — 99 m. *Leicester*. — 109 m. *Barrow-on-Soar & Quorn*. — 111½ m. *Loughborough*. — 119½ m. *Trent*. — 126½ m. *Ilkeston*. — 146 m. *Chesterfield*. — 158½ m. *Sheffield* (Midland).

From London to (20 m.) *St. Albans*, see Rte. 45.

At (25 m.) *Harpenden* (14,250 inhab.; *Glen Eagle*, RB. 20/, P. 8½ gs.; *Old Cock*, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is a well-known

co-educational school (*St. George's*). *Rothamsted Experimental Station*, 5 min. S. of the station, is noted for the agricultural experiments begun by Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert in 1843 (adm. for technical visitors on application to the secretary; guide provided).

We now enter Bedfordshire, or Beds, watered by the tortuous Ouse and famous as the county of John Bunyan and John Howard. Education (at Bedford) and hat-making (at Luton) are characteristic industries.

30½ m. Luton (*George*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Red Lion*, T.H., RB. 18/6), with 110,350 inhab. and light engineering and motor-car works, is the chief centre of the hat-making industry which developed from the straw-plait manufacture introduced c. 250 years ago. The *Museum* (adm. free, 10-5, 7, or 8, Sun. from 2), in Wardown Park, contains exhibits illustrating the straw-plait and hat industry. Near the station is the fine church of *St. Mary*, with a 14th cent. tower and good Dec. work in the interior. Exceptional are the stone tabernacled *Baptistry, given by Philippa of Hainault, and the Wenlock Chapel (1461), in the N. transept, with its late-Perp. wooden *Screen and remarkable double arch. The tomb of William Wenlock (d. 1392), prebendary of St. Paul's, is older than the chapel. On the S. side are good sedilia and the little Barnard chantry (c. 1492). *St. Andrew's Church*, 1 m. N.E. of the centre, off New Bedford Rd., is a striking building by Sir Giles Scott (1932).

Luton Hoo (Sir Harold Wernher; adm. Easter-Sept., Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., & BH. 11-6; Sun. 2-6; 2/6) lies 2 m. S. of the town. The house, built by Robert Adam in 1762, contains the *Wernher Collection of paintings, porcelain, bronzes, medieval ivories, and other art treasures. Outstanding among the many notable paintings are: *Bernardo*, St. Michael; *Lippi*, Virgin and Child; and *Metsu*, Gallant Conversation.

MOTOR-BUSES to Hitchin and Baldock; Dunstable, Tring, and Aylesbury; Leighton Buzzard; Whipsnade; Bedford.

40½ m. Clophill is 3 m. E. of Ampthill (*White Hart* RB. 15/6), an old-fashioned market-town (2850 inhab.) in attractive country, which has been identified as Mark Rutherford's 'Cowfold.' The church contains the monument of Richard Nicholls (1624-72), first English governor of New York (1664-67), surmounted by the cannon-ball which is said to have caused his death in a naval action against the Dutch. *Ampthill Park* (1694) has a park (open to walkers) famous for its venerable pollarded oaks. A memorial cross with an inscription by Horace Walpole marks the site of *Ampthill Castle*, the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1531-33.

To the E. of Ampthill Park, on a ridge to the N. of the town, are the ruins of *Houghton House*, built for the Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," by John Thorpe and Inigo Jones (c. 1600). It is sometimes identified with Bunyan's 'House Beautiful.' About 2 m. N. is the church of *Houghton Conquest*, with old wall-paintings, fragments of good old glass, and brasses.

48½ m. *Elstow*, John Bunyan's home, is now almost a suburb of Bedford, from which it is usually visited (see below).

49½ m. BEDFORD, a pleasant residential county town

(53,050 inhab.) on the Ouse (good boating), with some manufactures, is chiefly notable for its Bunyan associations and for its schools.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart). *Midland Road* (Rfmts.), W. of the town, for the main line and for Hitchin and Northampton. *St. John's*, S. of the Ouse, for Oxford and Cambridge.

Hotels. *Swan*, at the bridge, a fine old house, with a staircase from Houghton House, RB. 18/, P. 9 gs.;

Bridge, S. side of the bridge, RB. 16/6-22/6, P. 12-15 gs.; *Lion*, T.H., 55 High St., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Embankment, on the river, RB. 21/; De Parys, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 9 gs.

Post Office, Dame Alice St., near High St.

Motor-Buses from Broadway to all destinations.

The well-known *Schools* of Bedford originated in the bounty of Sir William Harpur, a native of the town and Lord Mayor of London, who in 1556 endowed the "free and perpetual school" for which Edward VI had granted a patent in 1552. The Harpur Trust now controls four schools (with 2600 pupils): *Bedford School* (500 boys), in De Parys Avenue, on the N. of the town, the *Boys' Modern School* (850 pupils) in Harpur St., established in 1827, the *High School* (630 girls) in Bromham Rd., and the *Dame Alice Harpur School* (620 pupils) in Cardington Rd., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the centre. The Trust manages also a number of almshouses in Dame Alice St.

High St. runs N. from the Ouse Bridge through the centre of the town. The castle-mound, in gardens on the N. side of the river, near the bridge, is the sole relic of the once-famous *Castle* which commanded the ford over the Ouse until its destruction in 1224. Adjoining is the *Cecil Higgins Museum* (adm. free; 11-6 or dusk, Sun. 2.30-5), an excellent 'private' collection of smaller works of art and English water-colours and drawings. In St. Paul's Square are a statue of John Howard (see below), and *St. Paul's*, the principal church (13-14th cent.), containing a brass of Sir Wm. Harpur (d. 1573) on the S. wall, and the pulpit from which Wesley preached his assize sermon in 1758. Near *St. Peter's*, at the N. end of High St., "Bunyan's Statue stands facing where stood his jail." St. Peter's has a Norman tower and S. porch, and *St. Mary's*, S. of the bridge, has another Norman tower.

In Mill St., on the E. side of High St., is the *BUNYAN MEETING*, built in 1850 on the site of the barn where John Bunyan used to preach. The panels on the bronze doors (1876) illustrate the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' In the vestibule is the old prison door of the county gaol; and in the parlour (now the *Bunyan Museum*, closed at present, but application may be made to the caretaker at Howard House) are many personal relics. *Howard House* belonged to John Howard, of whom some memorials are preserved in the adjacent *Howard Congregational Church*, founded with his aid in 1772.

John Bunyan (1628-88), born near Bedford (see below), served as a youth in the Civil War, on the side of Parliament. Later, at Elstow, he took up his father's trade of tinker or brazier, and in 1653 joined a Nonconformist body which had been founded in 1650 by John Gifford. He was elected pastor in 1672 and held that position till his death in 1688. Arrested in 1660 and committed to prison by Justice Wingate, he was indicted at the quarter sessions on the ground that he had "devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear Divine service, and was a common upholder

of unlawful meetings and conventicles." Though never legally convicted, he was kept in prison more or less continuously for twelve years, with possibly a short period of liberty in 1666, and after the first six months his treatment seems to have been rigorous. It is now established that his place of detention was the *County Gaol*, which used to stand at the corner of High St. and Silver St. Here he wrote 'Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners' (1666) and other works. The first part of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was written during a further term of imprisonment for six months in 1675-76, this time in the *Town Gaol* on the old bridge. He died in London and is buried in Bunhill Fields. — The public library contains the unique *Bunyan Memorial Library Collection*, presented in 1938 (adm. on application to the Librarian, closed Thurs. aft. and Sun.).

About 1½ m. S. (turn right beyond the railway bridge) is **Elstow**, reputed birthplace of John Bunyan, who was really born at *Harrowden*, 1½ m. E. On the right as we enter the village is a cottage (much altered) said to have been occupied by him after his marriage in 1649.

While playing tip-cat on the village green one Sunday afternoon Bunyan was "put into an exceeding maze" by a vision which led to his conversion. The old *Moot Hall* on the green was used as the meeting-place and Sunday School of the Bunyan congregation until the opening of the Bunyan Memorial Hall in 1910. It contains a collection illustrating 17th cent. life in England (open weekdays exc. Mon. 11-5, Sun. 2.30-5.30; 6d.). The over-restored *Church* consists of the nave and part of the chancel of the abbey church of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1059. Over the N. door is an ancient group of Christ between SS. Peter and John. Within are the font in which Bunyan was baptized and the fine brasses (covered) of Abbess Elizabeth Hervey (d. 1524) and Lady Argentein (d. 1427). In the massive detached bell-tower hang five 17th cent. bells (another was added in 1908), the ringing of which was Bunyan's favourite amusement as a young man, until a superstitious fear that a bell or the tower itself might fall on him drove him away. The ruins on the S. side of the church are those of a 17th cent. manor house. — The 18th cent. mill at *Stevington*, 5 m. N.W. of Bedford, has been restored as a memorial to Bunyan; Joan, 'the Fair Maid of Kent,' wife of the Black Prince, died here in 1385.

At *Cardington*, 2½ m. S.E. of Bedford, a house on the S.W. side of the churchyard was the home of John Howard (1726?-90), the prison reformer, after 1758. The village is now an R.A.F. centre and in the churchyard of St. Mary's are buried the victims of the destruction of the airship R101 in France (1930).

FROM BEDFORD TO HITCHIN, 16½ m. (A 600). Railway in 35-45 min. — 9½ m. *Shefford*. The 15th cent. building known as *Le Cokke* (restaurant) was probably the guest-house of the *Gilbertine Chicksands Priory*, c. 1½ m. N.W. At *Southill*, 2 m. N., Adm. John Byng (1704-57), shot ("pour encourager les autres") for losing Minorca, was born, and is buried in the mausoleum. At *Warden*, a quaint village 1½ m. farther N., are the scanty ruins of a Cistercian abbey, where the 'Warden' pear originated. At *Campton*, 1 m. S.W. of Shefford, is buried Robert Bloomfield (1766-1823), author of 'The Farmer's Boy.' — 16½ m. *Hitchin*, see Rte. 49.

FROM BEDFORD TO NORTHAMPTON VIA OLNEY, 21½ m. (A 428). Railway in c. ½ hr. — 6 m. *Turvey* has a church containing a painted *Crucifixion of the early 14th cent. and fine monuments of the Mordaunts. — Crossing the Ouse we bear left off the main road. — 10½ m. *Olney (Bull)*, a little bootmaking town of 2350 inhab. on the Ouse, at the N. extremity of Buckinghamshire, is famous for its associations with Wm. Cowper (1731-1800). At the S.E. corner of the market-place is the red brick house where he lived with Mrs. Unwin and her daughter from 1767 to 1786, now the *Cowper and Newton Museum* (open weekdays 10-5; adm. 1/). Here the poet composed 'John Gilpin' and 'The Task.' The garden at the back, which still retains the poet's summer-house, communicates with the parsonage, the residence of the Rev. John Newton (d. 1807), perpetual curate of Olney, fellow-author with Cowper of the 'Olney Hymns.' The *Church*, with its beautiful spire (185 ft.), is a fine example of the

early-Dec. style. Newton's remains now rest in the churchyard, having been removed hither in 1893 from St. Mary Woolnoth in London. At *Weston Underwood*, nearly 2 m. S.W., is the house occupied by Cowper and Mrs. Unwin from 1786 to 1795. — From Olney we go on N.W. across *Yardley Chase*, a wide tract of moorland with fine oaks, including Cowper's 'Yardley Oak' (c. 3 m. N. of Olney). — 21½ m. *Northampton*, see Rte. 45.

FROM BEDFORD TO CAMBRIDGE, 29 m. (A 603). Railway (from St. John's) in c. 1 hr. — 5 m. *Willington* has a massive 16th cent. pigeon-house and stable (N.T.) and, in the church, the fine Gostwick tomb (1615). — Beyond (8½ m.) *Sandy* (see Rte. 49) we climb to a pleasant sandstone ridge. — 12 m. *Potton*, 2 m. E. of which, among apple-orchards, is the church of *Cockayne Hatley*, containing 17th cent. Flemish wood-carvings. — 29 m. *Cambridge*, see Rte. 68.

51½ m. *Clapham* has a Saxon church-tower. — 55½ m. *Bletsoe* (r.), with some remains of the mansion of the Barons St. John, is possibly the birthplace of Lady Margaret Beaufort (1443-1509), mother of Henry VII. — We enter Northants before reaching (62½ m.) *Rushden* (Queen Victoria, RB. 17/6), a bootmaking town (16,300 inhab.), with an interesting church. *Wymington*, 1½ m. S., has a good 14th cent. church. — 63½ m. *Higham Ferrers* (*Green Dragon*, RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.) is a pleasant little stone town (3700 inhab.), where the *Church, with a double nave, is in the E.E. and Dec. styles. A remarkable group of buildings erected in 1424 by Abp. Chichele (1362-1443) in honour of his birthplace includes the school-house and bedehouse (Perp.), in the churchyard, and, 1¼ m. N., the remains of his college near a beautiful 13th cent. bridge over the Nene.

About 5½ m. W. of Rushden and Higham Ferrers is *Wellingborough* (*Hind*, a fine 17th cent. building, RB. 19/6, P. 10½ gs.; *Angel*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), a shoemaking and ironworking town (28,200 inhab.) on the Nene. It has a well-known grammar school, an old parish church (St. Luke's) containing quaint misericords, and a fine modern church (St. Mary's). For the road to *Northampton* and to *Peterborough*, see Rte. 45.

FROM HIGHAM FERRERS TO ST. NEOTS, 18½ m. (A 45). At (2 m.) *Chelveston* a road on the left leads to *Stanwick* (1½ m.), with an exquisite octagonal church-tower and spire, and to *Raunds* (2 m.), where the 13th cent. church is likewise famous for its *Spire (183 ft.). — 8½ m. *Kimbolton* (*White Lion*; *George*). *Kimbolton Castle* (now occupied by the Grammar School; adm. Thurs. & Sun. 2-6 Aug.-mid-Sept., 2/), partly rebuilt by Vanbrugh, incorporates some of the old castle which was the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1533-36, after her divorce. *Swineshead* church, 4 m. S.W., has a remarkable 14th cent. choir, with misericords from a vanished priory; and at *Leighton Bromswold*, 6 m. N., the *Church was rebuilt by George Herbert, incumbent in 1626-30; the parsonage occupies the gatehouse of a vanished Jacobean mansion. — 18½ m. *St. Neots*, see Rte. 49.

65½ m. *Irthlingborough* (5000 inhab.), beyond the Nene, has a detached bell-tower crowned by an octagon (14th cent.). — 68 m. *Finedon* has an excellent Dec. church (early 14th cent.), with a 'strainer-arch' across the nave. — 70 m. *Burton Latimer* has early 14th cent. paintings of the story of St. Catherine in its church. *Pytchley*, a village 3 m. W., gave name to a famous pack of foxhounds, removed to Brixworth c. 1818.

74 m. *Kettering* (*George*, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Royal*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.) is an industrial town (36,800 inhab.) with boot and clothing factories and iron-works. The church, with its fine spire (177½ ft.), is late-Perp., with an early-Dec. N. portal

and E. end. The Art Gallery contains paintings presented to his native town by Sir Alfred East (1849-1913). The Baptist Missionary Society, the first in England, was founded here in 1792 by William Carey, Andrew Fuller, and a few others in a house now known as the 'Mission House.'

MOTOR-BUSES to *Market Harborough, Stamford, Peterborough, Barton Seagrave*, 1½ m. S.E., has an early-Norman and E.E. church, and 2 m. N.E. is *Weekley*, with the tombs of the Montagus and a charming almshouse (1611) and school (1624). *Boughton House* (no adm.), close by, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains a fine art-collection; the beautiful park is noted for its avenues. — In the grounds of *Rushton Hall* (built by John Thorpe for Sir Thomas Tresham in 1595 and completed in 1630; no adm.), 3½ m. N.W. of Kettering, is the singular 'triangular lodge,' designed in honour of the Trinity. *Rothwell* (Red Lion), a shoemaking town of 4600 inhab. 4 m. W. of Kettering, has a Transitional church with some good brasses and a curious bone-crypt. The market-house, a Renaissance building begun by Tresham in 1577, was completed in 1896.

FROM KETTERING TO STAMFORD, 22½ m. (A 43). — 3 m. *Geddington*, once a royal manor, has a beautiful Eleanor's Cross, a 14th cent. bridge and an interesting church with Saxon remains, a late-Dec. spire, and fine screens. — At (7½ m.) *Weldon* we cross the road from Corby to Oundle and then skirt Deene Park (see p. 306). About 1 m. beyond Deene a road leads r. for *Apethorpe Park* (6½ m.), built in part by Sir Walter Mildmay (d. 1589), founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. — 22½ m. *Stamford*, see Rte. 49.

Our route follows A 6003 due N., leaving Corby on the right. — 82 m. *Rockingham* is a charming stone-built village.

**Rockingham Castle* (Sir M. Culme-Seymour) was royal property from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Elizabeth. The great gateway is Norman and the great hall was rebuilt by Edward I. In the fine gardens are the remains of the Norman Keep. The house and gardens (adm. 2/) are shown, Easter-Sept., on Thurs. and BH. 2-6.

We cross the Welland and enter *Rutland*, the smallest county in England (152 sq. m.) and a famous fox-hunting district. Almost every village contains notable stone-built houses. — 87½ m. *Uppingham* (Falcon, RB. 16/6; Central, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.) is a pleasant little town. Uppingham School, founded in 1587, attained its present position as one of the leading public schools of England under Dr. Edward Thring (1853-87).

About 2 m. S.E. is *Liddington*, with an interesting church and bede-house (restored), occupying a fragment of a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and 3 m. S.W. is *Stoke Dry*, overlooking a large reservoir, with Digby monuments in its church. *Morcott* church, 4 m. E., is mainly late-Norman.

94 m. *Oakham* (Crown, RB. T9/, P. 9 gs.; George, RB. 17/6) is the county town (3550 inhab.) of Rutland and the headquarters of the Cottesmore Hunt. The chief relic of the **Castle* (adm. daily) is the unique late-Norman banqueting-hall, which contains a remarkable collection of horseshoes-nailed to the walls, contributed, according to the custom of the manor, by royalties and peers of the realm on entering the lordship for the first time. Near the handsome church of *All Saints* (14-15th cent.) are the original building of the flourishing *Grammar School* (founded in 1587), behind the churchyard, the present school buildings, with a dignified War Memorial Chapel (by

Streatfield), and the old *Butter Cross* and stocks. Sir Jeffery Hudson, Henrietta Maria's dwarf (1619-82), and Titus Oates (1649-1705) were natives of Oakham.

Most notable of the neighbouring village churches are *Egleton*, 2 m. S.E. (footpath), with a striking Norman S. doorway; *Brooke*, 2½ m. S., with an unspoilt Elizabethan interior (1579); *Whissendine*, 4 m. N., a lovely 14-15th cent. building; and *Exton*, 9 m. N.E., containing a rich group of monuments (14-18th cent.) and standing in a fine park. The N. chapel of *Cottesmore* church (2 m. N. of Exton) was dedicated in 1949 as a memorial to the men of the British and American Air Forces stationed at the airfield here.

104 m. Melton Mowbray (*Bell*, RB. 18/6; *Harborough*, RB. 17/6; *George*, RB. 18/6; *King's Head*, RB. 18/6-21/, P. 7-10 gs.), in summer a quiet country town (14,050 inhab.), is crowded with fox-hunters during the season. It is noted also for its pork pies and Stilton cheese. *St. Mary's* (E.E. and Dec.), one of the finest parish churches in the county, has a beautiful effigy of a lady (c. 1400) in the S. transept. Opposite the church is a 17th cent. *Bede House*.

About 4½ m. E., *Stapleford Park* (Lord Gretton) has an unusual wing built in 1500 and restored in 1633. The house (adm. 2/6; May-Sept., Thurs., Sun., & BH., 2.30-6.30; rfmts.), mainly 17th cent., has notable paintings and furniture.

The road crosses the pleasant Leicester Wolds and enters Nottinghamshire, or *Notts*, the county of Lord Byron and Robin Hood. Its forests and streams, its uplands and fertile dales, its busy villages and towns, and its handsome parks are characteristically English. Its river is the navigable Trent. *Sherwood Forest* is described in Rte. 48. This county saw the beginning of the Civil War in 1642 (see below).

At *Willoughby-on-the-Wolds*, 2½ m. W. of (110 m.) *Upper Broughton*, are the tombs of the Willoughby family. — At (112½ m.) *Widmerpool* we cross the Fosse Way (A 46); 2½ m. N. is *Owthorpe*, the residence and burial-place of Col. Hutchinson, the regicide (d. 1664).

123 m. NOTTINGHAM, the capital (306,000 inhab.) of Nottinghamshire, a thriving industrial city with various manufactures, is especially noted as the chief centre in the world of the lace and hosiery industry. It is situated nearly in the centre of England, on a rocky hill sloping down to the Trent, near the point where it is joined by the little river Leen (now covered over).

Railway Stations (Rfmts.). *L.M.R.* (D 3), Carrington St.; *Victoria* (B 3), Milton St., for the E.R.; also *London Road* (D 4), for E.R. trains.

Hotels. *Victoria Station* (a; B 3), RB. 26/6; *Black Boy* (b; C 3), Long Row, RB. 25/-35/; *Flying Horse* (c; C 3), Poultry, a quaint old house, T.H., RB. 22/6; *Welbeck* (d; C 3), Milton St., RB. 23/, P. 13 gs.; *County* (e; C 2), Theatre Quadrant, RB. 30/-37/6; *George* (g; C 3), RB. 26/-30/; *Portland* (f; D 3), Carrington St., unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 11 gs.; *Milton's Head* (h; C 3), RB. 15/, commercial.

Restaurants. *L'Aperitif*, Upper Parliament St.; *King's*, Beestmarket

Hill; *Moulin Rouge*, Forman St.; *Lloyd's*, Bridlesmith Gate.

Post Office (C 2), Queen St. — **INFORMATION BUREAU** (C 2), Burton St.

Motor-Buses from Mount St. (C 2) to *Ilkeston*; *Derby*; *Chesterfield*; etc.; also from *Huntingdon St.* (B 3) to *Mansfield* via *Newstead Abbey*; *Southwell*; *Ollerton*, *Worksop* and *Doncaster*; *Loughborough*; *Leicester*; *Melton Mowbray*; *Grantham*; etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (C 2), Theatre Quadrant; *Playhouse*, Goldsmith St. (C 2); *Empire* (variety), Sherwood St. (C 2). — **ICE STADIUM**, Lr. Parliament St.

History. The Saxon *Snotingham* was occupied by the Danes, in 868 and became the chief of the five boroughs of the Danelagh (the others being Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford). It was recaptured in 918 by Edward the Elder, who built the first bridge at the important strategic crossing of the Trent. After the Conquest a strong castle was built here, which became the key of the Midlands and a favourite royal residence. Henry II granted a charter to the town in 1155, and in the 14-15th cent. Nottingham was famed throughout Europe for its alabaster carvings. In 1642, at the opening of the Civil War, Charles I unfurled his banner at Nottingham (on Standard Hill), but the castle was seized and held by Col. Hutchinson for Parliament.

his spinning-jenny
in 1768, and in 1769 Arkwright erected his first spinning-mill here. The Luddite riots of 1811-16 broke out and were most violent at Nottingham. The *Luddites*, bands of starving weavers who saw a panacea for their evil plight in the wholesale destruction of machinery, are said to have taken their name from Ned Lud, a half-witted lad who had destroyed a couple of looms in an imbecile rage. Of Lord Byron's three speeches in the House of Lords, the first was an impassioned appeal on behalf of the rioters. Among the famous natives of Nottingham are Col. Hutchinson (1615-64), Thomas and Paul Sandby, the artists (1721-98 and 1725-1809), Henry Kirke White (1785-1806), poet, General Booth (1829-1912), and Capt. Albert Ball, V.C., the airman (d. 1917; monument in the castle grounds). Richard Bonington (1801-28), the painter, was born at Arnold, 3 m. N.E. Lord Byron lived as a boy in Pelham St. and in St. James St. (1798-99). William and Mary Howitt kept a chemist's shop at the corner of Parliament St. and Newcastle St.

The Castle (D 2), with pleasant grounds, crowns a precipitous rock 133 ft. high. The bronze statues of Robin Hood and his men, below the walls, are by James Woodford, a local sculptor (1952). The present building, in a heavy Italian style, was erected in 1674-79 by the first Duke of Newcastle, on the site of the Norman castle built soon after the Conquest by William Peveril, the sole relic of which is the Edwardian gateway. It was burned down by the Reform rioters in 1831, and was restored in 1875-78, when the corporation leased it from the duke's trustees and opened it as a *Museum and Art Gallery (10 to 6 or 7, grounds till 9 in summer except on Fri., free; Sun. 2-5, 1d.).

On the ground-floor are the porcelain, etc.; the Felix Joseph Collection of Wedgwood ware; the 'Nottingham Hoard' of coins of King Stephen's reign; an interesting collection of lace and textiles. Upstairs are local alabaster sculpture (14-15th cent.), and paintings, including works by Bonington and modern artists. On application to the attendant (fee 3d.) the visitor is shown the dungeons and 'Mortimer's Hole,' a subterranean passage 100 yds. long by which the young Edward III is said to have gained access to the castle in 1330 in order to arrest his mother Queen Isabella and her paramour Earl Mortimer. — The quaint old 'Trip to Jerusalem' Inn abuts on the entrance to this passage at the foot of the rock.

Friar Lane, with the *Collin Almshouses* of 1709, leads N.E. from the castle to the CITY CENTRE (C 2) an open space of 5½ acres. On the E. side is the large classical *Council House*, by Cecil Howitt (1928), in the Shambles at the side of which Kirke White was born. Long Row, on the N. side, contains the best shops in the city.

Wheeler Gate leads S. from the City Centre, past *St. Peter's Church*, to Castle Gate (r.) and Low Pavement (l.). Opposite

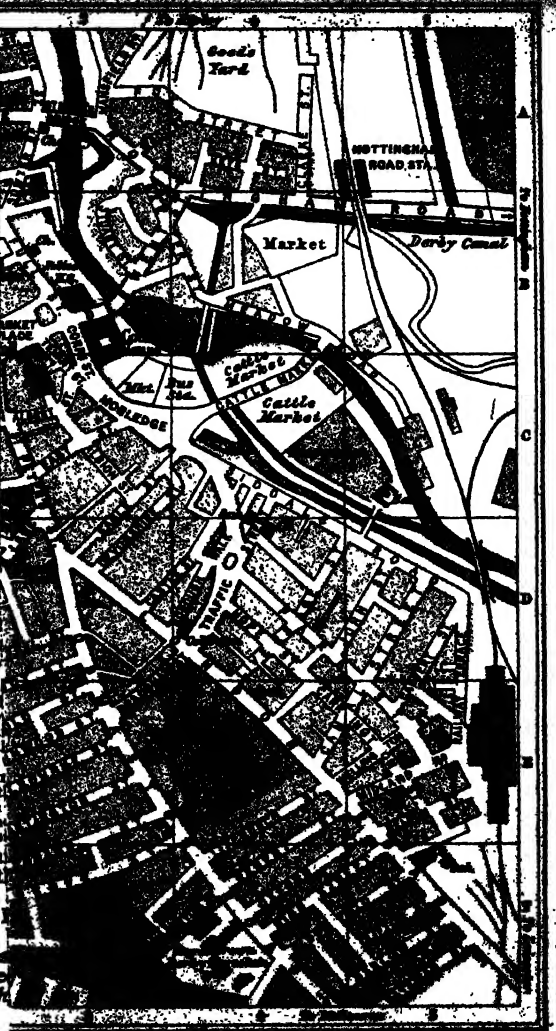


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St. Peter's is Hounds Gate, with the 15th cent. *Salutation Inn*. Marshal Tallard, taken prisoner at Blenheim, resided in 1705-11 at *Newdigate House*, in Castle Gate, and is said to have taught allotment-gardening to the citizens. Low Pavement, with some 18th cent. houses, and Middle Pavement lead to Weekday Cross. On the S. side of High Pavement (D 3) is the *Unitarian Chapel*, attended by Byron as a boy. Here S. T. Coleridge preached a charity sermon in 1796 and Bonington was baptized in 1802. *St. Mary's*, an imposing church of the late 15th cent., has a fine nave, a massive central tower, and a painting by Fra Bartolommeo.

From the City Centre Market St. and South Sherwood St. lead N. to the new *Technical College* (1953-55), by Cecil Howitt, and the handsome *Guildhall*, in Burton St. To the N.W. is the *Arboretum* (A 1), a beautiful park with aviaries and a statue of Feargus O'Connor (1794-1855), the Chartist leader and M.P. for Nottingham in 1847-48. On the S. side is the *School of Art*, on the N. the *High School* (founded 1513); in front of the former is a statue of Bonington. In Derby Rd., W. of the centre, is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (C 1), an early work by Pugin, in a severe E.E. style. Close by is the *Albert Hall*, built in 1909 by the Wesleys.

On the S. side of the town, 1 m. from the City Centre (bus 43, 46, 21, 14), is Trent Bridge (F 4; 1869-71), which crosses the river (navigable below it for barges of 120 tons) to the famous *County Cricket Ground* (I.), and to the new *County Hall* (r.). On the pleasant Victoria Embankment is a War Memorial Arch (1927). Boats may be hired at the bridge, and small steamers ply downstream (E.) to *Colwick Park* (a popular resort, with a racecourse) and *Colwick Hall*, the home of Mrs. Musters, Byron's Mary Chaworth (d. 1832), who is buried in the church. — To the N. of the town is held the famous 'Goose Fair' (1st week of Oct.), now given over to merrymaking, transferred from the Market Place in 1928.

About 2 m. W. of Nottingham by Derby Rd. (bus 45, 39) is **Wollaton Hall*, the magnificent Renaissance mansion built by Robert Smithson for Sir Francis Willoughby in 1580-88, purchased by the city of Nottingham in 1925 and now containing a Natural History Museum (10-7 or dusk, Sun. 2.30-5.30 or dusk, free). The large park has a golf course and a notable avenue of limes, and the first glasshouse in England for the protection of plants is said to have been erected in the beautiful gardens (17th cent.).

Castle Boulevard (D 2, 1; bus 4, 5a) and its extensions lead W. viâ *Lenton*, which has a carved Norman *Font from a once famous abbey in its modern church, to (2 m.) the fine buildings of Nottingham University, by Morley Horder (1922-28), in Highfields Park, presented by Lord Trent. Founded as University College in 1881 and incorporated in 1948, the University has faculties of arts, education, pure science, applied science, and agriculture and horticulture. — About 1 m. farther on is *Beeston*, a manufacturing town, with Messrs. Boots' model factory for fine chemicals and toilet preparations.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO MANSFIELD, 14½ m. (A 60). Bus every 20 min. Railway in 40-55 min. — At (9 m.) the *Pilgrim Oak* is the entrance to **Newstead Abbey* (1½ m.; pleasant walk or drive; open Easter-Sept. 2-5, adm. 1/; in winter apply to the Estate Office. Fine grounds 10.30-9 or dusk, Sun.

from 1.30, 1/), the ancestral home of Lord Byron (1788–1824). The original 12th cent. Augustinian priory, founded by Henry II, was converted into a residence in 1540 by Sir John Byron of Colwick. During the poet's minority the place was let, but he resided at intervals here between 1806 and 1816, and in 1818 he sold it to Col. Wildman. In 1931 the abbey ruins and the Byron rooms were presented to the city of Nottingham by Sir Julien Cahn. The cloister-square, containing the old chapter house (now a chapel), remains practically perfect, but virtually nothing of the church exists save the lovely late 13th cent. W. front. Three 15–16th cent. Byron tombs were brought here from Colwick in 1938. Among the most interesting rooms are the *Great Hall*, the *Prior's Dining Room*, with Byron's portrait by Thos. Phillips, the *Drawing Room*, with the Roe-Byron collection of relics and MSS., and *Byron's Bedroom*, which remains much as he left it. Near the N.E. angle of the house is buried his favourite retriever 'Boatswain.' Livingstone was a guest here in 1864–65 (plaque on staircase wall). — 14½ m. *Mansfield*, see Rte. 48. The return (A 611; 15½ m.) may be made viâ (6 m.) *Annesley Hall* (3 m. S.W. of Newstead Abbey), the early home of Byron's Mary Chaworth, and (9 m.) *Hucknall Torkard*, a colliery town (23,200 inhab.), in the church of which Lord Byron rests beneath a slab of rosso antico presented by the King of Greece. His mother and daughter also are buried here. *Linby*, 1½ m. N.E. of Hucknall, is unusual in having two village crosses, one (restored) with a medieval 7-sided base, the other 17th century.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO SOUTHWELL, 13½ m. (A 612). Railway in ¾–1 hr. (carriages changed at Rolleston). At *Stoke Bardolph* (r.), 5 m. from Nottingham, the Ferry Boat Inn (no ferry) is a favourite riverside resort. The main road commands wide views across the Trent valley, which it follows as far as (9½ m.) *Thurgarton*, the fine church of which preserves a W. doorway and other remains of a 13th cent. priory. — 13½ m. *Southwell*, see Rte. 49. An alternative route (A 60, B 6386) passes (6 m.) to the N. of *Calverton*, with a modern colliery (1940), and through (8½ m.) *Oxton*, where a tablet in the part-Norman church commemorates Robert Scothern, a fellow-emigrant of Wm. Penn.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Birmingham), 22 m. (A 453). — Beyond (4 m.) *Beeston* (see above) is (8 m.) *Long Eaton* (28,650 inhab.) a lacemaking town. At *Attenborough*, 2 m. E., is the house where Henry Ireton (1611–51) was born. On the left is *Trent College*, a well-known public school. Crossing the Trent, we enter Leicestershire. — 12 m. *Castle Donington* has a large electric power station. About 1 m. W. is *Donington Hall*, rebuilt in 1793; in the park is a well-known motor-racing track. 16 m. *Breedon* has a fine church with a remarkable sculptured frieze from an earlier building. — 22 m. *Ashby*, see p. 343.

From Nottingham to *Grantham* and to *Newark*, see Rte. 49; to *Derby*, see p. 346; to *Sherwood Forest*, see Rte. 48.

Beyond Nottingham we cross the industrial Erewash valley, either viâ (131½ m.) *Eastwood*, birthplace of D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930), or viâ (130 m.) *Ilkeston*, a mining and lacemaking town (33,650 inhab.). In the church are a chancel screen and sedilia of the early 14th century. — 136½ m. *Ripley*. — At (138½ m.) *Swanwick* are held yearly conferences on religious and sociological topics. — 139½ m. *Alfreton* and (144½ m.) *Clay Cross* are colliery towns.

149 m. *Chesterfield* (Station, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Portland*, RB. 18; *Queen's Head*, RB. 15), an iron-mining and engineering town (68,550 inhab.), has a fine parish church (c. 1350) with good window-tracery and elaborate 16th cent. tombs. The spire (230 ft.) is curiously twisted 8 ft. out of the perpendicular, owing to the warping of the timbers beneath the leaden covering. *George Stephenson* (1781–1848), who lived at *Tapton House*, 1 m. N.E., is buried in Trinity Church. The *Stephenson Memorial*

Hall now houses a civic theatre. The *Town Hall* (1938) is N.W. of the centre.

A pleasant walk may be taken over the hills to (12 m.) *Bakewell*. — To *Bolsover Castle* and *Hardwick Hall*, see Rte. 48.

A 619 leads from *Chesterfield* to (15 m.) *Worksop* (Rte. 48) via (4 m.) *Staveley*, a centre of chemical and iron manufacture, 2 m. N. of which is *Renshaw*, the seat of the *Sitwell* family, with noted gardens (no adm.).

To the right of (150½ m.) *Whittington Moor* is the old village of *Whittington*, with *Revolution House* (formerly an inn), where the plans for the overthrow of *James II* in 1688 were arranged. — 154½ m. *Dronfield* church has a fine 14th cent. chancel with the brasses (c. 1390) of two brother priests upon a single slab (said to be a unique occurrence). — 161 m. *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H.

47. THE DERBYSHIRE PEAK

The hill region known as the Peak District is constituted by the termination of the Pennine Chain. The Peak proper is comprised in the N. and N.W. portions of Derbyshire itself, but its characteristic scenery extends for a considerable distance into the 'Moorlands' district of Staffordshire, and also (to a lesser degree) into Cheshire. This scenery, long since famous, is divisible into two great types. The loftiest and wildest portion, attaining in three instances to a height of more than 2000 ft., is formed of the millstone-grit and Yoredale series, and consists of desolate, heather-clad moors, broken by cultivated valleys, the containing hills of which are often guarded towards their summits by low, black lines of crag locally known as 'edges.' The carboniferous limestone country, on the contrary, in the centre of the district, nowhere reaches an elevation of more than 1600 ft., and approximates more closely to an undulating plateau; heather is here replaced by a sweet, green turf, divided by loose stone walls (built without mortar) into an endless chequer of fields; and wood is almost wholly absent. The scenery is so far inferior to that of the millstone-grit; but its monotony is redeemed by its intersection at frequent intervals by narrow ravines, in connection with the drainage of the *Manifold*, *Dove*, and *Wye*. It is in these ravines, which are often bounded (notably at *Matlock*, in *Cheedale*, and in *Dovedale*) by noble walls of gleaming white cliff, that we find the unique characteristic of Derbyshire. The scale, of course, is diminutive; but in point of beauty these glens can vie even with the grand gorges of the *Tarn*, in Central France. The subterranean marvels for which Derbyshire is also famous are perhaps less striking than those of the *Mendips* and *Craven*.

The Peak, like other hill districts, is best explored on foot; but a superficial survey of what is best in it, natural and artificial, may be made by the motorist who follows the easy round, *Derby—Matlock—Rowley—Baslow—Hathersage—Castleton—Buxton—Bakewell—Ashbourne—Derby*. Divergences, of course, will naturally be made to sites of interest a little off the route, such as *Haddon Hall*, *Eyam*, *Chee Tor*, *Cratcliffe Tor*, and *Dovedale*. Good walkers may explore the district pretty thoroughly by the following twelve-day itinerary. i. *Matlock* to *Matlock*, via *Lea Bridge*, *Crich*, *Wingfield Manor*, and *Dethick* (16 m.); ii. *Matlock* to *Bakewell*, via *Bonsall*, *Winstar*, *Cratcliffe Tor*, *Alport*, and *Lathkill Dale* (15 m.); iii. *Bakewell* to *Ashbourne*, via *Over Haddon*, *Yougholme*, *Bradford Dale*, *Farwich*, and *Tissington* (18 m.); iv. *Ashbourne* to *Hartington*, via the *Dove* (13 m.); v. *Hartington* to *Buxton*, via *Longnor*, *Dove Head*, *Three Shire Head*, and 'Cat and Fiddle' (18 m.); vi. *Buxton* to *Edale*, via *Combs*, *Chapel*, and *Rushup Edge* (13 m.); vii. *Edale* to *Edale*, round *Kinderscout* via *Edale Cross*, *Ashop Head*, and *Snake Inn* (19 m.); viii. *Edale* over *Lose Hill* to *Castleton* and its caves (5 m.); ix. *Castleton* to *Hathersage*, via *Hope*, *Win Hill*, and *Stanage Edge* (18 m.); x. *Hathersage* to *Baslow*, via *Abney*, *Eyam*, and *Stoney Middleton* (14 m.); xi. *Baslow* to *Bakewell*, via *Chatsworth* and *Haddon Hall* (8 m.); xii. *Bakewell* to *Buxton*, via *Ashford*, *Monsal Dale*, and *Chee Dale* (16 m.). There is an INFORMATION CENTRE at the *Nag's Head*, *Edale* (see p. 369).

A. From Derby to Manchester via Leek

ROAD, 59½ m. (A 52, A 523; motor-bus), skirting the Peak District on the S.W. and affording access to Dovedale and the Manifold valley.

RAILWAY from Uttoxeter (see p. 347) to Manchester, 50 m. in c. 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 4½ m. *Rochester*. — 5½ m. *Denstone*. — 8 m. *Alton*. — 19 m. *Leek*. — 21 m. *Rudyard Lake*. — 32½ m. *Macclesfield* (Hibel Rd.). — 42 m. *Cheadle Hulme*. — 44½ m. *Stockport*. — 50 m. *Manchester* (London Road).

Derby, see Rte. 45. — 6½ m. *Brailsford* (Rose & Crown, RB. 15/) has a Saxon churchyard cross. — 13 m. *Ashbourne* (*Green Man*, an old-fashioned house, RB. 20/; *Station*, RB. 17/6) is an interesting town (5450 inhab.) on the S. verge of the wild limestone country of the Peak. The **Church* (13th cent.), with a lofty spire (212 ft.) and curious double transepts, contains the touching memorial (by Banks) of a child (Penelope Boothby; d. 1791) and the splendid medieval monuments of the Cokayne family (N. transept; adm. 3d.). In the vestry is an interesting dedication-brass of 1241. Opposite the Tudor buildings of the old *Grammar School* (1588) is the house of Dr. John Taylor, where he was often visited by his friend Dr. Johnson. At Shrovetide a traditional game of football is played in the main street.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Derby*, *Leek* and *Macclesfield*, *Uttoxeter*, *Matlock*, and *Buxton* via *Alsop-en-le-Dale* and *Hartington*.

FROM ASHBOURNE TO UTTOXETER, 11½ m. (B 5032; motor-bus hourly). We cross the Dove to Mayfield (see below) and turn left. — 4½ m. *Ellastone* is identified with 'Hayloope,' the chief scene of 'Adam Bede,' while *Norbury*, on the other bank of the Dove, is the 'Norbourne' and Ashbourne the 'Oakbourne' of the novel. The church of *Norbury* has a 14th cent. chancel and contains a wealth of 14th cent. glass and some ancient monuments (13-16th cent.) and a fine 10th cent. cross-shaft. The cottage where Robert Evans, father of 'George Eliot' and prototype of 'Adam Bede,' was born, is shown at *Roston*, 1 m. S. of *Norbury*. His grave is in *Ellastone* churchyard. About 1 m. N. of *Ellastone* is *Wootton Lodge*, a Jacobean house (1615) in a lovely situation. — At (6½ m.) *Denstone*, with a large boys' school, we cross the Churnet, the pretty wooded valley of which is followed by the Uttoxeter-Macclesfield railway. It may be explored from *Alton* (Shrewsbury, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.), 2 m. W. of *Denstone*. Perched on a lofty sandstone cliff are the scanty castle-ruins (c. 1175), in the grounds (adm. on previous application) of the Convent of the Assumption (French nuns), a picturesque building by the elder Pugin. On the opposite side of the glen is *Alton Towers*, with fine grounds (no adm.). — A pleasant lane ascends the valley to (2½ m. more) *Oakmoor* (Lord Nelson), 3½ m. E. of *Cheadle*. — At (7½ m.) *Rochester* are remains of a Roman camp and a churchyard cross in unusually good preservation. About 3 m. W. are the picturesque 13th cent. ruins of *Croxden Abbey*, founded by Cistercians in 1176 (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). The principal remains are those of the W. front and S. transept of the church (which had a fivefold apse) and of the chapter-house and other buildings E. of the cloister. — 11½ m. *Uttoxeter*, see Rte. 45.

From *Ashbourne* to *Dovedale* and *Buxton*, see Rte. 47a.

At (15 m.) *Mayfield* (Queen's Arms, RB. 15/6, P. 21/), on the Staffordshire bank of the Dove, is the cottage where Thomas Moore wrote most of 'Lalla Rookh.' — We ascend on to the moors, and at (20 m.) *Waterhouses* cross the Hamps, a tributary of the Manifold.

A fine footpath, 8 m. long, on the track of a disused light railway, descends

the Hamps to (3½ m.) its junction with the Manifold, overlooked by the noble crag of *Beeston Tor*. It then ascends the Manifold viâ (4½ m.) *Thor's Cave*, a striking cavern, below which the Manifold begins the subterranean course that ends at Ilam (Rte. 47a). — 8 m. *Hulme End*, see Rte. 47a.

28 m. *Leek* (*Southbank*, R.B. 18/6, P. 12 gs.; *Red Lion*) is a clean and well-built town (19,350 inhab.), with important silk-mills. The churchyard, in which is a fine Saxon cross of 10th cent. Mercian type, commands a striking view of the *Roches* or *Roaches*, a range of hills c. 5 m. N., perhaps the best example in the country of tumbled masses of millstone grit. About 1½ m. N. of Leek are the scanty remains of *Dieulacresse Abbey* (13th cent.; no adm.). — 32 m. *Rudyard Lake* (Rudyard, R.B. 14/6); from which Kipling took his name, is a reservoir which has almost the charm of a natural lake (2 m. long; boating). — From (43½ m.) *Rushton Spencer* we may visit *Swythamley Park* (3 m. N.E.) and the lovely scenery of the lower Dane valley, beyond which we enter Cheshire. — 41 m. *Macclesfield* (*Macclesfield Arms*, R.B. 18/6; *Bull's Head*, R.B. 17/6), an old-fashioned town (36,000 inhab.), is the chief seat of the silk industry in England. *St. Michael's* (mostly rebuilt) contains the Legh and Savage Chapels, with recumbent effigies and an 'indulgence brass' of c. 1506.

A splendid walk may be taken across the wild *Macclesfield Forest* viâ the *Cat & Fiddle Inn* to (12 m.) *Buxton*. About 4 m. S.W. of Macclesfield is *Gawsworth*, with a beautiful half-timbered hall (no adm.) and rectory and an interesting church with 17th cent. monuments of the Fittons, including Mary Fitton (d. c. 1620), perhaps the 'dark lady' of Shakespeare's sonnets.

43½ m. *Prestbury* (Bridge, R.B. 25/; Legh Arms) lies to the left. In the churchyard of St. Peter's, the 13-15th cent. mother-church of Macclesfield, stands a beautiful Norman chapel; opposite the church is a half-timbered priest's house. — At (45 m.) *Adlington* is the fine half-timbered Adlington Hall (15-18th cent.; adm. 2/, Easter-Sept., Sun. 2.30-6.30). The 15th cent. Great Hall has a fine organ (c. 1740) probably played by Handel. — At (50 m.) *Hazel Grove* we join the road from Buxton (Rte. 47B).

About 1½ m. W. (1 m. E. of Cheadle Hulme station) is **Bramall Hall*, one of the finest specimens of black-and-white timber-and-plaster architecture in England. It dates in its present form from 1590-99, but has some earlier portions. The hall, which contains old furniture, etc., is open 11-1 and 2-5 or 7, adm. 1/; the lovely park of 62 acres is open free.

53½ m. *Stockport* (141,650 inhab.; *White Lion*, R.B. 17/6), principally engaged in cotton-spinning and hat-making ('silk hats'), is situated on the slopes of the narrow valley of the Mersey. Several old timbered houses have survived. In St. Peter's Sq. (r.) is a statue of Richard Cobden (1804-65), M.P. for Stockport in 1841-47. Stockport has a handsome *Town Hall* and a *War Memorial Art Gallery* (open 1-7; Sat. 10-12, 2-6; Sun. 2-5); the huge railway viaduct of 22 arches is 1780 ft. long and 108 ft. high. — 59½ m. *Manchester*, see Rte. 51.

B. From Ashbourne to Manchester (Dovedale, Buxton)

ROAD, 50 m. (A 515, A 6; motor-buses), mostly over high moorland.

RAILWAY, from Buxton only, 25½ m. in 1 hr. Principal stations: 5½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith*. — 9 m. *Whaley Bridge*. — 19½ m. *Stockport*. — 25½ m. *Manchester* (London Road).

Ashbourne, see Rte. 47A. The Buxton road leads due N. through (2½ m.) *Fenny Bentley*, with an old manor house and, in the church, the unique Beresford tomb (c. 1550) showing two shrouded adult figures in alabaster, with 21 children below. *Bradbourne* church, 2½ m. N.E. has interesting Norman and pre-Norman stone carvings. — 4 m. *Tissington* is noted for its ancient custom of 'well dressing' with pictures of flower-petal mosaic on Ascension Day.

A much more attractive way of reaching *Tissington* (4½ m.) is to descend across the Bentley Brook to (1½ m.) *Mappleton*, on the Dove, and then to ascend, past (3 m.) *Thorpe* (Peveril of the Peak, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Dog & Partridge, RB. 15/, P. 6 gs.). Either of these villages is a starting-point for the S. end of **Dovedale*, the narrow ravine (2½ m. long) through which the Dove forces its way between Mill Dale and Thorpe.

The glen (path only) is beautifully wooded and guarded by fantastic limestone cliffs. No traveller is likely to deny its singular charm, even if he does not share Dr. Johnson's opinion that "he who has seen Dovedale has no need to visit the Highlands." It passes for the 'Happy Valley' of 'Rasselas' and the 'Eagle Dale' of 'Adam Bede.' The entrance lies between the bare summits of *Thorpe Cloud* (E.; 942 ft.) and *Bunster* (W.; 1000 ft.). The National Trust owns over 2000 acres of land in the Dove, Manifold, and Hamps valleys, with covenants protecting c. 3000 more acres.

From the Peveril of the Peak hotel a direct path descends to the stepping stones on the Dove in 10–15 min. A longer and prettier approach bears r. before *Thorpe Church* and leads across the river to (2 m.) the *Izaak Walton Hotel* (RB. 20/6, P. 10 gs.), ½ m. S.E. of the stepping-stones. This hotel stands ½ m. E. of the village of *Ilam*, the church of which has a Norman font, the E.E. shrine of the local St. Bertram, a group by Chantrey, and two Saxon cross-shafts in the churchyard. In the beautiful grounds of *Ilam Hall* (now a Youth Hostel) the Manifold comes to light from a long subterranean course (see p. 359). A path ascends its winding course to (4½ m.) *Beeston Tor* (*View).

From the stepping-stones the path ascends the E. or Derbyshire side of the Dove, crossing *Sharplof Point*, and passing the *Twelve Apostles* and the *Church* (l.), *Tissington Spires* (r.), and other fancifully named outcrops. Beyond the *Dove Holes* (caves) we reach *Mill Dale*, c. 2½ m. from the entrance. Here Dovedale proper ends, and we may ascend (r.) to (1½ m.) *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (see below). Walkers with leisure should, however, continue up the Dove to (5 m.) *Hartington* (see below), traversing a succession of attractive glens, including *Wolfscoote Dale* (N.T.), and *Beresford Dale*, last and most striking. At the exit of this is the classic fishing-house, immortalised as the meeting-place of Charles Cotton and Izaak Walton. The 17th cent. pew of the former is shown in the church of *Alstonfield*, ½ m. N.W. of Mill Dale.

6½ m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (New Inns, ½ m. S., RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.) for the road descending to the N. end of Dovedale. In the church of *Parwich*, 2½ m. E., is a Norman font with a later date carved on it. The road now climbs through a green limestone country of extreme desolation, intersected in all directions by loose stone walls. — Beyond (9½ m.) *Newhaven*, with a famous

coaching inn, we leave on the right the Youlgreave road and (10½ m.) on the left the Hartington road (see below). — 12½ m. *Parsley Hay*. *Arbor Low*, ½ m. E. (adm. daily, 3d.), is a prehistoric circle, 250 ft. in diameter, with the ditch within the vallum. — 20½ m. Buxton, see below.

A more interesting road turns left at 10½ m. (see above) for (12½ m.) *Hartington* (Charles Cotton, RB. 14/6, P. 25/ or 8 gs.), above Beresford Dale (see above), and (14 m.) *Hulme End*, on the Manifold (path to Waterhouses, see Rte. 47A). Farther on we turn r. (N.) on B 5053. — 18½ m. *Longnor* (Cheshire Cheese, RB. 17/6, P. 30/ or 8 gs.; Crewe & Harpur Arms) is an excellent centre for the upper Dove and Manifold. The road reaches its summit-level at 1472 ft.

25 m. BUXTON (19,550 inhab.), one of the most frequented and fashionable watering-places in England, is the most loftily situated town of its size in the kingdom (c. 950–1100 ft.). It is surrounded on three sides by wild green hills, whilst to the E. and S.E. extends an undulating and almost treeless limestone plateau. The old town (Higher Buxton) occupies the hill towards the S.; the new town (Lower Buxton) lies in the shallow valley to the N. The two are separated by the attractively laid out *Slopes*.

Hotels. St. Ann's, RB. 25/, P. 13–16 gs.; Palace, RB. 33/, P. 11 gs.; Spa, RB. 22/6–25/, P. 10–14 gs.; Old Hall, RB. 21/6, P. 9–13 gs.; Savoy, RB. 18/6, all in or near the Crescent. — Lee Wood, Manchester Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; Grove, Spring Gdns., RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.; Eagle, Market Place, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Buckingham, unlic., St. John's Rd., RB. 21/, P. 9–12 gs.; Argyle, unlic., Broad Walk, RB. 16/6–19/6, P. 7–10 gs.; Pendennis, Devonshire Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 32/6 or 10½ gs.; Sand- unlic., Broad Walk, RB. 17/6, P. 6–8 gs.; Portland, unlic., St. John's Rd., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.

Post Office. Quadrant. — IN-

FORMATION BUREAU, at Pavilion Gardens entrance.

Motor-Buses from the Market Place to *Fairfield Golf Club* and *Peak Dale*; *Tissington Gates*, for *Dovedale* and *Ashbourne*; *Bakewell*, *Matlock*, and *Derby*; over *Axe Edge* to *Leek*; over 'Cat & Fiddle' Pass to *Macclesfield*; viâ *Chapel-en-le-Frith* to *Manchester*; *Eyam* and viâ the 'Devil's Elbow' to *Sheffield*; *Baslow* and *Chesterfield*.

Golf Courses at *Fairfield*, ½ m. N.E.; *Cavendish Club*, ½ m. W. — **TENNIS COURTS** in the Pavilion Gardens and in the parks.

Theatres. *Opera House*, Pavilion Gardens; *Playhouse*, St. John's Rd. Concerts in the *Pavilion* in summer.

The waters of Buxton were known to the Romans, and in medieval times the town was a kind of English Lourdes, the Chapel of St. Anne being rich in votive offerings. The *Thermal Springs* (82° Fahr.) are recommended for chronic gout, rheumatism, and allied disorders, and are useful also in some nerve cases. The water is of a pretty bluish colour, and is strongly charged with nitrogen. The *Chalybeate Spring* is of great value in anæmia and as an astringent in certain cases of eye-trouble. Both waters may be drunk, but the most important use of the thermal waters is for bathing and massage. One of the thermal springs is extraordinarily rich in radio-activity. One hundred different courses of treatment are available. The powerful waters should be used only on the advice of a physician. The high season extends from late June to early Oct., but there is also a winter season, with various winter sports.

At the high (S.) end of the *Slopes* (see above) is the *Town Hall*,

a little below which is the Public Library with the *Museum*, a small but interesting collection (10-1 & 2.30-6) of prehistoric bones from bone-caverns, and a few local Roman antiquities. Lower Buxton, with the baths and chief hotels, dates practically from the building of the striking Palladian *Crescent*, in imitation of those at Bath, by the fifth Duke of Devonshire in 1780. At the S.W. end of this are the *Natural Warm Baths* for swimming, and at the other end are the *Thermal Baths* for medical treatment, where the water is artificially heated (visitors admitted). Opposite is *St. Ann's Well* (adm. 3d. incl. glass of water). — The other chief architectural feature of Buxton is the *Devonshire Hospital*, behind the *Crescent* (visitors shown round 10.30-11.30 & 3-4). Originally a riding-school, it was converted by the sixth Duke of Devonshire in 1858. Its dome, though only 118 ft. in height, is the widest in the world (154 ft.). — The extensive *Pavilion Gardens* (adm. up to 1, 4d.; 1-6, 6d.; meal-entrance ticket 1/6), W. of the *Crescent*, are the great pleasure-resort of Buxton, with band-stand, concert-hall, boating-lake, etc. In St. John's Road, just beyond, is the Doric parish church of *St. John the Baptist* (1811). On the other side of Burlington Rd. is a pretty waterside park called the *Serpentine Walks*.

ENVIRONS. Nearly 1 m. S.W. is *Pool's Hole*, a striking limestone cavern, near the source of the Wye (open 10-dusk, Easter to Nov.; 1/). — About 5 m. W. (pedestrians save about 1 m. by the old road from Burbage) is the *Cat & Fiddle*, the loftiest fully-licensed inn (1690 ft.) in England. The surrounding moorland is featureless and rather dreary; but the view is said to extend in clear weather to the Mersey. This walk may be extended across the wild moorlands of *Macclesfield Forest* to (7 m.) *Macclesfield* (Rte. 47A). — *Axe Edge* (1807 ft.), 2½ m. S.W., which, like *Plynlimon*, is a nursing mother of rivers—the Wye, the Goyt, the Dane, the Manifold, and the Dove—is the highest point in the immediate vicinity of Buxton. The summit is indefinite, and the view of the same character as from the 'Cat & Fiddle,' though more extensive towards the S.E. — About 4 m. N.W. is *Goyt's Bridge*, a picturesque cluster of cottages in the hollow of the Goyt. Pedestrians may return by *Goyt's Clough* and the old 'Cat & Fiddle' road (5½ m.); or may continue down the valley to (4 m.) *Whaley Bridge*, or cross the hill via *Combs* to (5 m.) *Chapel-en-le-Frith*. — *Chee Tor* (Rte. 47C) is 5 m. E., and 1½ m. farther is *Miller's Dale*, whence we may return by train. — **Ludchurch*, a narrow chasm in the millstone-grit, is 9 m. S.W. The whole of this neighbourhood, including the *Roches* (Rte. 47A) and the lower *Dane Valley*, is the most beautiful near Buxton, and should not be missed. — *Chatsworth*, *Haddon Hall*, *Castleton*, *Dovedale*, and *Eyam* are all easily reached from Buxton by road or rail.

From Buxton to *Miller's Dale* and *Bakewell*, see Rte. 47C.

Beyond Buxton A 6 ascends to 1401 ft., with *Combs Moss* (1614 ft.) on the right. — 32½ m. *Whaley Bridge* is a picturesque village at the mouth of the Goyt valley, where the Sheffield road (Rte. 47D) comes in. — 35 m. *New Mills* is a busy manufacturing town (8475 inhab.), affording access to Hayfield and *Kinderscout* (Rte. 47D). — 36½ m. *Disley* is 2 m. N. of *Lyme Park* (N.T.; adm. daily 2-4 or 7; 1/), a beautiful house, originally Elizabethan but altered in 1726 and in 1817, with several Jacobean rooms, and situated in a well-timbered natural park.

of 1320 acres (free, 8-dusk). — 40½ m. *Hazel Grove*, and thence to (50 m.) *Manchester*, see Rte. 47A.

C. From Derby to Manchester viâ Matlock and Bakewell

ROAD, 44 m. (A 6, A 622, A 625; motor-bus). This is one of the most beautiful and interesting roads in the kingdom, followed closely by the railway as far as Bakewell. From Bakewell the direct Manchester road leads viâ Buxton, but the longer road through Castleton is more attractive.

RAILWAY, 61½ m. in 1½ hr. Principal Stations: 5½ m. *Duffield*. — 7½ m. *Belper*. — 10½ m. *Ambergate*, junction for Chesterfield (13½ m.). — 15½ m. *Cromford*. — 16 m. *Matlock Bath*. — 17½ m. *Matlock*. — 21½ m. *Rowsley*. — 24½ m. *Bakewell*. — 28½ m. *Monsal Dale*. — 31½ m. *Miller's Dale*, junction for Buxton (5½ m.). — 39½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith*. — 41½ m. *Chinley*. — 61½ m. *Manchester (Central)*.

Derby, see Rte. 45. A 6 ascends the Derwent valley. At (4½ m.) *Duffield* are the excavated foundations of a huge Norman keep (N.T.) razed to the ground in 1266.

From Duffield B 5023 ascends the valley of the Ecclesbourne to (8 m.) *Wirksworth (Red Lion)*, a small market-town (4900 inhab.) and capital of the lead-mining district of the Low Peak, where well-dressing (comp. p. 360) is still carried out on Whitsunday. At the *Moot Hall* is preserved the Miners' Standard Dish (temp. Henry VIII). In the fine *Church*, mostly of the 13-14th cent., are a remarkable Saxon tombstone and the first bas-relief of a miner. Wirksworth is probably the 'Snowfield' of George Eliot's 'Adam Bede.' Samuel Evans, original of Seth Bede, appears in the burial register (d. 1858), and his grave has been located. The novelist's aunt, Elizabeth Evans (d. 1849), who is supposed to have supplied the hint for 'Dinah Morris,' is commemorated by a tablet in the Ebenezer Methodist Church, whilst her pulpit is preserved in the Bede Memorial Church. — The road to Ashbourne, 11 m. S.W., commands pleasant views.

7½ m. *Belper* (15,700 inhab.) has large cotton mills. — Beyond (10 m.) *Ambergate*, an important railway junction, the valley increases in beauty. — 12 m. *Whatstandwell* lies beneath the much-quarried *Crich Stand* (1½ m. N.E.; 955 ft.; *View; war memorial to Sherwood Foresters). On the right are the woods of *Lea Hurst*, residence of Florence Nightingale (d. 1910). — 15 m. *Cromford* (Greyhound) has a 14 or 15th cent. bridge with remains of a contemporary chapel. Here Richard Arkwright established the first cotton mill in Derbyshire (1771). *Willersley Castle*, built for him by William Thomas c. 1790, stands in beautiful grounds, and is now a Methodist guest-house (adm. on application to the Resident Secretary). About 2 m. E., by hilly lane and footpath, is the 13th cent. church of *Dethick*, with a good 16th cent. tower.

16½ m. **MATLOCK BATH** and (17½ m.) **MATLOCK**. Under the general head of Matlock (17,750 inhab.) are comprised the two adjacent watering-places of *Matlock* and *Matlock Bath*, situated on the Derwent. The former is the more important, though decidedly the less picturesque. Matlock itself consists of two distinct portions, i.e. *Matlock Bridge*, on the bank of the river, and *Matlock Bank*, on the hill above, connected by a gradient of 1 in 4. Matlock formerly owed its reputation to the great water-cure establishments at Matlock

Bank, the first of which was opened by Smedley in 1853. None of these remain, but the tepid springs (68° Fahr.), now of little repute, supply water for the Fountain Baths and may be drunk here and at the Pump Room.

Hotels. At *Matlock Bath*: New Bath, with swimming-bath, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Temple; Hodgkinson's, plain. In Dale Rd.: High Tor, unlic.; Old English, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs. — At *Matlock Bridge*: Crown, RB. 15/. — At *Matlock Bank*: Lilybank, Chesterfield Rd., RB. 20/, P. 7-10 gs.

Baths. *Lido*, off Crown Sq.; *Fountain Baths*, in the main street at

Matlock Bath; also at the *New Bath Hotel*.

Post Office, near Matlock station.

Motor-Buses every 15 min.

summer from Matlock Bridge to *Matlock Bath* and *Cromford*; also to *Bakewell* and *Buxton*; *Derby*; *Wirksworth* and *Ashbourne*; *Rowsley* and *Edensor*; etc.

Golf Course, Matlock Moor, 1½ m. N.E. of Matlock Bridge.

Matlock Bath is situated in the depths of the narrow limestone ravine through which the Derwent forces its winding course between Matlock Bridge and Cromford. The noble line of precipices on the E. bank of the river is unsurpassed in extent and height by any similar crags in England. Conspicuous on the E. is *Riber Castle*, a mock-fortified building erected as a residence by Smedley. On the opposite side are hanging woods and abruptly sloping meadows, rising to the dome of Masson (see below). "My present impressions," wrote Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1857, "are that I have never seen anywhere else such exquisite scenery as that which surrounds the village." Unfortunately, indiscriminate building and untidy scraps of quarry have now greatly marred the landscape and in summer it is apt to be overrun by trippers. Matlock proper, at the N. entrance to the ravine, occupies an open and quite different situation.

In the narrow pass between Matlock and Matlock Bath, and overhanging the left bank of the river, is the noble pile of the **High Tor* (673 ft.; view; adm. 4d., including the grotto). At its foot, and reached from the main road by a foot-bridge across the Derwent, is the *High Tor Grotto*, with remarkable crystallisations. — On the opposite side of the glen are the wooded *Heights of Abraham* (4d.), the *Victoria Tower* on which (dark and rather dangerous stair) commands a beautiful and extensive view. The walk may be continued (c. 20 min.) to the more commanding height of *Masson* (1110 ft.), and the return made thence by Bonsall (see below). — The *Lovers' Walks* (3d.), on the E. bank of the Derwent, are prettily laid out beneath the limestone cliffs. Matlock Bath is famous also for its *Petrifying Wells* (3d.; in the main street) and *Caves* (partly natural, largely abandoned lead-mines). The best and least artificial is the *Cumberland* (adm. 6d.; visit ½ hr.), on the slope behind the New Bath Hotel. The large *Rutland Cavern* (6d.; in the grounds of the Heights of Abraham) is said to have room for 10,000 men. It is believed to have been worked in Roman, Saxon, and Danish times. The *Fluor Spar Cave* is alleged to have been used as a place of refuge during the Pretender's invasion (1745).

EXCURSIONS. The distances are given from Matlock Bath. About 1½ m. W., by footpath and lane, is the quaint upland village of *Bonsall*, with a market-cross and gabled 17th cent. inn. The church spire (14th cent.) is surrounded by curious 'crowns.' The return may be made across the top of Masson (see above). Or from Bonsall we may continue by footpath to *Staley*, and thence descend into the wooded *Via Gellia* (named after the local family of Gell), returning to Matlock by road (total round, c. 6 m.).

The ruins of *Wingfield Manor* (no adm.) on a steep knoll above the Amber, 6 m. S.E. by road (7 m. via *Dethick*, see above), are most pleasantly reached on foot from Whatstandwell station via Crich Stand (¾ m.; see p. 363). It

dates mainly from the second half of the 15th cent. and has been described as "probably the most striking example of a later English manor house with certain defensive features" (Hamilton Thompson). It was finally dismantled in 1646. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned here under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury (1584-85). — Other points easily reached from Matlock are *Willersley Castle*, 1½ m. S.; *Cratcliffe Tor* and *Robin Hood's Stride* (see below), 6 m. N.W.; *Ashover* (Country, unlic., RB. 15), 5½ m. N.E. (leadon font of 12th cent. in the church); *Chatsworth* (see below); *Haddon Hall* (see below); and *Dovedale* (Rte. 47s).

On leaving Matlock, we emerge from the narrow glen of the Derwent into its smiling upper vale. — In the churchyard of (19½ m.) *Darley Dale* (Whitworth, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 5 gs.) is perhaps the oldest and finest yew in England (32 ft. girth; at least 700 years old). The church possesses a stone parclose screen, fragmentary wall-paintings (above pulpit), and some incised slabs of the early 16th century.

About 2½ m. S.W., up a long hill, is *Winstar*, with a curious 18th cent. market-house (N.T.). About 1½ m. N., to the W. of the road to Bakewell, are the strange, castellated crags of *Robin Hood's Stride*, and the gritstone cliff of *Cratcliffe Tor*, with a remarkable rock-hermitage, carved on the side of which is a 14th cent. crucifix.

21½ m. *Rowsley* (*Peacock*, a picturesque house of 1652, RB. 26/, P. 14 gs.), at the junction of the Derwent and the Wye, is the nearest station for Haddon Hall, and about as convenient as Bakewell for Chatsworth House. On *Stanton Moor*, S. of Rowsley, are the 'Nine Ladies' and other prehistoric stones.

**Chatsworth House*, the 'Palace of the Peak,' is the vast Palladian mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, in a large deer-park bounded towards the E. by moorland edges, and watered by the Derwent. Chatsworth lies 4 m. from Rowsley station by road, but ½ m. may be saved by footpaths beyond *Beeley*. From Rowsley village the pleasantest approach is by a footpath along the W. bank of the river (about 3½ m.).

Admission to house (Easter-Oct.), Wed. and Thurs., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; bank holidays, 11.30-5.30; to gardens, Mon. to Fri., 11.30-4.30; Sat. and Sun. 2-6; bank holidays, 11.30-6; 2/6 (gardens only, 1/); rfmts.

Chatsworth has belonged to the house of Cavendish since its purchase by Sir William Cavendish (d. 1557), second husband of the famous 'Bees of Hardwick' (p. 371). The house begun by him on the site of the old manor house was completed by his widow; and it was this house that the captive Mary Stewart visited five times, between 1570 and 1581, in the custody of Bees's fourth and final husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The existing palace, designed by William Talman and Thos. Archer, was begun by William Cavendish, afterwards first Duke of Devonshire, in 1687 and completed in 1706. The N. wing, by Wyatville, was built in 1820-30.

The most striking features of the decoration are the pompous ceiling-paintings by *Laguerre*, *Verrillo*, and others; and the *Wood-carving, formerly attributed to Grinling Gibbons, but now known to be largely the work of Samuel Watson (1663-1715), a local artist. Both features are seen to fine advantage in the sumptuous *CHAPEL. The finest paintings hang in the ANTE-LIBRARY (*Memling*, *Consecration of St. Romuald; *Lely*, *Little girl in green, an early work) and DINING ROOM (portraits by *Van Dyck*). The SKETCH GALLERIES contain portraits of the dukes and duchesses of Devonshire. Painted on a door in the MUSIC ROOM is a fiddle, by *Vandervlaert*, that often cheats the visitor into a belief in its reality. The numerous works of art include 17th cent. Mortlake tapestries, the *Hunting Tapestries woven at Tournai c. 1450 (in the ORANGERY), and a 5th cent. B.C. bronze head of Apollo,

from Cyprus (in the LIBRARY); while in the STATE BEDROOM is the bed in which George II died.

The GARDENS, which are entered from the Orangery, are somewhat formal in character. The *Grand Cascade* is merely a flooded staircase but the *Emperor Fountain* throws a jet 267 ft. high, rivaling the *Eaux-Vives* fountain in Geneva. In front of the house is the *Italian Garden*, and in the *French Garden*.

The *PARK is open to visitors, who may ascend (by privilege) to the *Hunting Tower* (temp. Elizabeth) on the hill behind the house (view). There is a beautiful walk is generally open along the crest of the hill (lovely views) to the farm of *Beeley Hilltop* (50 min.), whence we may return to Rowsley by road (c. 2½ m.). — Between Chatsworth House and Edensor (see below), on the right of the drive, is *Queen Mary's Bower*, said to have been frequented by the captive queen. This and the Hunting Tower are the two sole relics of the earlier Chatsworth.

On the extreme W. limit of the park lies *Edensor* (no inn), a model village, the churchyard of which is the burial-place of the Cavendishes. The church, rebuilt by Scott, with a graceful spire, contains the striking classical monument of the first Earl of Devonshire (d. 1626) and a brass inscription to John Beaton (d. 1570), steward to Mary, Queen of Scots. The E. window of the S. chapel is a memorial to Lord Frederick Cavendish (p. 468). — At the N. extremity of the park is *Baslow* (*Peacock*, RB. 21; *Devonshire Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.), a pleasant village on the Derwent. — Thence to *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H.

About 2 m. N.W. of Rowsley is **Haddon Hall* (Duke of Rutland; adm. weekdays, 11–4 or 6, from Easter to October; BH. Mons. from 2; 2/6), in a lovely situation on a slope above the sparkling Wye, and in itself “the most attractive and most thoroughly preserved of medieval houses.”

The Norman lords of Haddon were the Avenell family, from whom it passed by marriage to the Vernons about the middle of the 12th century. Towards the close of the 16th cent. Dorothy Vernon married Sir John Manners, ancestor of the present owner, though the romantic story of her elopement is not now generally considered authentic.

The Hall consists of two courtyards on different levels, and is almost wholly domestic in nature. Among notable features of the interior are the *Chapel* (12–15th cent.), the early 14th cent. *Banqueting Hall*, with 17th cent. furnishings, the *Long Gallery*, added by Sir John Manners, and the *Ante-Room*, whence the picturesque flight of steps by which Dorothy Vernon traditionally eloped descends to the garden. Below the *Gardens* the Wye is crossed by a pack-horse bridge.

Rowsley (or Bakewell, see below) is the best starting-point for the picturesque limestone glens of the *Lathkill* and the *Bradford*, which unite at *Alport* (2½ m. from Rowsley) and join the Wye below Haddon. The Lathkill should be explored to (4½ m.) its source near *Monyash*, where it issues from the mouth of a cave. — About ¼ m. W. of Alport, and overlooking the glen of the Bradford, is the large village of *Youlgreave* (Bull's Head), the church of which has a fine 15th cent. tower, a curious miniature chest-tomb of 1488, and a font with a singular side-projection of much disputed use, perhaps intended as a chrismatory, or receptacle for consecrated oil.

Beyond Rowsley the road quits the Derwent, and proceeds up the green valley of the brimming Wye, which winds along in a thousand shining curves.

25½ m. Bakewell (*Rutland Arms*, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; *Castle, Red Lion*, at both, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), connected with its station (¼ m.) by an old bridge across the Wye, is an attractive little town (3350 inhab.), in a situation of much quiet beauty. The *Church* (partly rebuilt; good Norman W. doorway) contains an elaborate 14th cent. font and Vernon and Manners monuments

(S. transept; 15-17th cent.), including those of Dorothy Manners (d. 1584) and of her father, Sir George Vernon (d. 1567), 'the King of the Peak.' In the churchyard is a fine Saxon cross; and the S. porch is full of good early incised sepulchral slabs.

Bakewell is an excellent centre from which to visit Chatsworth and Haddon Hall (see above). Pedestrians should proceed by the old Chesterfield road to (2½ m.) *Edensor*, visit *Chatsworth*, cross the hill by a somewhat intricate track to (3½ m.) *Haddon*, and return to (2 m.) Bakewell by path along the N. side of the Wye. The delightful round of 8 m. commands exquisite views.

FROM BAKEWELL TO CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, 14½ m. To (1½ m.) *Ashford*, see below. We cross the Wye on B 6465, and turn left on A 623 at (5 m.) *Wardlow*. — 7 m. *Tideswell* is an old-fashioned town on the left of the road, with a large and beautiful 14th cent. *Church (striking W. tower; stone screen behind the altar; *Brass of Bp. Purglove, d. 1579). At *Wheston*, 1½ m. W., is a good 14th cent. cross. — 10½ m. *Peak Forest*, in a quarrying district, has a church dedicated to King Charles the Martyr (1637-66). At *Tunstead*, 3 m. S., birthplace of James Brindley (1716-72), the canal-builder, is the largest limestone quarry in Europe. — 14½ m. *Chapel*, see Rte. 47D.

From Bakewell to *Sheffield* direct via *Baslow*, see Rte. 52H.

From Bakewell to Manchester there are two fine alternative roads, via *Buxton* or via *Hathersage*. The *Buxton* road affords access to the Wye ravine, the *Hathersage* road to the marvels of N. Derbyshire (Castleton caves, etc.).

The *BUXTON ROAD* (A 6) skirts the Wye to (1½ m.) *Ashford-in-the-Water*, a pleasant village in the church of which are five old 'virgin crants' (comp. p. 112). — At (3½ m.) *Deep Dale* the road quits the river and ascends past the N.T. property of *Taddington Wood*. — 8½ m. *Topley Pike* (see below). — 12 m. *Buxton* (Rte. 47B).

Almost every mile of the beautiful limestone Ravine of the Wye between *Ashford* and its source at *Buxton* should be visited, if possible on foot. Tantalising glimpses only are obtainable from road or railway. About 2 m. may be saved between *Ashford* and *Monsal Dale* station by taking the direct road over *Headstones Edge* ('surprise' *View of *Monsal Dale*). — Paths and lanes follow the stream through the retired and beautiful glen of *Monsal Dale* to (3½ m.) *Monsal Dale* station, and thence through *Miller's Dale* (N.T.) to (6½ m.) *Miller's Dale* station at the crossing of the *Tideswell* road. About 1½ m. up the Wye from *Miller's Dale* station (rough footpath) is the splendid crag of **Chee Tor* (c. 300 ft.), in a narrow limestone ravine—the finest scene of its class in Derbyshire. The path joins the high road (10½ m.) at the foot of *Topley Pike*, 3½ m. E. of *Buxton*.

The *HATHERSAGE ROAD* from Bakewell (A 622) joins the *Edensor* and *Baslow* route at (4½ m.) *Calver*, and descends into the valley of the *Derwent*. To the left is *Middleton Dale* (see below). — 7½ m. *Grindleford Bridge* (Maynard Arms, RB. 21/-25/, P. 8 gs.) stands at the junction of a road to *Sheffield* on a lovely reach of the *Derwent*.

About 3½ m. S.W. (motor-bus), by a hilly road commanding lovely views, is the large upland village of *Eyam* (pronounced 'Eem'), famous for its fearful devastation by plague in 1666, which carried off three-fourths of its 350 inhab., and for the heroic conduct of its rector, William Mompesson, and of the ejected minister, Thomas Stanley, who succeeded in isolating the parish and preventing the spread of the disease. Services for the terror-stricken villagers were held in the dell called 'Cucklet Church' (c. ¼ m. from the church; key at the Hall, 2d.). In *Eyam* churchyard is a fine Saxon cross (perhaps 9th cent.). — From *Eyam* the visitor should proceed through the rocky gorge of

Middleton Dale to (1½ m.) the curiously placed village of *Stoney Middleton*, whence he may return direct to (½ m.) *Calver* (see above).

10½ m. *Hathersage*, and thence to *Castleton*, *Glossop*, and *Manchester*, see Rte. 47D.

D. From Sheffield to Manchester

ROAD. The route here described (44½ m.) follows A 625 to *Whaley Bridge* and thence reaches *Manchester* on A 6. — The direct route (A 57; 38 m.) runs via (11 m.) *Ladybower Reservoir*, (24 m.) *Glossop*, (30 m.) *Stalybridge*, and (31½ m.) *Ashton-under-Lyne* (see Rte. 52G).

RAILWAY, 45 m. in c. 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 4½ m. *Dore & Totley*, followed by the *Totley Tunnel* (3½ m.) the second longest in England. — 9½ m. *Grindleford*. — 11½ m. *Hathersage*. — 13 m. *Bamford*. — 14½ m. *Hope* (for *Castleton*). — 19½ m. *Edale*. — 25½ m. *Chinley*. Thence to *Manchester*, as in Rte. 47C.

Sheffield, see Rte. 52H. We quit the town beyond the suburb of (3 m.) *Ecclesall* and soon enter *Derbyshire*. — 6½ m. The *Devil's Elbow*, once a notorious double corner, has been straightened. — 8½ m. *Fox House Inn*. On the moors, 1 m. N.W., is the striking *Carl Wark*, a British fort.

On the left (S.) as far as *Grindleford* station extends the *Longshaw Estate* (N.T.), over 1000 acres of woodland and moor, with a guest-house of the *Holiday Fellowship*. Sheep-dog trials are held here in September.

9½ m. *Millstone Edge Nick* commands a surprise *View of the upper *Derwent* valley that is probably unrivalled in the Peak. At (11 m.) *Hathersage* (*George*, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; *Little John*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.), in a beautiful situation, the *Bakewell* road comes in on the left. In the churchyard, above the village, is the reputed grave of *Robin Hood's* lieutenant, 'Little John,' a native of the place. The church is mostly 14th cent., with good 15th cent. *Eyre* brasses. *Hathersage* is the 'Morton' and *Moorseats*, or perhaps *North Lees Hall*, close by, is the 'Manor House' of 'Jane Eyre.' — At (13 m.) *Bamford* (*Marquis of Granby*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Rising Sun*, RB. 21/, P. 35/, both at *Mytham Bridge*) we quit the *Derwent*, which flows down from the moorlands of N. *Derbyshire*.

To the N. of *Bamford* is the huge *Ladybower Reservoir* for *Sheffield*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Leicester*, built in 1937-39, which drowned the lower *Ashop* valley and part of the *Derwent* valley, including the village of *Ashopton*. From (11½ m.) the *Slippery Stones* (pack horse bridge), higher up the *Derwent* beyond two other reservoirs, a fairly distinct track leads N.E. to (18 m.) *Langsett* (p. 414), across wild moors, the highest point of which, near the top of *Margery Hill* (1793 ft.), commands a *View (S. and W.) unrivalled in *England* for savage desolation. — *Langsett* may be reached from *Bamford* by a road (16½ m.) less wild but very beautiful, via (7½ m.) the *Strines Inn*, (12½ m.) *Broomhead Hall*, and (15 m.) *Midhopstones*. — The road from *Bamford* to *Glossop* ascends past *Win Hill* (l., 1523 ft.; view) and through the deep and narrow valley of the *Ashop* beyond the reservoir, with the savage N. escarpment of *Kinderscout* to the left. — 4½ m. *Alport Bridge* (see below). — 6½ m. *Snake Inn* (1070 ft.), ½ m. beyond which we have a striking retrospect of the craggy *Fairbrook Naze*, the noblest summit of *Kinderscout*. We reach (9½ m.) the flat summit of the pass (1680 ft.) between *Glossop Moor* (l.; 1785 ft.) and *Higher Shelf Stones* (r.; 2039 ft.), and then make the steep and winding descent to (13 m.) *Glossop* (see below). — From the *Snake Inn* a well-marked track leads S.W. across the moors to (6½ m.) *Hayfield* (see below), with fine views from the highest point (1670 ft.).

Beyond Bamford we ascend the valley of the Noe, which flows from Edale. In front rise Mam Tor and the other hills round Castleton. — 15½ m. *Hope* (Woodroffe Arms, plain) has a churchyard cross (10th cent.).

To the S. is the old lead-mining village of *Bradwell*, near which is the **Bagshaw Cavern* (fine stalactites; adm. 1/ each, minimum 3/; 1½ hr.). Between Bradwell and the main road is *Brough*, with scanty remains of the Roman *Anavio*. — To the N.W. is the green and open valley of Edale, bounded on the S. by Mam Tor and Lose Hill, and on the N. by the moorland edges of Kinderscout. — 19½ m. *Edale* (Church Hotel, R.B. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Nag's Head, with Peak Information Centre) is surrounded by the wildest scenery in Derbyshire.

Kinderscout (2088 ft.), N.W. of the village, is the highest ground in Derbyshire. The summit is a plateau of deeply trenched peat-hag, and except from the broken edges the views are not good. The whole plateau is now open to rambles, but the ascent should be attempted only in fine weather as it is easy to get lost. Good pedestrians may walk round it (about 21 m.). Crossing the neck between Kinderscout and Win Hill and descending to (5 m.) *Alport Bridge*, they proceed by road to (2 m.) the *Snake Inn* (see above), whence they follow the track mentioned above to (6½ m.) *Hayfield* (see below). Thence they regain (7½ m.) Edale by reversing the route next described. — The walk W. from Edale to (7½ m.) Hayfield is one of the easiest and prettiest mountain excursions in Derbyshire. We ascend Edale to (2 m.) *Upper Booth*, about 1 m. beyond which, at *Edale Head House*, the lane ends. Hence a path climbs steeply up Jacob's Ladder to (1 m.) *Edale Cross* (c. 1750 ft.), on the neck between Kinderscout (r.) and *Brown Knoll* (l.; 1804 ft.). We then descend a charming moorland valley, past a picturesque farm, to (3 m.) *Hayfield*.

17 m. *Castleton* (*Castle*; *Nag's Head*, R.B. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; *Bull's Head*, plain) is an interesting village at the heart of the subterranean marvels of Derbyshire (and consequently apt to be overrun by trippers). To the S., perched on the summit of a splendid limestone crag, is the small late-Norman keep (c. 1176) of *Peveril Castle* (part of whose enceinte wall remains; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2) originally founded here by William Peveril in 1068. [Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' has little local interest.]

At the foot of this great precipice is the gaping mouth of the **PEAK CAVERN* (adm. 8/ up to eight persons; then 1/ each), which penetrates the limestone hill for c. ¼ m. Everyone should visit at least its spectacular mouth, used for over 400 yrs. as a rope-walk, and unrivalled for its dignity and mystery. — About ¼ m. W. is the artificial entrance to the **SPEEDWELL MINE* (adm. 5/ up to three persons; then 1/6 each; ½–¾ hr.). We descend 104 steps, and then pass by boat through a gallery nearly ½ m. long, originally driven in search of lead, which leads to a natural subterranean pot-hole, the height and depth of which have never been ascertained, though rockets have ascended 450 ft. without revealing the roof. The effect is gloomily impressive. — Immediately beyond the Speedwell Mine begins the abrupt limestone ravine of the *Winnats* (Wind-gates; N.T.), through which the old road to Chapel ascends steeply to the top of the mountain plateau (fine retrospect half-way up). From the top (1½ m. from Castleton) a footpath leads to the right (notice-board) to (6 min.) the **BLUE JOHN MINE* (adm. 4/ for one or two persons, for three or more, 1/6 each), with the rare deposits of amethystine spar ('bleu-jaune'; articles for sale), the finest of the Derbyshire caverns, over 2 m. long, with 5 chambers 90–200 ft. high. The near-by **TREK CLIFF CAVERN* (adm. 3/ for one person, 10/ for five, then 1/6 each; children 1/) likewise contains 'Blue John' deposits. All four caverns are open daily throughout the year. — From the Blue John Mine we may return direct to (1½ m.) Castleton by footpath and road or we may climb in 25 min. (no path, but route obvious) to the top of *Mam Tor* (1700 ft.; N.T.), sometimes called the 'Shivering Mountain,' owing to the disintegration that is continuously taking place on its precipitous

S. face and has already partly destroyed the British camp upon its summit (view). Instead of returning to Castleton direct (2 m.) we may continue E. along the narrow ridge between the Hope valley (r.) and Edale (l.) to (1 hr.) the summit of *Lose Hill* (1563 ft.), and descend either to Hope (2 m.) or Castleton (1 hr.). This walk commands continuously fine views.

The main road from Castleton curves uphill round the face of Mam Tor and crosses the flank of *Rushup Edge*. — 23½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (6100 inhab.; King's Arms), an old-fashioned town with market-cross and stocks, is 6 m. N. of Buxton. The road to Manchester joins the road from Buxton (Rte. 47B) at (27 m.) *Whaley Bridge*. — 44½ m. Manchester, see Rte. 51.

FROM CHAPEL TO GLOSSOP, 8 m. (A 624). — From (4 m.) *Hayfield* (Royal) excursions may be made to Edale and Castleton, round Kinderscout, etc. — The church of *Mellor*, 3½ m. W., has a good Norman font and perhaps the oldest wooden pulpit in England (14th cent.). — 8 m. Glossop (18,000 inhab.; *Norfolk Arms*) has cotton-mills and calico-printing works. For the direct road to Sheffield, see above. The main road goes on N.W. for 2½ m. to join the Manchester-Barnsley road (Rte. 52G) on the farther side of Longendale.

From Chapel to *Bakewell*, see Rte. 47C.

48. SHERWOOD FOREST

Sherwood Forest, an ancient demesne of the Crown, once occupied (roughly) the whole W. part of Nottinghamshire, and still covers an area fully 20 m. long and 5–10 m. wide. It was largely disafforested towards the close of the 18th cent., and its outlying parts have been spoiled in recent years by the eastward development of the Nottinghamshire coalfield. Certain (diminishing) tracts of lovely woodland in the N. part have, however, been preserved through their inclusion in the so-called 'DUKERIES,' made up of the great parks of Welbeck (Duke of Portland), Clumber (N.T., recently Duke of Newcastle), Worksop (formerly Duke of Norfolk), and Thoresby (once Duke of Kingston), though these also are threatened with industrial invasion. The parks of Worksop and Welbeck and also that of Rufford are closed to the public, but those of Clumber and Thoresby are accessible; and within these and among the venerable oaks of Birklands and Bilhagh, near by, are some of the noblest survivors of the ancient British forests. — Sherwood Forest is inseparably connected with the picturesque exploits of Robin Hood and his Merry Men, which may or may not rest on some real substratum of fact. Visitors should read Ben Jonson's 'Sad Shepherd,' Tennyson's 'Foresters,' and one or other of the stories of James Prior, the Notts novelist. — Lovers of woodland scenery, who can devote a day or two to the exploration of the district on foot, will find their best centre at one or other of the neighbouring rural villages of *Edwinstowe* or *Ollerton*, which are connected with Mansfield by bus, while either Ollerton or Worksop, to the N., is a good centre for motorists.

ROAD from London and Nottingham to the Dukeries, see Rte. 49.

From Chesterfield to Ollerton

ROAD, 24½ m. viâ Bolsover and Mansfield.

Chesterfield, see Rte. 46. Instead of taking the main Mansfield road it is better to go due E. on A 632 across the colliery-dotted *Scarsdale* in order to visit (6½ m.) *Bolsover* (10,800 inhab.), which lies on the lip of a long ridge of magnesian limestone, commanding extensive views westward to the distant Peak.

**Bolsover Castle* (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), was originally built by William Peveril in the 11th cent., but the Norman keep was reconstructed, on the old foundations, by Sir Charles Cavendish (monument in the church) in

1613-17, and he also began the palace on the terrace (now in partial ruin). Here, in 1634, Charles I and his queen saw the repetition on a grander scale of the Welbeck entertainment (p. 372), with a second version of Ben Jonson's 'Love's Welcome.' The keep, an interesting admixture of Gothic and Renaissance motives, contains some beautiful marble *Chimneypieces.

We turn S. along the ridge and join the Chesterfield-Mansfield road (A 617) at (9 m.) *Glapwell*.

Just under 2 m. S., beyond *Rowthorn*, is **Hardwick Hall* (Duke of Devonshire; adm. Apr.-Sept.; Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2-5; 2/6), one of the noblest Elizabethan mansions in England, built by the celebrated 'Bess of Hardwick' in 1590-97. It is famous for its vast display of windows: "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall." In the great **Picture Gallery* (166 ft. long) are a famous full-length portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots (attributed to Richard Stevens), and other portraits. Adjoining are the ruins of the early 16th cent. mansion in which 'Bess' was born (1520). — On the N. verge of the park lies the charming little church of *Ault Hucknall*, in which is buried Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), author of 'Leviathan.' At *Hardstoft*, 1½ m. W. of Hardwick, the first boring for crude oil in England was made in Oct. 1918.

At (12½ m.) *Pleasley* we join the Sheffield road. — 16 m. *Mansfield* (*Swan*, with an old oak staircase, RB. 18/6, P. 35/), a busy town (51,350 inhab.) with hosiery mills and collieries, lies to the S.W. of Sherwood Forest. It is a convenient centre for visits to Newstead Abbey, Hardwick Hall, and the Dukeries (5 m. from Birklands, see below). The *Church* (13-15th cent.) has a beautifully proportioned interior.

The *King's Mill* (rebuilt), associated with Henry II and the 'Miller of Mansfield,' is 1 m. S.W. — *Newstead Abbey* (motor-bus to the gates) is 5 m. S. on the Nottingham road (Rte. 46).

MOTOR-BUSES run also to *Southwell* and *Newark*; *Chesterfield*; *Nottingham*; *Bolsover* and *Sheffield*; *Edwinstowe*, *Ollerton* and *Retford*; *Worksop* and *Doncaster*.

FROM MANSFIELD TO WORKSOP, 13 m. (A 60). — 1½ m. *Mansfield Woodhouse* (l.; 17,800 inhab.). — 4½ m. *Warsop* (10,900 inhab.) has a good 12-13th cent. church. — Beyond (6½ m.) *Cuckney* we leave on the left the road to *Creswell Crag* (see below) and skirt the park of Welbeck. — 13 m. *Worksop*, see below.

From Mansfield to Nottingham, see Rte. 46.

A 611 runs N.E. through colliery villages to (20½ m.) *Clipstone*, with scanty remains of 'King John's Palace,' once a house of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Beyond the railway (l.) is an archway built by the 5th Duke of Portland in imitation of Worksop Priory gatehouse. — 22½ m. *Edwinstowe* (Dukeries, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.) and (24½ m.) *Ollerton* (*Hop Pole*, RB. 16/6, P. 10 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 12/6-15/), a quiet little market town, are centres for the exploration of Sherwood Forest. *Edwinstowe Church* has a good 13th cent. tower, with a later spire, and in the chancel is a dwarf pillar-piscina, a unique example of a detached E.E. pillar.

In the beautiful forest tract of *Birklands*, ½ m. N. beside the *Edwinstowe-Worksop* road, is the celebrated *Major Oak*, reputed to be 1400 years old.

About 2 m. S. of Ollerton is *Rufford Abbey* (no adm.), which incorporates a vaulted 13th cent. undercroft, part of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1148 and colonised from Rievaulx in Yorks. The house, Elizabethan and Jacobean, is built of warm red sandstone, and belonged to the Savile family for 300 years until its sale in 1938.

From Ollerton to Worksop and Doncaster

DIRECT ROAD (A 616, A 6009, A 60; motor-bus), 25½ m. The circuitous route described below gives a good idea of the charm of the forest district between Ollerton and Worksop.

A 616 leads N.W. from Ollerton through the lovely forest tract of *Bilghagh*. On the right, beyond, is the domain of *Thoresby Park (Countess Manvers), a mansion built from designs by Salvin (1864-71). The hall contains a portrait of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762), daughter of the first Duke of Kingston, who was born in the earlier house on this site. Admission, see p. vi; there is a public road through the *Park, which is the largest in the Dukeries (12 m. round) and claims to be the most beautiful deer-park in England, but the drives are not open to the public. — Beyond (3 m.) the model village of *Budby* we turn right across the park. Reaching A 614 we follow it to the left past (7¼ m.) *Normanton Inn* to (9 m.) *Apley Head Gates*, where a road to Retford (Rte. 49) bears off to the right. We turn left through the *Lime-Tree Avenue of Clumber and traverse the domain of *Clumber Park* (11 m. round; N.T.), still partly forest-like in character.

Clumber, once the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, was erected in 1770, largely rebuilt in 1879, and demolished in 1937. Adjoining the site of the house is the church of *St. Mary*, built for the Duke by Bodley and Garner in 1889. The interior, one of the most remarkable neo-Gothic creations in England, is of softly-tinted red Runcorn stone. The wood-carving is mostly by Belgian artists, the stained glass by Kempe. — Clumber spaniels are no longer bred here.

Beyond *Carburton* and its lake we keep straight on to Norton and (16½ m.) *Cuckney*. Thence we follow A 616 to (19¼ m.) *Creswell*. Here we turn right through the picturesque ravine of *Creswell Crags*, where the bone-caves have yielded the richest finds of Early Stone Age art so far found in England. At 17½ m. we reach A 60, near an entrance to *Welbeck Park* (10 m. round), which provided timber for the roof of *St. Paul's*.

Welbeck Abbey (no adm.), since 1953 a training school for the Army, occupies the site of a Premonstratensian abbey of the 12th cent., but the present house dates mainly from the early 17th cent., with later additions. The first version of Ben Jonson's antimasque 'Love's Welcome' was performed here in 1633 at an entertainment offered to Charles I by the Duke of Newcastle. Welbeck came to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland, in 1734.

The strangest feature at Welbeck is the extraordinary series of underground rooms and tunnels constructed at enormous expense by the eccentricity of the fifth Duke (d. 1879). These include the *Ball Room* (159 ft. by 63 ft.), containing Reynolds's 'Angel in Contemplation,' and the *Riding School* (nearly 400 ft. long).

23½ m. *Worksop* (*Ashley*, RB. 22/6; *Lion*, RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Royal*, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs., both commercial), an industrial town (31,050 inhab.), stands on the verge of the coalfield. Of the *Augustinian Priory* established here in 1103 there remains the splendid Norman *Nave (140 ft. long; c. 1150-60), the W.

towers, the S. transept (partly of 1103), and the Lady Chapel (13th cent.), restored in 1929 as a war memorial. The S. *Door, of Sherwood yew, has fine wrought-iron work of c. 1200. The N. transept and the crossing were rebuilt by Sir H. Brakspear in 1932-35 from the original stones of the priory which had been used for the erection of a mill and farmhouse after the Reformation. Outside the church is the 14th cent. gatehouse.

Worksop Manor (no adm.), S.W. of the town, belonged in turn to the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Newcastle, but the huge original mansion was burned down in 1761. — **Steeley Chapel*, 1½ m. farther W., is one of the best examples in England, on a small scale, of enriched Norman work (mid-12th century).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Edwinstowe, Ollerton, Doncaster, Nottingham*, etc.

From Worksop to *Sheffield* and to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 52H; to *Mansfield*, see above; to *Chesterfield*, see p. 357.

29½ m. *Oldcoates* is 2½ m. E. of Roche Abbey, founded by the Cistercians in 1147 (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.). The picturesque ruins include parts of the transepts and chancel and the main gateway. Adjacent is *Sandbeck Park* (Earl of Scarbrough). — At (31½ m.) *Tickhill* are a ruined Norman castle and a large Perp. church (c. 1360), containing one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in England. — 39½ m. *Doncaster*, see Rte. 49.

49. FROM LONDON TO DONCASTER

ROAD, 163 m. (A 1; the GREAT NORTH ROAD; motor coach). — 19½ m. *Hatfield*. — 44½ m. *Biggleswade*. — 60½ m. *Buckden* (for *Huntingdon*, 4 m.). — 76½ m. *Norman Cross* (for *Peterborough*, 5½ m.). — 90½ m. *Stamford*. — 111 m. *Grantham*. — 125 m. *Newark*. — 145 m. *Retford*. — 154 m. *Bawtry*. — 163 m. *Doncaster*. — Another route (167 m.) runs via *Nottingham* (Rte. 46) and thence on A 60 through *Mansfield* and *Worksop* (Rte. 48) to *Doncaster*; or from *Melton Mowbray* (avoiding *Nottingham*) we may proceed via *Ollerton* and *Blyth* (A 60, A 614), joining A 1 at (159 m.) *Bawtry*.

RAILWAY, 156 m. from King's Cross in c. 3½ hrs. This is part of the 'East Coast Route' to Scotland via *York, Durham, and Newcastle*. Principal Stations: 17½ m. *Hatfield*. — 32 m. *Hitchin*, junction for *Letchworth* (2½ m.), etc. — 41 m. *Biggleswade*. — 51½ m. *St. Neots*. — 58½ m. *Huntingdon*. — 76½ m. *Peterborough*. — 88½ m. *Essendine*, junction for *Stamford* (4 m.). — 105½ m. *Grantham*, junction for *Lincoln* (24½ m.). — 120 m. *Newark*, junction for *Southwell* (6 m.). — 138½ m. *Retford*. — 147½ m. *Bawtry*. — 156 m. *Doncaster*.

From London we follow the Great North Road (A 1; see the *Blue Guide to London*) to (19½ m.) *Hatfield* (*Comet*, R.B. 21/; *Salisbury Arms*, unlic., R.B. 18/6), an ancient Hertfordshire market town (9250 inhab.) on the old road (A 1000, r.), now rapidly expanding towards the W. In the church is the elaborate tomb of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), son of the great Lord Burghley.

In a fine park E. of the town is **Hatfield House* (Marquess of Salisbury), a majestic Jacobean mansion erected in 1607-11, after James I had constrained Robert Cecil to exchange the manor of Theobalds for that of Hatfield. The park is open daily 10.30-sunset (adm. 1/); the state rooms and gardens are open Apr.-Sept. on weekdays 12-5 (not Mon. after July 1st), on Easter Day, Whit Sun., & Sun. in July-Sept. 2.30-5.30 (adm. 2/6). The objects of interest include portraits by *Zuccheri* and *Hilliard* of Elizabeth I, and others by *Van Dyck, Kneller, Mytens, Reynolds*, etc., the valuable collection of MSS. and state papers, and relics of Elizabeth I. The old Hatfield Palace was built in

1497 by Card. Morton and afterwards became a royal residence. Luncheon and tea may be taken in the surviving hall, where Elizabeth I held her first Privy Council. The future queen was living here in confinement when Queen Mary died, and tradition points out the oak in the park beneath which she received the news of her accession. — *Brocket Hall*, 3 m. N.W. of Hatfield, has been occupied in turn by Lord Melbourne (d. 1848), Lord Palmerston (d. here in 1865), and Lord Mount Stephen (d. 1921). — 3 m. N.E. is Welwyn Garden City (pron. 'Wellin'); *Guessens Court, Homestead Court*, RB. 25/, P. 11 gs. at both founded in 1920 as a 'satellite town' (18,300 inhab.) of London, attractively planned in the manner of Letchworth (see below).

At 20½ m. we join A 1000. — 24½ m. *Welwyn* (Cowper Arms, T.H., at the station, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), where Edward Young (1683–1765), author of 'Night Thoughts,' was rector.

From Welwyn A 600 leads N. to Hitchin (see below) viâ (1½ m.) *Codicote*. At *Ayat St. Lawrence*, 2½ m. W., is *Shaw's Corner* (N.T.; open Sun. 11–1, 2–6, Wed.–Sat. & BH., 2–6; in winter Sat. & Sun. 2–4; 2/), home of George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) from 1906 to his death. The contents of the house remain as in his lifetime.

About 1½ m. W. of (27½ m.) *Knebworth* station is the much altered 16th cent. mansion of *Knebworth House*, the ancestral home of the Lyttons, where Bulwer Lytton (1803–73) wrote many of his novels.

The house (adm. 2/6; May–Sept., daily, exc. Mon. & Tues., 2–5; also BH.) contains MSS. and relics of Bulwer Lytton and a fine hall with portraits. In the adjacent church are 17th cent. Lytton monuments. — *St. Paul's Waldenbury*, 3 m. farther N.W., was the birthplace (1900) of Elizabeth, queen of George VI. The parish church has a *Choir by Hawksmoor.

Beyond (29 m.) *Broadwater* we pass (r.) the Six Hills, six equidistant mounds of unknown origin. — 31½ m. *Stevenage* (6600 inhab.; *Cromwell*, RB. 21/), with a wide High Street, is being developed as one of London's new 'satellite towns.' — 36½ m. *Baldock* (6000 inhab.; *George & Dragon*, RB. 21/; *Rose & Crown*), at the crossing of the Icknield Way, has a church with a fine 15th cent. rood screen.

FROM BALDOCK TO LUTON, 13½ m. (A 505). 2 m. *Letchworth* (*Letchworth Hall*, a Jacobean manor-house, RB. 25/, P. 11–14 gs.), the first 'garden city' in England (20,300 inhab.), was founded under the inspiration of Ebenezer Howard in 1903. — 5 m. Hitchin (*Sun*, RB. 19/6; *Lister House*, RB. 12/6, P. 97/6), a market town (19,950 inhab.), has a fine parish church (12–15th cent.) with good screen-work, a 15th cent. font, and a fine brass of 1478. *George Chapman* (1559?–1634), translator of Homer, is said to have been born in Tilehouse St., which has numerous 16–18th cent. houses and the *Salem Chapel* with a chair presented by John Bunyan. — 8 m. *Great Offley* has several Nollekens monuments (1773) in the church. — 13½ m. *Luton*, see Rte. 46.

THE ROAD FROM BALDOCK TO CAMBRIDGE (21 m.) passes (8½ m.) *Royston* (4700 inhab.; *Banyers*, RB. 20/). The hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*), known also as the Royston crow, is said never to winter S. of Royston.

Ashwell (Three Tuns), 4½ m. N.E. of Baldock, has a 14th cent. church, with a striking tower, within which is preserved a curious graffito of Old St. Paul's. The Town House, now a museum, is one of many good houses in the attractive main street.

We enter Bedfordshire before reaching (44½ m.) *Biggleswade* (*Swan*, RB. 18/6). At *Ickwell*, 2½ m. W., Thomas Tompion (1638–1713), 'father of English clock-making,' was born. — At (47½ m.) *Sandy* (r.; *Greyhound*) we intersect the road from Cambridge to Bedford. — Beyond (50 m.) *Tempsford* (Anchor,

RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) we cross the Great Ouse. — 54½ m. *Eaton Socon* (White Horse, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) is 1½ m. S.W. of *St. Neots* (4700 inhab.; Bridge, RB. 17/6; New Inn, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Cross Keys, RB. 17/6), on the Huntingdon bank of the Ouse, with a fine Perp. church tower. A little farther on we enter Huntingdonshire.

A road connects *St. Neots* with (9½ m.) *Huntingdon* via (8½ m.) *Godmanchester*, an old town (2500 inhab.) with a mainly Perp. church and some quaint timbered houses. — From *St. Neots* to *Higham Ferrers* (bus), see Rte. 46.

Huntingdonshire, or Hunts, most famous as the birthplace and abode of Oliver Cromwell, is a small agricultural county the N.E. portion of which falls within the fen district. Its chief rivers are the sluggish Ouse and the Nene or Nen. Robin Hood figures in some later versions of his legend as Earl of Huntingdon, a title which in historical fact was borne by the Scottish kings from David I (1084–1153) until they lost their English possessions under Edward I. Since 1529 the title has been in the Hastings family.

At (60½ m.) *Buckden* (George, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Lion, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.) are remains of a palace of the bishops of Lincoln. — Just beyond the village A 141 leads r. for 4½ m. via *Brampton*, the family estate of Samuel Pepys, and *Hinchingbrooke* (see below), to *Huntingdon* (*Old Bridge*, RB. 20/, P. 11½ gs.; *George*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), the county town (5300 inhab.) of Hunts and the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), on the Great Ouse. In the church of *All Saints* (late-Perp.; restored), in the High St., is preserved the register of the demolished church of *St. John*, with the record of Cromwell's birth and baptism, and the later gloss (now scored out) "England's plague for 5 years." The former *Grammar School*, opposite, in which the Protector and Samuel Pepys (1633–1703) were educated, was restored in 1876, when the doorway and windows of the Hospital of *St. John* (founded by David I of Scotland; see above) were brought to light. To the N.W. the High St. passes *Cromwell House*, incorporating the house in which Cromwell was born. In the other direction the street leads past the house in which Cowper lived with the Unwins in 1765–67 (tablet) to *St. Mary's* (tower rebuilt in 1620) and thence across the river by an old bridge (1332) to *Godmanchester* (see above).

George St. leads S.W. past the station to *Hinchingbrooke* (open BH. only, adm. 2/6), the palatial seat of the Earl of Sandwich, built on the site of a suppressed nunnery. From 1538 to 1627 it belonged to the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell, and now it houses an important collection of Cromwellian relics.

MOTOR-BUSES to *St. Ives*; *St. Neots* and *Bedford*; *Ramsey*; *Peterborough*; *Cambridge*; etc. From *Huntingdon* to *Cambridge*, see Rte. 68.

FROM HUNTINGDON TO LONDON BY THE OLD NORTH ROAD, 70½ m. (A 14). This rather uninteresting route follows the line of the Roman *ERMIN STREET*. — 1 m. *Godmanchester* (see above). — At (5 m.) *Papworth* (r.) is the *Village Settlement*, a successful colony founded for the treatment, training and employment of consumptive men and women, with c. 1200 residents. — 6½ m. *Caxton Gibbet*. — 12½ m. *Arrington* adjoins the park of *Wimpole Hall*, a mansion built in 1632, with a noted avenue of elms 2½ m. long and 300 yds. wide. Here in 1721 Matthew Prior, the poet, died while on a visit to his patron Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. — 20 m. *Royston*, see above. Thence to London via *Buntingford* and *Ware*, see Rte. 68.

At (68½ m.) *Alconbury Hill* A 1 is joined by A 14 from Huntingdon and thence follows the line of the Roman **ERMINE STREET**.

About 5½ m. N.W. of Alconbury is *Little Gidding*, with a small partly 17th cent. church, interesting as the scene of Nicholas Ferrar's 'Protestant nunnery' (temp. Charles I), described in Shorthouse's 'John Inglesant'.

To (75½ m.) *Stilton*, 'Stilton cheese' (not made in the neighbourhood) was originally brought by waggon from Leicestershire to be carried to London by coach. — 76½ m. *Norman Cross* (Hotel, P.R., RB. 20; English Garden, RB. 25), named from a vanished Eleanor Cross, has a monument to the French prisoners confined, during the Napoleonic wars, at the barracks here (pulled down in 1816).

A 15 leads r., past the tall Perp. spire of *Yaxley*, and the untidy town of *Fletton* (8950 inhab.) with huge brickworks, where the road crosses the Nene into Northamptonshire.

5½ m. **PETERBOROUGH** (53,400 inhab.), an ancient city, once known as *Medeshamstede*, grew around a great monastery founded c. 656 (see below) and has been a bishop's see since 1541. It is also a busy railway centre and a thriving industrial town, with large brickfields mainly in the suburb of Fletton (see above) and steel works. It was the birthplace of William Paley, of the 'Evidences.'

Railway Stations. *North*, the main station for lines to the N. and S. Most trains for the E. and W. start from the *East* station (in Fletton).

Hotels. *Great Northern*, at the North Station, RB. 24/6-45/; *Angel*, Bridge St., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Grand*, Wentworth St., RB. 16 P. 8 gs.; *Bull*, Westgate, RB. 17/6,

P. 8½ gs.; *Campbell*, Bridge St., RB. 16/6; *George*, St. Leonard's St. (nr. N. station), commercial, RB. 18/6.

Post Office, Cumbergate.

Motor-Buses to *Crowland*; *Market Deeping*; *Stamford*; *Spalding*; *Ramsey*; *Wisbech*; *Oundle*; *Wansford*; *Kettering*; *Stilton*; *Whittlesey*; etc.

Bridge St. leads from the Nene Bridge (1933) to the market-place, passing the *Town Hall and County Buildings*, by *Berry Webber* (1929-33). In Priestgate, opposite, is a *Museum* (open weekdays 10-5; adm. 6d.), interesting for its Roman remains, objects found in Whittlesey Mere, and *Articles made by French prisoners at Norman Cross (see above). Notable also are the earliest known portrait of a judge in robes (1547), and the relics of John Clare. From the market place, with the 17th cent. *Guildhall*, Cowgate leads W., passing the Perp. church of *St. John Baptist* (1401-7).

On the other side of the square the *Western Foregate* (late 12th cent. but much altered) admits to the *Minster Close*, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral. The *King's Lodging* (13th cent.), to the right, is now a bookshop. To the left, the chancel of the *Becket Chapel* (late-Dec.; c. 1370) is now the song-school. On the right (S.) of the close is the *Abbot's Gateway* (c. 1302), leading to the *Bishop's Palace*. The figures are probably

Edward I, Abbot Godfrey of Croyland, and his prior. *Abbot Kirkton's Gateway* (1515), to the left, admitted to the Abbot's Park.

The *Cathedral (dedicated to SS. Peter, Paul and Andrew) is one of the most important Norman buildings in England, with a notable 13th cent. W. front. Adm. to the Saxon foundations 6d., to the tower or triforium 1/. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.15, & 5.30 (Sat. at 3); on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3, & 6.30. Plan, p. 403.

HISTORY. Peterborough Cathedral belongs to that splendid series of Saxon foundations—the monasteries of the Fen District. Founded by Peada, sub-king of Mercia (d. 656), the monastery, with its first church, was destroyed by the Danes in 870. It was rebuilt in the 10th century. This second Saxon church was burned down in 1116, and the present building was begun the following year. The E. limb was completed, the transepts and tower piers carried some way up, and the nave begun before 1155. In that year William de Waterville took up the work. He completed the transepts, the piers and arches of the crossing, and the central tower, and did a good deal of work in the nave, especially on the S. side. All this grand early Norman work, except the tower, remains. In 1177 Abbot Benedict added two W. bays, making ten in all, completed the aisles, vaulted all but the tenth bay of the aisles and (probably) ceiled the nave. This work, finished in 1199, completed the original design, adhered to by successive builders. In the West Transept, which Benedict began, pointed arches show the departure from the old style. This transept was finished by Benedict's successor, Abbot Andrew (1195–1200), who built also the N. tower, and began a rich and spacious porch to the central portal; the corresponding S. tower remains incomplete. The next abbot, Acharius (1200–10), probably designed the unique and splendid *West Façade, which is the most striking feature of the exterior, though masking the Norman front. A magnificent Lady Chapel (pulled down in 1631) was added c. 1270. In the 14th cent. the central Norman tower was replaced by one lower and lighter (rebuilt on the original lines, 1884–86), and the lovely S.W. spire was added. In the 13th and 15th centuries larger windows were substituted for the Norman ones. The fan-vaulted retro-choir was built c. 1496–1509. The interior (glass, woodwork, sculpture, monuments) suffered wholesale sacking by Cromwell's soldiers. The 19th cent. repaving of the presbytery, new stalls, and the replacement in 1949 of statues of the Apostles, on the W. front, by figures by Alan Durst, complete the history of the fabric.

Interior. The grand Norman *NAVE is entered from the parvise porch, a rich early-Perp. addition (1370), with a remarkable central boss of the Trinity. On either hand opens a chapel, with noble pointed arches under the W. towers. Other impressive features of the nave are the finely-vaulted aisles, the dignified triforium and clerestory, and the expanse of painted ceiling, dating from c. 1220 (repainted c. 1750 and 1834), which is unique in England. The 13th cent. font, with a bowl of local marble, stands in the N.W. transept. The S.W. chapel, now the *Chapel of St. Sprite*, contains a beautiful double piscina. To the N. of the W. door is an 18th cent. copy of a curious portrait of Old Scarlett (Pl. 15; d. 1594), who "interd two queenes within this place" (see below); and on the 6th S. nave-pier a tablet commemorates Nurse Cavell, who was at school in Peterborough. — In the S. transept wall is a tombstone of two Saxon bishops, discovered in 1888 in the foundations of the early Saxon church which may be seen beneath the S.

transept. The N.E. chapel of the S. transept contains part of a watching-loft, probably for a shrine of St. Oswald. The screens on the E. side of the transepts are of the 15th century. The timber ceiling of the transepts (restored) is the only original Norman ceiling extant. That in the nave was given sloping sides in the 14th century. The choir furnishings are Victorian with the exception of the late 15th cent. brass lectern.

The *SANCTUARY is the oldest part of the building, but the wooden roof is Perp., with groining ribs springing from the Norman shafts, except over the apse, where the flat roof is retained (painted 1855). This apse stands within the 'new building,' i.e. the procession path and chapels added late in the 15th cent., which have fine fan-vaulting (restored 1936). In the N. choir aisle is the fine tomb slab of Abbot Benedict (d. 1192), and, farther E., beneath the standard of Castile and Aragon, is the grave of Queen Catherine of Aragon (Pl. 14; d. 1536), demolished by the Puritans. At the end of the S. choir-aisle is the 'Monks' Stone,' traditionally the memorial of the monks who perished at the hands of the Danes in 870, and certainly not less old than that date. The effigies of 12-13th cent. abbots, removed here from the ruins of the chapter house, are claimed to be the finest series of Benedictine memorials in England. To the right a slab, beneath the Scottish flag, marks the supposed burial-place of Mary, Queen of Scots (Pl. 13), buried in the church in 1587 but in 1612 transferred by her son, James I, to a more stately tomb in Westminster Abbey. Tablets to the two queens, subscribed for by 'Catherines' and 'Marys,' have been placed near their graves.

On the S. side of the cathedral are the ruins of the cloister, with 14th cent. *Lavatory* bays on the S. side. From the S.E. corner a passage with a blind arcade (once vaulted) leads to the two fine E.E. arcades of the Infirmary (now incorporated in more recent buildings).

At *Longthorpe Tower* (closed Sun. until 2; 6d.), 2 m. W. of Peterborough, a remarkable series of early 14th cent. domestic *Murals has been discovered, *Castor*, 2½ m. farther W., on the site of the large Roman station of *Durobrivae*, has a beautiful church (1124), dedicated to St. Kyneburga, daughter of Penda, king of Mercia. It has a richly decorated central tower and a 14th cent. wall-painting of St. Catherine. — Excursions may be made also to *Fotheringhay* and the unique series of churches on the way to *Northampton* (Rte. 45); to *Crowland* (Rte. 67); etc.

From Peterborough to *King's Lynn*, and to *Ely*, see Rte. 69; to *Boston* and *Grimsby*, see Rte. 67; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 66; to *Rugby*, see Rte. 41; to *Northampton*, see Rte. 45.

Beyond Norman Cross A 1 intersects the Peterborough-Oundle road at (80½ m.) *Kate's Cabin*, and at (84½ m.) *Wansford* (Haycock, RB. 18/-27/6, P. 9-14 gs.), where it meets A 47 from Peterborough, crosses the Nene a little below the 16th cent. bridge. — 87 m. *Wittering* church (I.) has a Saxon arch.

90½ m. *Stamford* (George, RB. 19/6-30/; *Stamford*, open Apr.-Oct., RB. 18/6; *Crown*, RB. 17/6), an ancient town.

(10,900 inhab.) of unusual interest, is situated on the Welland, the boundary between Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.

Stamford is mentioned in a grant of c. 660, and became one of the Danes-lagh towns. For a time, after the arrival of seceding students from Oxford in 1333, it was a serious competitor of the older university, but of its medieval castle and town wall only fragments remain. The principal attraction to-day is the unequalled range of stone buildings, both domestic and official, one as old as the 14th cent., but mostly of the 17-18th cent., some of the most dignified examples being in the squares around St. George's and St. Mary's churches and in Barn Hill (behind All Saints). St. Paul's St. is equally attractive in a less ambitious style. Notable single buildings are the two chief hotels, the *Town Hall* (1777), below St. Mary's, and the former *Theatre* (1769), in St. Mary's St.

Arriving from the S. or from the stations, we cross the bridge to reach the church of *St. Mary*, with its noble E.E. tower (13th cent.) surmounted by an early Dec. broach *Spire (163 ft. high). A little to the E. of this is *St. George's*, with some old glass relating to the Order of the Garter, dating from a rebuilding in 1420. Turning to the W. (l.) from St. Mary's, then r., we pass *St. John's* (Perp.; fine woodwork) and reach the church of *All Saints*, mainly E.E. with Perp. insertions, a Perp. tower and spire (152 ft.), and curious external arcading; the impressive interior contains some fine brasses. Red Lion St. leads r. into Broad St., in which is *Browne's Hospital* (founded c. 1480), the most interesting of the almshouses, known as 'Callises' (from the wool-merchants of the great staple of Calais), which are a feature of Stamford. In St. Paul's St., about 5 min. E., are *Stamford School* (l.; founded 1532), at which Lord Burghley, Bp. Ellicott, and Lord Northcliffe were pupils, and (r.) the gateway of *Brasenose College*, said to have been built for the Oxford students in 1333 (see above). About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther E. is the former church of the Benedictine *Priory of St. Leonard*, with 12th cent. arcading.

In the part of the town S. of the river stands the Perp. church of *St. Martin*, the fine interior of which contains the tombs of Lord Burghley (1520-98), Queen Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer, and other members of the Cecil family. In the adjacent cemetery lies Daniel Lambert (d. 1809), who attained a weight of 52 stone 11 lb. (739 lb.). The road goes on beyond the church to the entrance of the spacious park, in which (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the town) stands the stately *Burghley House (Marquess of Exeter), one of the most sumptuous examples of Elizabethan building, erected by the great Lord Burghley in 1560-87. It contains a large collection of paintings, chiefly works of the Italian and British schools, and portraits by Van Dyck, Holbein, and others; fine furniture; carvings by Grinling Gibbons; and many interesting relics. In the billiard-room hang portraits (by Lawrence) of the tenth Earl of Exeter and his wife, a Shropshire 'village-maiden,' the subjects of Tennyson's ballad 'The Lord of Burleigh.' Visitors are admitted on Mon., Thurs., & BH., 10-12, 2-4 (2/).

At *Wothorpe*, 1 m. S.W., are the ruins of a mansion of c. 1600, once occupied by George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; *Little Casterton*, 2 m. N., has an E.E. church; and *Ketton* (famous for its cement) and *North Luffenham*, 3 m. and 6 m. S.W., have fine 13-14th cent. churches. *Colly Weston* (noted for roofing-slabs) and *Duddington*, on the S. bank of the Welland, are two of the best stone-built villages in England. — *Barnack*, 3 m. S.E., once famous for its building stone, has a *Church with a Saxon tower (c. 1000) and a beautiful E.E. porch and font.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Spalding, Oakham and Uppingham, Market Harborough, Grantham viâ Essendine, Peterborough etc.*

Beyond Stamford we enter Rutland. The church of (92½ m.) *Great Casterton* is unrestored 13th cent. work, while that of (93½ m.; l.) *Tickencote* has a rich late-Norman *Chancel arch of six orders and a vaulted choir (c. 1160). — Beyond (98½ m.) *Stretton* (Ram Jam, RB. 22/) we re-enter Lincolnshire. The oolite of *Clipsham* quarries, 1½ m. E., has been famous as building-stone for 1000 years. Just to the left of (104 m.) *Colsterworth* is *Woolsthorpe Manor* (N.T.; adm. 1/; Mon., Wed., & Sat., 11-1, 2.30-6), where Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642, and where he saw the 'gravitation apple' fall. — 107½ m. *Great Ponton*, with its conspicuous church-tower (1509). About 2½ m. E. is *Boothby Pagnell*, with a late 12th cent. *Manor-house, the most complete remaining example of a Norman domestic building. — 111 m. *Grantham* (*George*, RB. 21/-30/; *Angel & Royal*, T.H., RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., both near the church; *Red Lion*, High St., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Cleveland*, St. Peter's Hill, commercial), an ancient town (23,400 inhab.) on the Witham, is a railway and hunting centre, with large locomotive works. Beyond *St. Peter's Hill* (with a statue of Sir Isaac Newton) is **St. Wulfram's*, the parish church, a fine E.E. and Dec. structure (chiefly 13th cent.), with a beautiful crocketed spire, 280 ft. high (14th cent.). The varied window-tracery, the carved font (15th cent.), with a tall cover (1907) in gilded and painted wood, the chained books in the library over the S. porch (adm. 6d.), and the two 14th cent. crypts below the N. aisle, are interesting. The E. crypt, is used as a chapel; the W. crypt, earlier a charnel-house, is shown by the verger. To the N.E. of the church is the late-Perp. *Grammar School*, of which Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) was a pupil; while to the E. is the 14-15th cent. *Grantham House* (N.T.; adm. Thurs., Apr.-Oct., 2.30-5; 1/). In the market-place is an ancient *Market Cross*, re-erected here in 1910; and at the back is a curious old conduit-house (1597). The *Angel Hotel*, at the N. end of High St., is one of the very few medieval hosteleries still remaining in England.

It was probably once the hall of the Lords of Grantham, and King John is said to have held a court here in 1213. Here Richard III signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham (1483). The date of the gateway (14th cent.) is indicated by the heads of Edward III and Queen Philippa in the hood-moulding. — The *George Hotel*, nearly opposite, is praised in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' Newton boarded in what is now the N. wing.

About 7 m. S.W. of Grantham, viâ (3½ m.) *Denton* (13-15th cent. church), is *Belvoir Castle* (pron. 'Beever'), the imposing seat of the Duke of Rutland, rebuilt by Wyatt in 1816 after a fire (adm. 2/6; Easter-Sept., Thurs., Fri., Sat., & BH. 11-6, Sun. 2-6; also Sun in Oct. 1-5). Besides one of the finest private picture galleries in England with notable examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, and most other Dutch and Flemish masters, the castle contains tapestry, armour, miniatures, and other objects of art.

FROM GRANTHAM TO NOTTINGHAM, 24 m. (A 52). Railway in ¼ hr. At (7½ m.) *Bottesford* the fine early-Perp. church has a lofty crocketed spire

(210 ft.) and its chancel is crowded with *Monuments of successive owners of Belvoir. — The church of *Orston*, 2 m. N.W., has a striking Restoration font, carved after a medieval model. — 11½ m. *Aslockton* (r.) was the birthplace of Abp. Cranmer (1489–1556; manor-house, now a farm). — 14 m. *Bingham* has an important church (E.E., Dec. & Perp.). Samuel Butler (1835–1902) was born in the rectory of *Langar*, 3½ m. S. — From (18 m.) *Radcliffe-on-Trent*, with a War Memorial park overlooking the river, a pleasant walk by the river may be made to *Stoke Ferry* (no ferry) and *Sheffield*, where the church has Stanhope memorials. — 24 m. *Nottingham*, see Rte. 46.

FROM GRANTHAM TO LINCOLN, 24½ m. (A 607). Railway, 24½ m. in ½ hr. — 2½ m. *Belton Park* (Lord Brownlow) is a Wren creation of 1689, attractive both outside and in. The main drive is open to the public. *Belton Church* has some good monuments. — At (5 m.) *Honington* the Boston road diverges to the right. We now skirt the *Cliff* (r.), an oolite escarpment crowned by a series of interesting churches. — 9 m. *Caythorpe*, with an unusual Dec. church (partly rebuilt). — 12½ m. *Leadenham*, with a good late-Dec. church. Sir Wm. Robertson (1860–1933), who rose from private to field-marshal, was born at (14 m.) *Welbourn*. — 16 m. *Navenby*, with the finest church on the *Cliff* (late-Dec. chancel; debased tower). King John of France was a prisoner in 1359–60 at *Somerton Castle*, whose foundations may be seen 1½ m. W. — 24½ m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 63.

From Grantham to Boston via *Sleaford*, see Rte. 66.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Lincoln*, *Sleaford*, *Spalding*, *Stamford*, *Oakham*, *Newark*, *Nottingham*, and *Leicester*.

The tall and graceful spire of *Claypole* is seen on the right as we cross *Shire Bridge* to enter *Notts*. — 125 m. *Newark* (*Clinton Arms*, Market Place, RB. 21/, P. £13; *Ram*, opp. Castle, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Robin Hood*, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.), an ancient town (22,900 inhab.), stands on the Fosse Way and on a branch of the Trent. The *Castle* (12–15th cent.), with a fine Norman gate-house tower, endured three sieges in the Civil War and was dismantled in 1646. King John died here in 1216. In the dignified market place are the *Town Hall* (1773) and the *White Hart Inn* (15th cent.) and in courts off it are interesting timbered buildings. The *Governor's House* was the residence of Prince Rupert at the time of his disastrous quarrel with Charles I. *Jeanie Deans* spent a night at the *Saracen's Head Inn* on her way to London. The Perp. church of **St. Mary Magdalene* has an E.E. tower and Dec. spire (246 ft.) and a Norman crypt. In the N. choir aisle is the large brass, in the Hanseatic style, of Alan Fleming (d. 1363). The oaken rood-screen by Thomas Drawswerd dates from 1508; the choir-stalls from c. 1525; the *Meyring* (N.) and *Markham* (S.) chantry chapels, flanking the altar, from 1500 and 1506. The double squint and the small painting from the 'Dance of Death' in the *Markham* chantry should be noticed. In the *Tudor Hall* (adm. on request), erected in 1529 by Thomas Magnus as the Grammar & Song School (now removed to *Earp Av.*), John Blow (1647–1708), the composer, received his early education. The *Beaumont Cross*, of the late 15th cent., has a later terminal. Sir William Nicholson, the painter, was born at *Newark* in 1872.

The church of *Hawton*, 2 m. S., has one of the finest **Easter Sepulchres* in England, with *sedilia* and *piscina* to match (c. 1330). *Holme*, 3½ m. N., has a church rebuilt in 1485 by John Barton, woolstapler of *Calais*, with complete

contemporary fittings and stained glass. At *Kelham* (2 m. N.W.) is a theological college with a striking chapel (1928) by Charles Thompson.

Newark is on the railway from *Nottingham* to *Lincoln*, with which it is connected also by the Fosse Way (16 m.). — MOTOR-BUSES to *Southwell* and *Manxfield*; *Retford*; *Lincoln*; *Sleaford*; and *Grantham*.

FROM NEWARK TO SOUTHWELL, 7½ m. Railway via Rolleston Junction in 15 min. — 7½ m. SOUTHWELL (*Saracen's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Admiral Rodney*, RB. 15/6, P. 8½ gs.), a pleasant little town (3250 inhab.), is noted for its noble Minster, which became a cathedral in 1884.

It was at Southwell that Charles I, lodging in the *Saracen's Head* (then the *King's Arms*), a medieval timbered edifice with panelled rooms, surrendered to the Scots Commissioners in 1646. At *Burgate Manor* (now a youth hostel), on the right on the way up from the station, Byron spent the restless vacations of 1804-7 with his mother, occasionally taking part in amateur theatricals in the Assembly Rooms adjoining the *Saracen's Head*. Viscount Allenby (1871-1936) was born at *Brackenhurst Hall*, 2 m. S. of Southwell, and was baptized in the minster.

*Southwell Minster, at the top of the town, finely illustrates three successive styles of architecture (12-14th cent.). The two severe W. towers, flanking the large Perp. window above the fine W. door, the low central tower, and the nave and transepts, with circular clerestory windows, are Norman (early 12th cent.), and on the N. side is a rare late-Norman porch, while the S. door is oddly encircled by the string-course. The choir is a beautiful example of E.E. (1234-50), while the Dec. chapter house (1295-1300) claims to be the chief glory of the minster. Ascent of the central tower 6d.: services on weekdays at 7 or 8, and 4.15; on Sun. at 8, 10.45, 3.15, and 6.30.

The church of St. Mary is said to have been founded here c. 630 by Paulinus, first bishop of York, but the first authentic mention of a church on this site dates from c. 100 years later. The present church belonged to a college of secular canons (more or less under the wing of the Abps. of York), which, though temporarily suspended under Henry VIII and again under Edward VI, subsisted until 1841. In 1884 the new diocese of Southwell was formed, comprising the counties of Notts (previously in the see of Lincoln) and Derby (previously in the see of Lichfield; new see of Derby created 1926).

The interior of the NAVE, with its massive Norman piers and lofty triforium, and flooded with light from the Perp. W. window and Perp. windows inserted in the aisles, is remarkably impressive. The tower arches, with cable moulding, should be noted. — In the N. TRANSEPT are the tomb of Abp. Sandys (d. 1588) and a small door above which is immured a sculptured fragment, evidently dating from an earlier church. Steps descend to a chapel containing the *Airmen's Altar*, constructed of fragments of aeroplanes shattered in France during the first World War. In the S. TRANSEPT a Roman tessellated pavement has been exposed. — The graceful CHOIR is separated from the transept by a Dec. rood-screen (1335), the elaborate carving on which is said to include 220 miniature human heads (many restored by Bernascon c. 1820). The capitals of the

Norman arch above it are interesting, and under the stalls at the back of the screen are quaint misericords. The clerestory and triforium of the choir are ingeniously combined so as to add to the impression of height. Two heads on corbels on the N. side of the choir are supposed to represent Walter de Gray and Henry III, the archbishop and king under whom the choir was built. The E. window has two rows of four lancets (instead of the more usual three or five); the Flemish glass in the lower lights was formerly in the old Temple Church in Paris. The brass lectern was discovered in the lake at Newstead Abbey, into which it had been thrown by the monks at the Dissolution, 200 years before. The sedilia on the S. side are in the same style as the screen and were likewise restored by Bernasconi. A short passage leads from the choir to the octagonal ** CHAPTER HOUSE, the beautiful roof of which is not supported by the usual central pillar. The exquisite *Carving on the doorway of this chamber and on the arcading within will repay the closest scrutiny; the naturalistic foliage is the earliest sculpture of its kind in England.

To the S. of the minster are the remains of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of York (1400; hall restored 1880). — *East Stoke*, 4 m. S.E., beyond Flakerton Ferry across the Trent, was the scene of the battle of Stoke, where the pretender Lambert Simnel was defeated and captured by Henry VII in 1487. — From Southwell to *Nottingham*, see Rte. 46.

Beyond Newark we cross the Trent. — 138 m. *Tuxford* (Newcastle Arms, RB. 17/6 P. £8-£10) is 3 m. N. of *Laxton*, a village with an interesting survival of the threefold system of cultivation, practised also in the Isle of Axholme. *Ragnall*, 5 m. N.E. of Tuxford, was the birthplace of Nicholas Hawksmoor (1661-1736), the architect. — At (140½ m.) *Markham Moor* (Markham Moor) we cross the Sheffield-Lincoln road. — 145 m. *Retford* or *East Retford* (*Riverside*, RB. 15/, P. 5 gs.; *Pheasant*, RB. 17/6), a brisk market town (16,300 inhab.), is an important railway centre, with branch lines to Worksop, Gainsborough, and Lincoln. Road to *Ollerton*, etc., see Rte. 48. — 148½ m. *Barnby Moor* (Old Bell, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.).

About 2½ m. N.W. on the Bawtry-Worksop bus-route is the attractive little town of Blyth (*Fourways*, unlic., RB. 14/6; *Red Hart*), with the early Norman nave of a Benedictine **Priory Church* (two fine screens). *Mattersey Priory*, 4½ m. N.E. of Barnby Moor, preserves the slight remains of a house of Gilbertine canons (1185; always open).

152½ m. *Scrooby* contains the scanty remains of a palace of the Abps. of York and (opposite) a manor house (now a farm) occupied by William Brewster (1560?-1644), the 'Pilgrim Father' (adm. 1/). Brewster was keeper of the 'post office' at Scrooby in 1594-1607. His pew is pointed out in the E.E. church. — At the old-fashioned little town of (154 m.) *Bawtry* (Crown, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) we enter the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Austerfield*, 1½ m. N.E., with an interesting Norman

church, was the birthplace of William Bradford (1590-1657), second governor of Plymouth in New England. The old manor house of the Bradfords still exists.

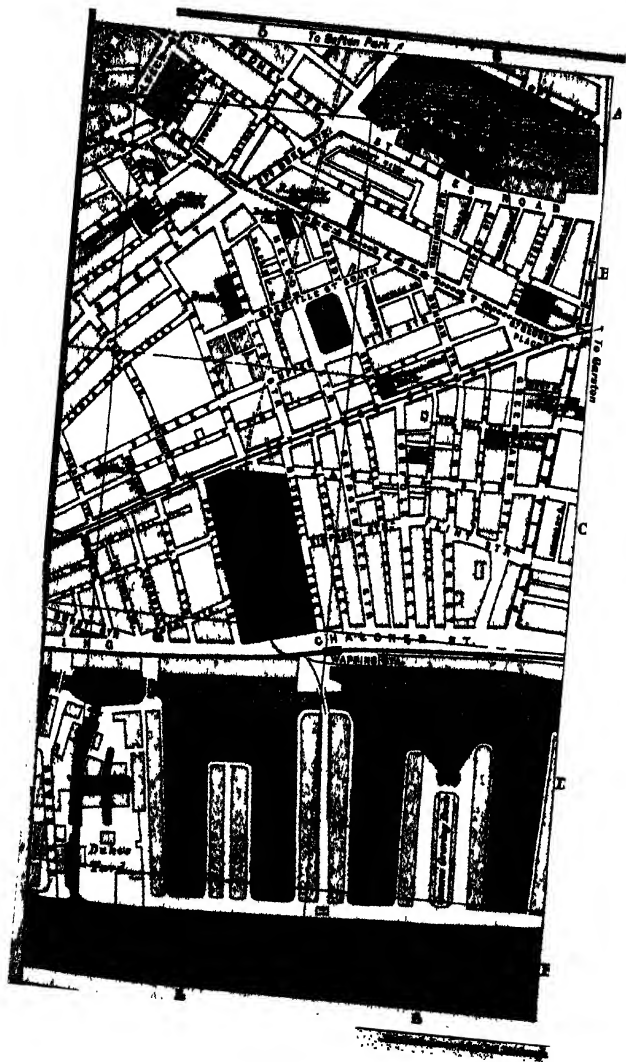
163 m. **DONCASTER** (*Earl of Doncaster Arms*, RB. 25/; *Punch's*, RB. 23/-37/6, both S.E. of the centre; *Danum*, RB. 21/; *Angel & Royal*, RB. 17/6, these two near the station; *Rockingham Arms*, RB. 16/; charges raised during the races), a thriving town (81,900 inhab.) with coal mines in the vicinity and locomotive works, lies on the Don. The parish church (*St. George's*), built in 1854 by Gilbert Scott, the previous church (13th cent.) having been burnt down, has a fine tower 170 ft. high. The *Museum* contains material from a near-by Roman site where over thirty kilns have been excavated. Doncaster, a racing centre since 1615, is most familiarly known as the scene of the *St. Leger*, the oldest 'classic' race, established in its present form in 1778 and named after Col. St. Leger (tablet in the Red Lion Hotel). It is run on the Town Moor in the second week of September.

MOTOR-BUSES (from Waterdale) to *Bawtry*, *Scrooby*, and *Retford*; *Workshop*; *Conisbrough* and *Barnsley*; *Manchester* via *Barnsley*; etc.; and (from North Bridge) to *Selby* and *York*; and *Pontefract*.

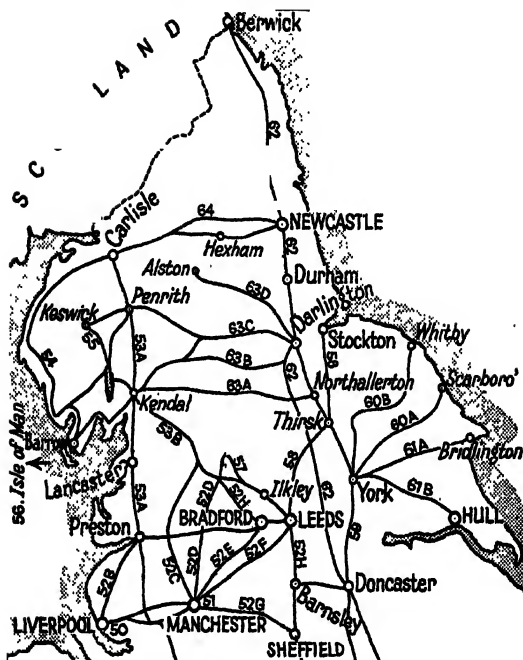
Conisbrough, in the Don valley 4½ m. S.W., possesses a Norman castle (c. 1190; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), the home of Athelstane in 'Ivanhoe,' with perhaps the finest circular keep in England. The church has a fine 12th cent. font. Thence A 630 goes on to (12 m.) *Rotherham* and (19½ m.) *Sheffield* (Rte. 52H).

FROM DONCASTER TO HULL, 47½ m. Railway in 1½-1¾ hr. — 7 m. *Hatfield* (good church of the 12-15th cent.) is in *Hatfield Chase*, part of the district known as the 'Levels,' most of which was under water until drained by Cornelius Vermuyden (see p. 540) in 1626. — 10½ m. *Thorne* is a small agricultural town on the Don, to the E. of which stretches a large 'turbary' or turf-moor, while 2 m. W. is *Fishlake*, with a largely Transitional church with notable Romanesque carving of c. 1170. — We skirt the Don, canalised lower down by Vermuyden, and touch the Aire at (17½ m.) *Rawcliffe*. — 20½ m. *Goole* (19,250 inhab.; *North Eastern*, *Station*, RB. 19/6 at both), a seaport with large docks, is situated at the junction of the Ouse and the Don, not far from the point where the Ouse unites with the Trent to form the Humber. Steamers ply hence to Hull (25 m. in 2 hrs.) and to various Continental ports. We cross the Ouse by a swing bridge and reach (25½ m.) *Howden*. Thence to Hull, see Rte. 59.

From Doncaster to *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H; to *Selby* and *York*, see Rte. 59; to *Wetherby* and *Berwick*, see Rte. 62; to *Workshop* and *Ollerton*, see Rte. 48; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 66; to *Scunthorpe* and *Brigg*, see Rte. 65.



IV. NORTHERN ENGLAND



50. LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD

LIVERPOOL (789,550 inhab.), the second seaport of England, the leading cotton market in Europe, and an episcopal see since 1880, is situated on the gently rising E. or Lancashire bank of the estuary of the Mersey, which at the Landing Stage, 3 m. from the open sea, is only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. across, although it widens considerably both above and below. Though heavily damaged by aerial bombardment during the second World War, Liverpool still surpasses the average commercial city in the number and splendour of its public buildings. The chief

imports are cotton, timber, grain, provisions, and tobacco; the chief exports are the textiles, metals, and machinery of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *Lime Street* (A 3), for London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, York, Birmingham, Bristol and the S., S.W., and S.E.; N. Wales and Ireland; and Blackpool, the Lake District, Carlisle, and Scotland (via Wigan). — *Exchange* (C 1), for Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, York, Newcastle, and Southport; and Blackpool, the Lake District, Carlisle, and Scotland (via Preston). — *Central* (B 4), for London, Manchester, Buxton, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, York, and Hull; with a low-level station for the Mersey Railway. — *Riverside* (E 2), adjoining the Landing Stage, for the Atlantic passenger traffic. — *James St.* (D 3), for the Mersey Railway.

Airport at Speke, 6 m. S.E. of the centre (coach service from Lime St. station and Adelphi Hotel). Booking Office, 3 Bold St. Services to Manchester, Isle of Man, Belfast, Dublin, etc.

Hotels. *Adelphi* (A, B 3, 4), near Central and Lime St. stations, a large and luxurious hotel, with restaurants, Turkish baths, etc., RB. from 45/; *Exchange* (C 2), first class, RB. from 37/6; *Lord Nelson* St. (above A 3), RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; *Stork*, Queen Sq. (B 3), RB. 27/6. — *Unlicensed:* *Alexandra Court*, 28 Alexandra Drive, Sefton Park (p. 392), RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; *Hunt's*, Shaftesbury, both in Mount Pleasant (A 4).

Restaurants. *New Bear's Paw*, 59 Lord St. (C 3); *Royal*, 68 Hanover St. (B 4); *Chanticleer* (Chinese), Tarleton St. (B 3); *Temple*, 24 Dale St. (C 2); *St. George's*, *Imperial*, *Eurasia* (Chinese), all in Lime St. (B 3); *New Court*, Sir Thomas St. (C 3).

Baths. Of the numerous *Corporation Baths* those at Cornwallis St. (B 5) and Queen's Drive (open-air or cover) have good swimming and vapour baths.

General Post Office (C 3; open all night), Victoria St.

United States Consulate, Cunard Building (D 3).

Taxicabs. First mile 1/9, then 3d. per 1 m. — **Motor-Buses and Tramways.** The chief bus and tramway

centre is the *Piccadilly* (E 2, 3), whence lines radiate in all directions through the principal streets and to the suburbs. — **EXPRESS SERVICES to London** via Birmingham in 9½–10½ hrs.; *Leeds* in 4½ hrs.; *Newcastle* in 8½ hrs.; *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* in 11 hrs.; etc.

Overhead Electric Railway (the first in Europe), with numerous stations, traversing the whole length of the Docks, from *Dingle* (Park Rd.) to *Seaforth Sands* or *Seaforth & Litherland*, 7 m. in 27 min. Trains every 5 min.; round trip 1/8, 1/4. To be closed in 1957.

Mersey Railway. Electric trains c. every 5 min. from the *Central* (Low Level) and *James Street* stations via the Mersey Tunnel (1 m. long; constructed in 1866) to Birkenhead (*Hamilton Square* station), and thence either to *Rock Ferry* (junction for Chester) or via *Birkenhead Park* to *West Kirby* or *New Brighton*.

Ferry Steamers ply from George's Landing Stage (E 2, 3) every 10 or 20 min. to *Birkenhead* (3d.); 9d., 1.30–5.30 a.m., hourly) and *Seacombe* (5d.); every 30 min. in summer to *New Brighton* (1/; return 1/6). — **STEAMERS** daily (except Sun.) to the *Isle of Man*, *Belfast* and *Dublin*; also daily in summer to *Llandudno* and *Menai Bridge*. — **THE ATLANTIC LINERS** berth at Prince's Landing Stage (E 1, 2), and other services connect Liverpool with the chief ports of the world.

Tourist Agents. *Cook*, 75 Church St. and 38 Dale St.; *American Express*, India Building (D 2, 3). — *R.A.C.*, Georges Dock Building (D 3); *Automobile Assoc.*, Cunard Building (D 3).

Amusements. THEATRES. *Royal Court*, Roe St. (B 3); *Playhouse* (B 3; Repertory Theatre), Williamson Sq.; — **MUSIC HALLS.** *Empire*, Lime St. A 3; *Pavilion*, Lodge Lane. — **CONCERTS** of the Philharmonic Society on alternate Tues. and Sat. evenings, and on Sun. afternoons, in winter, at the *Philharmonic Hall* in Hope St. (beyond A 5). — **RACECOURSES** at Aintree (see p. 394). — **GOLF LINKS** at *Allerton* (municipal), *Woolton*, *Childwall*, *West Derby*, *Blundellsands* etc.,

History. Liverpool, a name of doubtful etymology, is first mentioned in the reign of King John, who founded a village and built a castle here to serve as a point of departure for Ireland, and for centuries this seems to have been its main function. In 1644 it held out for twenty-four days against Prince Rupert. Its trade began to develop after the Restoration and (like Bristol) Liverpool engaged largely in the slave traffic between Africa and the West Indies. The first dock was opened in 1715, the second in 1753; now the docks stretch in an unbroken line for about 7 m. It was this dock-building enterprise that enabled it to inherit Bristol's position as premier seaport on the W. coast after the abolition of the slave trade and the introduction of steam. One-fifth of United Kingdom tonnage is registered at Liverpool and one-third of Great Britain's foreign trade is carried on from that port. — Liverpool is the birthplace of Jeremiah Horrocks (1617–41), astronomer, George Stubbs (1724–1806), William Roscoe (1753–1831), Felicia Hemans (1793–1835), A. H. and Anne Clough (p. 392), W. E. Gladstone (1809–98), and W. S. Jevons (1835–82). Richard Mather (1596–1669), father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton Mather, was minister of the *Ancient Chapel* (Unitarian), in Park Rd., Toxteth Park. John Watson ('Ian Maclaren'; 1850–1907) was pastor of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church for 25 years. — Francis Bacon was member of Parliament for Liverpool in 1588–92. Matthew Arnold died here in 1888.

The *Docks, by far the most interesting sight in Liverpool and probably the finest system of the kind in the world, extend along the Mersey for c. 7 m., and cargo amounting to 15,000,000 tons passes through them every year. The basins, docks, and graving docks number 87, with a water area of 460 acres and about 27 m. of quays. Both the Liverpool and the Birkenhead docks are under the control of the *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board* (constituted in 1858), which is elected mostly by the dock-ratepayers and enjoys an annual revenue of over £7,000,000.

At about the centre of the line of docks is the spacious *LANDING STAGE (E 1, 2, 3), 2534 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, a floating quay resting on 200 iron pontoons and connected with the river wall by ten hinged bridges and an inclined roadway, 550 ft. long. The downstream half of this quay, where the ocean liners are moored, is known as *Prince's Landing Stage*; the upstream half, or *George's Landing Stage*, is used by the ferry steamers and provides a fine view of the river traffic.

The open space overlooking George's Landing Stage is known as the PIERHEAD (E 2, 3). Here, on the site of the old St. George's Dock, rise three huge office-buildings. The *Royal Liver Building* (D 2; 1910), a 17-story skyscraper, has two towers (295 ft.) surmounted by figures of the 'liver' (pron. 'lyver'), the mythical bird from which the city is traditionally supposed to derive its name and which appears in the city arms. In the centre is the *Cunard Building* (D 3; 1912–16) in the style of the Farnese Palace at Rome. On the S. are the *Renaissance Dock Board Offices* (D 3; 1907).

At the corner of Chapel St., overlooking Pierhead, stands the church of St. Nicholas (D 3), the original parish church of Liverpool, founded in 1360 as a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church at Walton. It was destroyed, except for the tower (1815), during an air-raid; but has been rebuilt (1952), and contains good woodwork, designed by the architect, E. C. Butler. Opposite the church is the Dock Entrance to the Mersey road tunnel (see below).

From the Cunard Building Water St., with many fine shipping and other offices, ascends to the Town Hall (D 2), the oldest public building in the city, designed by John Wood the elder (1749-54) and enlarged by James Wyatt (1789-92). It has a dignified façade with a Corinthian portico (1811) and is crowned with a lofty dome (1802). On the staircase is a statue of Canning by Chantrey. The quadrangle behind the Town Hall, known as the '*Exchange Flags*,' was the busy resort of cotton-brokers before the opening of the new Cotton Exchange (see below). It is surrounded by office buildings (Sefton House and Derby House, the latter with a commercial reference library) and in the centre is the *Nelson Monument*, a bronze group by Westmacott.

From Tithebarn St. (D, C 2), in which is the *Exchange Station*, Old Hall St., beginning opposite Derby House, leads past the handsome Renaissance *Cotton Exchange* (D 2; 1906), with a double colonnade, to the *David Lewis Northern Hospital* (D 1; 1902) and the *St. Paul's Eye Hospital* (1911), noted for its pioneer work in the cure of infantile ophthalmia. — Castle St., opposite the Town Hall, is lined by bank buildings among which C. R. Cockerell's *Bank of England* (1848) is the most notable. Beyond Brunswick St. (r.), with the rebuilt *Corn Exchange* (1956), is Derby Square, on the site of King John's castle (pulled down in 1659); here stands a statue of Queen Victoria (D 3) beneath a dome. South Castle St. goes on to Canning Place (C, D 4), occupying the site of the first dock, constructed in 1715 and filled up in 1829.

From the Town Hall Dale St. with the imposing *Municipal Buildings* (C 2; 1866), leads to *Kingsway* (B 2), in which is the monumental main entrance to *Queensway*, the road-tunnel leading beneath the Mersey to Birkenhead. Begun in 1925 and opened in 1934, this is the largest underwater road tunnel in the world, and cost c. £7½ millions. It is 2½ m. long and the main tunnel (36 ft. wide) takes four lines of traffic. Two narrower branches serve the dock quarters on either side of the river. The tunnel was built by *Sir Basil Mott* and *J. A. Brodie*, engineers, and *H. J. Rowse*, architect. The interior, to which vehicles only are admitted (motor-car 1/-2/, passenger 2d.) is lined with black glass, and the air is kept pure by six huge ventilating stations, three on each bank. Facing the tunnel entry are *St. John's Gardens* (B 2, 3), overlooked on the E. by *St. George's Hall* and on the N. by an imposing series of public buildings in the classical style, in *William Brown St.* (B 2).

At the lower end are the *Technical School* (by Mountford, 1902) and the *Museum Extension Galleries* (1906). Next is the building erected in 1860 at the expense of Sir William Brown and designed by John Weightman, in which were the *Free Public Museums & Library*. The interior of this building was destroyed by bombs in 1941 and at present (1956) only the *Lower Horseshoe Gallery*, next door, is open (adm. free, 10-6, Sun. 2-5). Here are displayed selections from the Mayer Museum of archaeology and ethnology, comprising Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian antiquities, as well as Greek and Roman sculpture

and Greek vases; from the Lord Derby Museum which contained zoological, geological, mineralogical, and botanical departments; and exhibits from the Shipping Gallery; superb Chinese *Ivories from the Sassoon Collection; also a collection of Limoges enamels, of ceramics, of period costumes and dolls. The Brian Faussett Anglo-Saxon Collection is not on view. — Adjoining the museum buildings is the circular *Picton Reading Room* (1879), with a Corinthian peristyle (after the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli), designed by C. Sherlock. It contains the reference library (c. 200,000 vols.); in the Picton Hall, below, free lectures are given at stated times in winter. Communicating with the reading room is the *Hornby Library* of fine-art books, prints, and autographs. The next building, the gift of Sir A. B. Walker, is the *Walker Art Gallery (A 2; open free 10–6, Sun. 2–5) by C. Sherlock and H. H. Vale (1874–77), the home of one of the most important collections of paintings in the provinces. The Roscoe Collection of Old Masters of the early Italian and Flemish schools is outstanding.

The gallery beautifully arranged after being closed from 1939 to 1951, has insufficient rooms to exhibit all its treasures, even though six rooms were added in 1933. A selection of the paintings, arranged chronologically on the 1st floor (plan available) is given below. — The new *Art Library* (1955) contains 40,000 books and 10,000 prints and drawings. On the stairs is a large Flemish tapestry (16th cent.) typifying Fortitude.

ROOM 1 (Italian primitives). *Simone Martini*, Holy Family; *Giov. Francesco da Rimini*, Madonna; *Master of Forlì*, Christ on the Cross; *Ercole de' Roberti*, Pietà; *Perugino*, Birth of St. John the Baptist; works by *Bart. di Giovanni* and *Spinello Aretino*. — ROOM 2 (15th cent.). *Pier Francesco Fiorentino*, Virgin and Child; *Giov. Bellini*, Young man; *School of Bellini*, Madonna; *Cosimo Rosselli*, St. Lawrence; *Girolamo da Santa Croce*, Resurrection; *Fr. Granacci*, Life of St. John the Baptist; *Sch. of Botticelli*, Madonna; *Vecchietta*, St. Bernardino preaching; *Jac. del Sellaio*, Adventures of Ulysses; *Palmezzano*, Virgin and Child with saints; *Signorelli*, Virgin; *Master of Aachen*, Scenes from the Crucifixion (triptych); *Master of Frankfurt*, Holy Family; *Master of the Virgo inter Virgines*, Entombment. — ROOMS 3–5 (later foreign schools). *P. Bor.*, Weeping Magdalen; *N. Maes*, Portrait; *Sch. of Tintoretto*, Court of Heaven; *Procaccini*, Marriage of St. Catherine; *Palma Giovane*, Entombment; *Studio of Veronese*, Finding of Moses; *Bonifazio Veronese*, Holy Family; *Vinc. Catena*, Madonna; *Sch. of Boccacino*, Virgin with SS. Michael and Veronica; *Hans Baldung Grien*, Mercenary love; *Solimena*, Birth of St. John the Baptist; *Ciro Ferri*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape with St. John preaching; *Pittoni*, Solomon and Queen of Sheba; *Sch. of Miereveld*, Portrait; *N. Poussin*, Landscape; *French Sch.* (18th cent.), Head of old man; *Murillo*, La Vierge Coupée. This picture was cut in two during the Peninsular War and the two parts were not reunited till 1862, one part having been brought to England, while the other part remained in Marshal Soult's collection until sold by his heirs. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; *Rembrandt*, Self-portrait (c. 1629); *Van Dyck*, Infanta Isabella; *S. van Ruysdael*, River scene; *Horst* (or *Eeckhout*), The betrothal.

The remaining rooms are devoted to the BRITISH SCHOOL. ROOM 6. *Turner*, Linlithgow Palace; two Welsh landscapes by *Richard Wilson*; *Gawen Hamilton*, Card party; portraits by *Raeburn*, *Allan Ramsay*, *Gainsborough*, *Zoffany*, *Lely*, *Kneller*, also *Devis*, *Highmore*, *Dahl*, *Cornelius Johnson*, and *John Riley*. — ROOM 7. *Constable*, *Crome*, *David Cox*, *Morland*, and *Stubbs*; portraits by *Lawrence*, *Romney*, *Hoppner*, and *Northcote*. — ROOM 8. Sporting pictures (*Alken*, *C. Towne*, a local painter, *Dalby*). — ROOM 9 contains mainly Pre-Raphaelite works, with good examples of *Millais*, *Holman Hunt*, *Madox Brown*, *Burne-Jones*; also *Watts*, *Poynter*, and *MacIise*. — In ROOMS 11 and 12 is a good

representation of the so-called Liverpool School, whose chief exponents were Richard Wright ('Wright of Liverpool,' 1735-75), Richard Caddick (c. 1750-1823; portraits), and Wm. Huggins (1820-84; animal paintings). ROOMS 10, 13. *A. John*, (Two Jamaican girls), *Sickert*, *Ginner*, *Bevan*, *Conder*, *Spencer*, *Paul* and *John Nash*, and *McEvoy*; also paintings by contemporary artists. — Among the sculpture *Epstein* is well represented, also *Rodin*, *Barye*, *Gaudier-Brzeska*, and *Renoir*.

Finally, at the end of the long row of buildings comes the *County Sessions House* (A 2; 1884), by J. D. Holme.

In Lime St. is the main façade of **St. George's Hall* (B 2, 3; adm. by permit obtainable from the Superintendent), a noble building 500 ft. long and 170 ft. wide, designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes (d. 1847) at the age of twenty-four, and ranking as perhaps the finest modern example in England of the Greek style. It was begun in 1838 and finished in 1854, the decoration being mainly by C. R. Cockerell. The Great Hall, 151 ft. long, 73 ft. wide, and 84 ft. high, is adorned with statues of local celebrities, and contains a huge organ (restored 1956). The building contains also a smaller concert hall with graceful caryatids, two assize courts, and various public offices.

In front of the Hall are a Cenotaph, by *L. B. Budden*, and statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, by *Thornycroft*, and *Beaconsfield*, by *C. B. Birch*. To the N. is the Wellington Column, 115 ft. high, by *Lawson*.

Bold St. (B 4), with the best shops in Liverpool, is continued S.W. by the busy Church St. and Lord St., the latter badly bombed. In Church Alley, off Church St. (r.), is the *Athenæum* (C 3), a news-room and library founded by Wm. Roscoe and others. At the end of the Alley is the attractive building known as *Bluecoat Chambers* (1714-18), well restored since 1945; formerly the Bluecoat School, it is now a centre of the arts. Bold St., in which is the *Lyceum* (B 4), an institution similar to the Athenæum, leads viâ *St. Luke's* (A, B 5; 1831; burnt 1941), towards the Cathedral (see below).

Nearly parallel on the S.W. is Duke St. (C 4, B 5), where Mrs. Hemans (1793-1835) was born at No. 118, and Hawthorne's 'Mrs. Blodgett' lived at No. 153.

Conspicuously situated on St. James's Mount is the vast **Cathedral* (B 6) on which work has been continuously in progress since 1904 when the foundation stone was laid by King Edward VII. Though it is orientated from N. to S., in the following notes the points of the compass are used in the ecclesiastical sense. Services on Sun. at 8.30, 11, 12, and 3; Thurs. at 5; Sat. at 3. The most rewarding view of the Cathedral is from Upper Duke St. across the cemetery.

The architect, *Sir Giles Gilbert Scott*, was chosen as a result of a public competition when he was still in the early twenties, but the actual building bears little resemblance to his original design, owing to changes introduced at the architect's suggestion as the work progressed. The style is Gothic but is highly individual and does not conform strictly to any of the recognised periods. The red sandstone of which the Cathedral is built is quarried within the city boundary at Woolton.

When completed the Cathedral will be the largest in the country, with a total area of 100,000 sq. ft. (compare York Minster, 61,000 and St. Paul's,

87,400), and the fourth church in size in Europe, exceeded only by St. Peter's at Rome, and Seville and Milan cathedrals. The first part to be finished was the Lady Chapel, consecrated in 1910; the Choir, Eastern Transepts, and Chapter House were consecrated in 1924, the Central Space under the Tower and the Western Transepts in 1941. The Central Tower and the N. and S. porches were completed in 1949.

The plan is unique, the outstanding feature being the rectangular Central Space (201 by 72 ft.), comprising the Under-Tower and the two Transept Crossings. This area, entirely unobstructed by pillars, has room for 4000 people, and is remarkable for its great height, the apex of the under-tower vault being 175 ft. above the floor. The Choir and Nave, the building of which is gradually proceeding, will be of equal length.

The principal entrances, through triple doorways leading from the Rankin (S.) and Welsford (N.) porches, open into the Under-Tower between the two Transept Crossings. The sculptured figures in the porches and around the doorways are by E. Carter Preston. The usual entrance is by a side-door in the Rankin porch.

The CENTRAL or VESTY *TOWER (331 ft. high; lift 1/ in summer), the dominant feature of the church, rests, unusually, on the outer walls of the building. It contains 13 bells, of which the Bourdon, weighing 14½ tons, is the second largest bell in England ('Great Paul' 16 tons 14 cwt.).

CENTRAL SPACE and W. TRANSEPTS. The most striking feature of the interior is the tremendous height of the arches of the *Under-Tower* with its superb vaulting. The Under-Tower windows form two groups of triple lancets 69½ ft. high surmounted by a circular light (the Five Sisters at York 53½ ft. high), but admit less light than would appear appropriate in a northern climate. In the *S.W. Transept*, beneath an elaborately carved oak baldacchino, is the font of Languedoc marble, with a tabernacled oak cover. The Apostles on the panels are by Carter Preston.

CHOIR and E. TRANSEPTS. The lofty *Choir* (116 ft. high) of three bays has a triforium but no clerestory; the oak stalls are noteworthy. The reredos, with carved panels by W. Gilbert and L. Weingartner, is part of the E. wall, an unusual feature. The E. window is the largest in England (76 by 44 ft.), the subject of the glass being the Te Deum. The *N.E. Transept* is a War Memorial Chapel, with a Cenotaph and Colours of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment. Next is the *Chapel of the Holy Spirit*, with an alabaster reredos. The *S.E. Transept* contains a bronze effigy (by Scott) of the 16th Earl of Derby (d. 1908). Above the W. ends of the *Choir Aisles* are the two parts of the great organ; their E. ends are connected by an Ambulatory (no adm.) off which opens, by an ornate doorway, the octagonal *Chapter House*. In the S. Choir Aisle is buried Sir Robert Jones (d. 1923), the surgeon; here also are memorials to the first two bishops of Liverpool—Ryle (d. 1900) and Chavasse (d. 1928).

The **LADY CHAPEL*, on a lower level S.E. of the choir, is entered from the S. choir aisle or from the S.E. or Children's porch. The windows commemorate famous women.

In *St. James's Cemetery*, which is picturesquely laid out in an old quarry E. of the Cathedral, is the mausoleum of Wm. Huskisson, the statesman (1770-1830), killed at the opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway. — *Rodney Street* (A 5), with its dignified 18th cent. houses, is the 'Harley St.' of Liverpool. At No. 9 were born A. H. Clough (1819-61) and Anne Clough (1820-92); at No. 62 (now a Toc H hostel), W. E. Gladstone (1809-98).

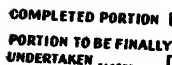
Hope St. (A 6) leads N. past the *Liverpool Institute* (beyond A 5), founded by Huskisson in 1825 and now comprising five different schools, including a school of art. Farther on (r.) is the *Philharmonic Hall* (1933) and (l.), partly in Hardman St., the *School for the Blind*, the oldest of its kind, founded in 1791 and extended in 1931. From the end of Hope St. Mount Pleasant leads to the right to the University, situated in Brownlow Hill (beyond A 4). It was founded in 1881 (comp. p. 402) and received its charter in 1903; has faculties of arts, science, medicine, law, and engineering; and numbers 3750 students and a teaching-staff of 475. The main buildings were designed by Alfred Waterhouse (d. 1905), a Liverpool man, the *Harold Cohen Library* (1938; 250,000 vols.), in Ashton St., by H. A. Dod. Now incorporated in the University is the *Royal Institution*, founded by Roscoe in 1817 as a meeting-place of the learned societies of Liverpool. — Also in Brownlow Hill, opposite the University, is rising the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begun in 1933 from the designs of Lutyens, and now modified by Mr. A. Gilbert Scott. The crypt is nearing completion. In contrast with the Anglican cathedral, this church will be built mainly of brick, and will be Renaissance rather than Gothic in style.

Brownlow St. and Daulby St. lead N. to Shaw St. (beyond A 2), in which is the *Liverpool Collegiate School*, built by Elmes in the Tudor style (1840). The buildings were first occupied by *Liverpool College*, a boys' school now in Sefton Park Rd.

In 1895 and 1902 the boundaries of the city of Liverpool were extended to include a number of populous areas which had developed out of suburban villages. Such are *Everton*, noted for its toffee; *Kirkdale* and *Walton-on-the-Hill* to the N.; *Toxteth Park* and *Algburth*, to the S., the favourite residential district; *West Derby*, to the N.E.; *Wavertree* and *Calderstones*, to the S.E.; and *Garston*, 5 m. S.E., with British Railways' docks (28½ acres). The only contiguous township that has escaped amalgamation is *Bootle* (see below). A notable feature of the suburbs is the *Queen's Drive*, a handsome boulevard 7 m. long and 84 ft. wide, encircling the city from Walton to *Mossley Hill*, on the S. Here is the *Sudley Art Gallery* (11-5 or 8; Sun. 2-5 or 7) with a good collection of English and other pictures.

Liverpool is well provided with parks and open spaces, all at some distance from the centre. The finest is **Sefton Park* (269 acres), to the S., with a lake and an aviary. *Stanley Park* (90 acres; palmhouse and aviary), to the N.E., commanding fine views; *Newsham Park* (147 acres), to the E., with a boating lake, and *Calderstones Park* (94 acres; with the remains of a prehistoric stone circle), beyond Sefton Park, are almost as attractive. *Wavertree Park* (32

0 SCALE OF FEET 100 150



acres), to the S.E., includes the *Botanic Gardens* (11 acres). — *Liverpool Racecourse* is at *Aintree*, 5 m. N. (frequent trains from Exchange Station). Here the 'Grand National,' the premier event of the steeplechase season, is annually run in March. — At *West Derby*, 5 m. N.E., is *Croxtehl Hall* (Earl of Sefton), a Jacobean mansion altered in 1702, with a park of 830 acres.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTHPORT, 20 m. (A 565). Frequent el in 40 min. from Exchange Station. — 3 m. *Bootle*, a borough inhab. containing the newest and largest of the Mersey Docks, i pool on the N. — Beyond Bootle are a number of pleasant resid on the sandhills near the mouth of the Mersey. — 4 m. *Seaforth* church was built by Sir John Gladstone, in whose house here his son W. E. Gladstone spent part of his boyhood. — 5 m. *Waterloo* (Royal) was founded in 1815. — 6½ m. *Great Crosby*, with the Merchant Taylors' Schools for boys and girls, adjoins *Blundellsands* (Blundellsands, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.). — 9 m. *Ince Blundell Hall* (18th cent.) contains the largest private collection of antique marbles in the kingdom, as well as a first-rate collection of pictures (adm. 2-6.30, closed Mon. & Fri. exc. BH., Mar.-Sept.; 2/6). — 12¼ m. *Formby* (1; Grapes, RB. 17/6) has fine golf links, 2 m. E. of which is *Alicar*, noted as the venue of the Waterloo Cup (usually held in February), the premier event of the coursing world. — 20 m. Southport (*Prince of Wales*, RB. 30/-54/; *Birkdale Palace*, RB. 26/-32/, P. 12½ gs.; *Royal*, RB. 28/ P. 15 gs.; *Bold*, RB. 20/, P. 12 gs.; *Clyfton*, unlic., RB. 25/-35/, P. 11-16 gs.; *Brunswick*, *Carlton*, unlic., P. 10 gs.; *Scarsbrick*, RB. 20/, P. 11 gs.) is a modern well-built seaside resort and residential town (84,050 inhab.), invaded in summer by crowds of excursionists from every part of N. England and the Midlands. It has a fine boulevard (Lord St.) and gardens, and is abundantly provided with the usual attractions. From Liverpool to *Manchester*, see Rte. 52A; to *Preston*, *Blackburn*, *Burnley*, and *Halifax*, see Rte. 52B; to *Chester*, see Rte. 42 and below; to *Carlisle*, see Rtes. 52B and 53A; to *London*, see below.

Birkenhead

Birkenhead is reached from Liverpool by ferry steamer, by the Mersey Railway (see p. 386), or by the Queensway Road Tunnel (p. 388), which emerges in Birkenhead at King's Sq., or at Rendel St. (N. branch), for the Docks.

Birkenhead (*Woodside*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Central*, RB. 19/; *Queen's*, RB. 18/6; *Riverhill*, unlic., at Oxtan, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.), a seaport with 142,400 inhab., is situated on the W. or Cheshire bank of the Mersey opposite Liverpool, of which to all intents and purposes it is a part. Though a Benedictine priory was established here about 1150, Birkenhead was even in 1810 an insignificant village of 110 inhab., and it owes its modern importance to its **Docks* (182 acres water area and 10 m. of quays), opened in 1847, which, after a period of intense rivalry, were amalgamated with Liverpool docks in 1858. The first iron vessel in England was built in 1829 at Messrs. John Laird & Co.'s shipbuilding yards and engineering works, and in 1862 was launched the famous Confederate privateer 'Alabama,' for the depredations of which Great Britain had to pay over £3,000,000 to the United States. Close to *St. Mary's Church* (1821), in Church St., are the remains of the *Priory*, with a chapter house (now a chapel) and a ruined refectory and crypt. — **Birkenhead Park*, the upper part of which was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, is 180 acres in area.

P. Wilson Steer (1860-1942), painter, and J. L. Garvin (1868-1947), journalist, were natives of the town. — From *Birkenhead Park* station (N. of the park)

the Wirral Railway runs to (7½ m. in 21 min.) West Kirby or (4 m., in 12 min.) New Brighton.

From Birkenhead to *Chester* and to *London*, see below.

To the N. of Birkenhead, and separated from it by the Great Float, is the borough of Wallasey (101,330 inhab.), comprising the townships of New Brighton, Wallasey, Egremont, Seacombe, Liscard, and Poulton. — *Seacombe* (Ferry R.B. 20/, P. 12 gs.) and *Egremont* are pleasant residential suburbs on the Mersey, connected with New Brighton by motor-buses and a riverside promenade 3 m. long, and the former with Liverpool by ferry steamer (see p. 386).

New Brighton (*Victoria*, R.B. 21/, P. 12 gs.; *Grand*, R.B. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Albion*, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Montpellier*, unlic., R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), at the mouth of the Mersey (ferry steamers, see p. 386), with a long pier and an amusement park, is noted for its healthy breezes and is patronised in summer by thousands of operatives from the towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

FROM BIRKENHEAD TO CHESTER VIA HOYLAKE, 29½ m. (A 553, A 540). — Above (2 m.) *Bidston* is *Bidston Hill*, with an observatory, a favourite viewpoint. — To the N. of (3½ m.) *Moreton* is *Leasowe Castle*, a curious building erected by the Earl of Derby in 1593 for the sake of the fashionable horse-races formerly held here. It contains oak panels from the Star Chamber and is now a Railwaymen's Convalescent Home. — 8 m. *Hoylelake* (*Stanley*, R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *King's Gap Court*, unlic., similar charges; *Green Lodge*, R.B. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), at the mouth of the Dee, is a bracing resort (30,900 inhab.) with famous golf links. Here William III embarked on his way to the Battle of the Boyne (1690). — 9½ m. *West Kirby* (*Hoylelake*, R.B. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Redcote*, unlic.) is a more sheltered resort. Off the coast is *Hilbre Island*, once important as a telegraph station. — 11½ m. *Thurstaston*, with 180 acres of N.T. heathland. *Arrowe Park*, 2½ m. N.E., was the site of the first Boy Scouts' world jamboree in 1929. — 15 m. *Heswall* (*Victoria*, R.B. 20/). — 18½ m. *Neston*, ½ m. r., was the birthplace of Emma Lyon (1763–1815), Lady Hamilton. Her cottage survives in the hamlet of Ness, to the S. On the coast adjoining is *Parkgate* (Union), once the starting-point of the Dublin packet, by which Handel sailed in 1741 to give the first performance of 'Messiah.' — 29½ m. *Chester*, see Rte. 42.

Routes from Liverpool to London

ROAD. *A. Direct*, 200½ m. — We quit Liverpool by London Rd. — At (18 m.) Warrington we take A 50 (A 49 and A 51, via (18 m.) *Tarporley* to (47½ m.) *Darlaston* (see below), is an alternative). — Beyond (2 m.) *Latchford* we cross the *Manchester Ship Canal*. — At (7 m.) *Mere* we cross the *Manchester-Chester* road (A 556). — 3 m. *Knutsford*. — 8 m. *Holmes Chapel*. — 11 m. *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*. — 4 m. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*. — 3 m. *Trentham* (W. end). — 3½ m. *Darlaston*. — 1½ m. *Stone*. — 14 m. *Rugeley*. — 8 m. *Lichfield*. — 16½ m. *Atherstone*. — At (16 m.) *Churchover* A 426 from Leicester leads S.W. to (4 m.) *Rugby*. — 16 m. *Weedon*. — 8 m. *Towcester*. — 8 m. *Stony Stratford*. — 7 m. *Fenny Stratford*. — 12 m. *Dunstable*. — 13 m. *St. Albans*. — At (7 m.) *South Mimms* we turn r. into the *Barnet By-pass*. — 14 m. *London* (Rte. 1). From Lichfield to St. Albans we are on *WATLING STREET*.

B. Via the Shakespeare Country, 214½ m. From Liverpool to (83 m.) *Lichfield*, see above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) *Coleshill*, and A 452 to (13 m.) *Kenilworth*. Thence to (103½ m.) *London*, see Rte. 36.

C. Via the Mersey Tunnel and Birkenhead, 203½ m. (A 41 and A 51). — 16 m. *Chester*. — 5 m. *Tarvin*. — 5½ m. *Tarporley* and thence as above (Rte. 4).

RAILWAY. The quickest route from Liverpool to London is

by express from Lime St. to Euston (3½–4½ hrs.). Visitors wishing to break the journey may prefer one or other of the alternative routes, as the direct route (A, below) passes little of special interest except Lichfield Cathedral. Perhaps the best tourist route is that (B, below) by which the traveller is able to visit Chester (N. Wales), Shrewsbury, Warwick, the Shakespeare Country, Oxford, the Thames Valley, and Windsor on his way to London. An alternative route (C, below) traverses the beautiful Peak District and passes Bedford (with its Bunyan associations) and St. Albans Cathedral.

A. Direct, 193½ m. in 3½–5½ hrs. All the trains (except the boat-trains) start from Lime Street Station. From Liverpool to (35½ m.) *Crewe*, (60 m.) *Stafford*, (77½ m.) *Lichfield*, (110½ m.) *Rugby*, and (193½ m.) *London* (Euston) see Rtes. 41, 34b.

B. 210½ m. (via Bicester) in 5½–5½ hrs. (via Oxford, 229½ m.). The trains start from Birkenhead (Woodside Station), but passengers from Liverpool (Central or James Street Station) by the Mersey Tunnel Railway may join them at Rock Ferry (see below). From Liverpool to (15½ m.) *Chester*, see Rte. 42; from Chester via (42½ m.) *Shrewsbury* to (84½ m.) *Birmingham*, see Rte. 44; from Birmingham to (112 m.) *London* (Paddington), see Rte. 34.

C. Via the Peak District, 217½ m. in 6–6½ hrs. The trains, starting from the Central Station, run via *Warrington* to (34 m.) *Manchester* (Central Station). A few trains omit Manchester by using the direct line from Glazebrook to Stockport. From Manchester or Stockport to (61½ m.) *Derby*, see Rte. 47A. Thence to (128½ m.) *London* (St. Pancras), see Rte. 45.

From Liverpool to Manchester and other Lancashire towns, see Rte. 52.

51. MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (703,175 inhab.), situated on the E. bank of the river Irwell, at its confluence with the insignificant Irk and Medlock, is the capital ('Cottonopolis') of the great cotton-manufacturing district of S.E. Lancashire, one of the most densely populated areas in the world, extending to Rossendale on the N., to the Pennine Hills on the E., and to the Wigan coalfields on the W. Including Salford on the W. bank of the Irwell, still anomalously a separate city (178,025 inhab.), it is virtually the third largest city in the kingdom, while the suburbs extend in all directions to meet, without a break, those of a dozen surrounding towns (Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Ashton, Stockport, etc.). For this vast agglomeration Manchester is the business, banking, and distributing centre, and though in the somewhat grimy and irregularly planned city itself huge warehouses have taken the place of cotton mills, it still carries on a large number of industries, notably engineering. Manchester suffered severely from aerial bombardment during the second World War, when many of its fine public buildings were damaged or destroyed.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *London Road* (D 5), for Buxton; *Stoke-on-Trent*, *Crewe*, *Birmingham*, and the S.W.; *Shrewsbury* and S. Wales; *Chester* and N. Wales; *Ireland*; *London* and the S.; *Rugby*,

Northampton, and the E.; *Sheffield* and *York*. — *Central* (D 2) for the Peak District, *Sheffield*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Leicester*, and *London*; *Chester*; *Warrington* and *Liverpool*. — *Victoria* (A 3) for *Yorkshire*; the

Lake District and the N. (Scotland); and Liverpool. — *Exchange* (B 2), adjacent to Victoria, for Warrington and Liverpool; Chester, N. Wales and Ireland; the Lake District and the N. (Scotland); Leeds and Newcastle. — The numerous suburban stations include *Salford* (C 1) and *Oxford Road* (E 3).

Airport at *Ringway*, 10 m. S., between Altrincham and Wilmslow. *Air Terminus*, in Royal Exchange (with restaurant). Services to Birmingham, Liverpool, Belfast, and Jersey.

Hotels. *Midland* (D 2), adjoining Central Station, first-class, with concert-hall, orchestra, restaurants, Turkish baths, roof-garden, etc., R.B. from 45/; *Queen's* (C 4), 2 Piccadilly, an old-established, first-class hotel, R.B. from 30/; *Grand* (C 4), Aytoun St., a little S. of Piccadilly, quietly situated, R.B. from 40/; *Grosvenor* (B 2), Deansgate, R.B. 30/.

Restaurants. *Rowntrees*, 3 Pall Mall (C 3), good; *Lantern*, High St. (C 3); *Café Royal*, Peter St. (D 2); *Piccadilly*, Tib St. (C 4); *Bodega*, Cross St.; *Godbehere's*, 67 Deansgate; *Tudor, Palace*, 37 and 97 Oxford St. (D 3); *Waldorf*, 7 Cooper St.; *Pin Hong* (Chinese), inexpensive, 24 Mosley St., 61 Oxford St. — CAFÉS abound, notably *Kardomah, Fuller*, and *Meng & Ecker*, St. Ann's Place (C 2).

Baths. The best corporation swimming baths are in High St., Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Post Office (C 3), Spring Gardens.

History. Though the Manchester of to-day is in the main a creation of the 19th century, its origins are ancient. A walled Roman castrum (possibly the *Mancunium* or *Manuclum* of the Antonine Itinerary) stood at the confluence of the Irwell and Medlock, on the military road from Chester to York; while the later Saxon town (garrisoned against the Danes in 923) lay farther to the N. at the junction of the Irk and Irwell, near the present cathedral. The beginnings of Manchester's industrial prosperity may be dated from the 14th cent., when woollen and linen cloth weaving is said to have been introduced by the Flemings. During the Civil War Manchester successfully withstood a siege by the Royalists in 1642; but in 1715 and again in 1745 (when Prince Charles Edward Stewart occupied the town) it gave evidence of warm Jacobite sympathies (comp. Shenstone's ballad, 'Jemmy Dawson'). Though cotton was imported into Manchester from the Levant as early as the 17th cent., the rise of the Lancashire cotton industry, fostered by the moist climate, a convenient coal supply, and improvements in machinery, dates from the middle of the 18th century. The first cotton mill in Manchester was opened in 1781. The evils of the factory system were aggravated by the distress caused by the Napoleonic wars, and in 1819 occurred the famous 'massacre' of Peterloo, when a mass meeting of protest was dispersed by the sabres of the yeomanry with the loss of half-a-dozen lives. Manchester, until then "the largest village in the country" (150,000 inhab.), obtained parliamentary representation in 1832 and a charter of incorporation in 1838;

United States Consulate, Arkwright House, Parsonage Gdns., off Deansgate (C 2).

Taxicabs. 1/6 per mile; each pers. above two 6d. extra.

Motor-Buses and Trolley-Buses traverse the main streets and run to the suburbs. — **LOCAL BUSES** start from Piccadilly (C 4). — **LONG-DISTANCE BUS STATION** (E 2), Lower Mosley St. — **EXPRESS SERVICES** to London in 10 hrs.; to Blackpool in 24 hrs.; to Edinburgh or Glasgow in 11 hrs.; and to Birmingham, Newcastle, and all the important centres in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Amusements. **THEATRES:** *Opera House* (D 1), Quay St.; *Palace* (E 3), Oxford St.; *Library* (D 3), St. Peter's Sq.; *Hippodrome*, Ardwick Green (S.E. of E 5). — **CONCERTS.** **Hallé Concerts* in the Free Trade Hall, Peter St. (D 2), on alternate Sun., Wed., and Thurs. evenings in winter, a great social institution, founded by Sir Charles Hallé; conductor, Sir John Barbirolli. — *Tuesday Mid-day Concerts* (1.15 to 2 p.m.), Albert Hall, Peter St.; *Lunch-time Promenade Concerts* in the Town Hall (B.B.C. Northern Orchestra), in winter; also occasional organ recitals. — **BELLE VUE GARDENS** (bus or trolley-bus to Longsight; adm. 2/), with **Zoological gardens*, boating-lake, amusement park, ballroom, firework displays, etc. — **RACECOURSE** at Castle Irwell. — **GOLF LINKS** at *Heaton Park* (municipal), and in many other suburbs.

in 1853 it became a city. The Lancashire cotton famine, due to the failure of the cotton-crop during the American civil war, caused great distress here in 1864-65.

In the first half of the 19th cent. Manchester was a stronghold of the reform agitation that led to the Reform Act of 1832 and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. The 'Manchester School,' led by Cobden and Bright, advocated the policy of 'laissez faire' or unrestricted competition, free trade, and non-intervention in foreign affairs, and the 'Manchester Guardian' newspaper (founded 1821) carries on the traditions of Liberalism. Manchester is noted for its love of music, and as the headquarters of the temperance and vegetarian movements has been styled "the home of living causes." Among its eminent natives are Thomas De Quincey (1785-1859), who passed his boyhood here and wrote his 'Vision of Sudden Death' in a Manchester tavern; Harrison Ainsworth (1805-82), the novelist; Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849-1924), who was born at 141 Cheetham Hill Rd., and spent her early years at 19 Islington Sq., Salford; and David Lloyd George (1863-1945; b. at 5 New York Place, Chorlton-on-Medlock). Ann Lee (1736-84), foundress of the American Society of Shakers, was a Manchester factory hand. George Bradshaw (1801-53), creator of the first general railway time-table, born at Pendleton, had his office at 27 Brown St. — Manchester factory life is described in *Mrs. Gaskell's* 'Mary Barton' (1848) and 'North and South' (1855) and in *Dickens's* 'Hard Times' (1864). George Gissing (1857-1903) and Francis Thompson (1860-1907) were students at Owens College.

The Midland Hotel, outside the Central Station, stands at the S.W. corner of *St. Peter's Square* (D 3), whence Mosley St. runs N.E., Oxford St. S.E., and Peter St. W. In the square is a war Cenotaph by Lutyens and on the left is the rotunda of the Central Library, by E. Vincent Harris (1934), incorporating the *Henry Watson Music Library*, with the extension (1938) of the Town Hall (by the same architect) beyond it. The library is the largest municipal library in the country (600,000 vols.), with a reading-room second in size to that of the British Museum. In Peter St. are the headquarters (1910) of the Y.M.C.A. and the large *Free Trade Hall* (D 2), rebuilt in 1951. Only the Italianate façade of 1856 escaped the fire-bombs of 1940. It stands on Peter's Field (scene of the Peterloo 'massacre' in 1819), presented by Cobden to the Anti-Corn Law League. In a previous hall on this site Cobden and Bright delivered their speeches against the Corn Laws. Peter St. leads to Deansgate (p. 400), but we follow South St., opposite the Free Trade Hall, to *Albert Square* (C, D 2). On the E. side rises the conspicuous Town Hall (D 3), a triangular Gothic pile, built from the designs of Waterhouse in 1877. Visitors are shown the great hall (adm. 6d., incl. the tower and city plate 1/-; 10-12, 2.30-4, Sat. 9.30-11.30). The panels below the windows of the great hall are adorned with *Mural Paintings by *Ford Madox Brown*, illustrating the history of Manchester. The tower (286½ ft.), contains a fine peal of 21 bells, with a line from Canto 106 of 'In Memoriam' on each.

The busy Cross St. (C 2, 3) leads N. to the Royal Exchange, intersecting King St., which, on the right, is bordered by insurance offices and banks, including C. R. Cockerell's Bank of England (1846). On the left is the beginning of the best

shopping area. In St. Ann St. to the left is *St. Ann's* (C 2), an Italian Renaissance church of 1712, with contemporary font, where De Quincey was baptized. On the right of St. Ann's Square, with its statue of Richard Cobden (1804-65), is the *Royal Exchange* (C 2), in the heart of the city, a huge building by Mills and Murgatroyd (1871-4, reconstructed 1914-22), partly gutted in 1940 and since restored. On cotton-market days (Tues. and Fri., 2-3) the great hall is thronged with buyers and sellers from all the cotton-towns (visitors admitted by ticket; office in Old Bank St.).

A 16th cent. half-timbered house, the *Wellington Inn*, survives in Market Place (B 3). Here was born John Byrom (1692-1763), author of '*Christians Awake*' and inventor of a system of shorthand.

Victoria St. (B 2) continues N. and, beyond the statue of Oliver Cromwell (by Matt. Noble), it follows the dingy waters of the Irwell. On the right is the **Cathedral* (B 2, 3), the old parish church ('t'owd church') of Manchester, made collegiate in 1421 by Thomas de la Warr (who was both lord of the manor and rector), and raised to its present dignity in 1847. The church, in the Perp. style and dating mainly from 1422-1520, is only 220 ft. in length, with a disproportionate width of 112 ft. The square tower (140 ft. high) and porches are additions of the 19th cent., when the building was much restored. In Dec. 1940 bombs did serious damage to the E. end, completely destroying the Lady Chapel, which is not yet rebuilt (1956), and shattering the choir stalls and Derby Chapel. Services (fine music) on Sun. at 9, 10.30, 3.30 & 7, weekdays 8, 11, and 5.30 (Sat. 3.30).

The arches leading to the tower are relics of an earlier church. The NAVE has double aisles, the outer aisles having originally formed series of flanking chapels. Angels with musical instruments support the principals of the 15th cent. roof. Near the N. door is a seated figure of Humphrey Chetham (see below), by Theed. The CHOIR contains superb *Stalls (1505-9), considered by some to be the finest in Europe, with quaint misericords. These, and the splendid panelled roof (15th cent.), suffered from blast in 1940 and have since been well restored. Noteworthy also are the fine brass of Warden Huntingdon (d. 1458) and the 18th cent. ironwork. The *Derby Chapel* (N.), now the chapel of the Manchester Regiment, built by Bp. Stanley in 1513, has been beautifully restored together with the remains of its 16th cent. screens; the new oak roof, with heraldic shields, is admirable; the founder's tomb is in the little Ely Chapel adjoining. Two brass chandeliers (illuminated from Christmas Eve to the Epiphany) hang in the choir, one of them being the earliest in the country (1695). To the S. of the choir is the CHAPTER HOUSE, rebuilt as an octagon in 1485 (shown on written application to the Dean).

Beyond the cathedral is ***Chetham's Hospital** (A, B 3), originally built as a manor house by Thomas de la Warr and in 1421 given as a residence for the warden and fellows of his collegiate church (see above). Under Elizabeth one of its wardens was Dr. Dee, the famous astrologer. In 1656 it was purchased from the Stanley family, in accordance with the will of Humphrey Chetham (1580-1653), as a charity school for the maintenance and education of 50 poor boys; it is now an independent grammar school with 250 boys. The ***Library** founded at the same time claims to be the oldest free public library in England and comprises a valuable collection of over 100,000 books and MSS. (open weekdays for research and consultation, on application to librarian). Of the fine 15th cent. collegiate buildings, the hall or refectory, with screens and musicians' gallery, the kitchen and the cloisters remain. The buildings, damaged in 1940, are still under repair; a new block was opened in 1954.

Opposite Chetham's Hospital begins **CHAPEL STREET** (B 1, 2), the main thoroughfare of Salford, an independent city, but to all intents and purposes a part of Manchester, from which it is separated only by the narrow Irwell. Its only prominent building is the Rom. Cath. *Cathedral of St. John* (1848), in Chapel St. At the entrance to *Peel Park* is the *Art Gallery* (10-6, free). Salford Docks on the Ship Canal are important.

From Cromwell's statue **DEANSGATE** (B, C, D 2), an important thoroughfare, runs S.S.W. towards ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the *Central Station*. On the right is the ***John Rylands Library** (C 2), an admirable structure in the late-Gothic style by Basil Champneys, built and endowed by Mrs. Rylands in memory of her husband, a leading Manchester merchant, and opened in 1899. The library contains over 700,000 vols., including the Althorp library of 40,000 vols. collected by the second Earl Spencer. These comprise a superb collection of early printed books, among which is the block-print 'St. Christopher' (1423), the earliest dated piece of European printing extant; Bibles in over 300 languages; works on art and architecture, voyages and travels; scarce engravings; and fine bindings. The 12,000 MSS. include the 'St. John fragment' (c. 100-150), the earliest known piece of New Testament writing, the most precious object in the famous collection purchased from the Earl of Crawford (d. 1913). The library possesses also the Grafton portrait of Shakespeare, discovered in 1907. Some of the chief rarities are exhibited in glass cases. Visitors and holders of readers' tickets (apply to the Librarian, Prof. Robertson) are admitted Mon.-Fri., 10-6, Sat. 10-2.

Farther on, to the right, is Quay St., the *County Court* (D 1) in which was the residence of Richard Cobden and later (1851-73) the first home of Owens College (see p. 402). St. John St., the next turning on the right out of Deansgate, is the 'Harley St.' of the city and a "genuine relic of mid-Victorian Manchester."

We return by Peter St. to St. Peter's Sq. and follow Mosley Street to the N.E. On the right is the severely classical *City Art Gallery (D 3; open free 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5) built for the Royal Institution by Sir Charles Barry in 1825-29, and containing a collection of paintings, sculpture, English and foreign porcelain, and De Morgan pottery.

The arrangement of the paintings is apt to be altered owing to the numerous temporary exhibitions, but is normally chronological, beginning with the works by foreign artists of the 17th cent. and earlier, then showing the development of British painting from the 17th to the 20th cent., with a small group of 19th cent. French pictures breaking the sequence.

ENTRANCE HALL AND BALCONY. Epstein, *Joseph Conrad, *C. P. Scott; Dobson, Margaret Rawlings (bronzes). Series of imaginary portraits of famous literary men (tempera) by William Blake. A recent acquisition is the silver-gilt Magdalen Cup (1573), long a possession of the Byrom family.

ROOM 1. *Piero di Cosimo*, The Adoration; *Dom. Feti*, Giovanni Gabrieli; *Van Dyck*, Holy Family; *Matt. di Giovanni*, Crucifixion; *Boccaccio*, Madonna; *Lo Spagna*, Four panels; *And. da Murano*, Virgin with two saints; *Seb. Ricci*, Susannah and the elders; *A. Freyse*, Allegory; *School of Van der Weyden*, Madonna; *J. van Ruysdael*, Storm off Dutch coast; *Ochtervelt*, Merry company; *Miereveld*, Old Lady with ruff; *Steen*, The pedlar; *N. Poussin*, Landscape; works by *Teniers*, *Frans Francken*, and *H. C. van Vliet*. — ROOM 2. *Gheeraerts* (?), Bp. Wm. Chaderton; *Hogarth*, Portrait of a gentleman; *George Gower* (?), Mary Cornwallis; portraits by *Romney*, *Reynolds*, *Gainsborough*, *Hopner*, *Lely*, *Northcote*. *Devils*, *Thos. Beach*, *J. M. Wright*; *Richard Wilson*, Welsh valley, Cicero's villa; *Gainsborough*, Landscape; *Wootton*, Landscape. — ROOM 3. *Turner*, Pas de Calais; *Constable*, Landscapes; *Cox*, Rhyl sands; *P. de Wint*, Landscapes; *Ibbetson*, Ludlow Castle; *Morland*, Farrier's forge; *Marlow*, Lyons; *N. Dance*, A country gentleman; portraits by *Lawrence* and *Hone*. — ROOM 4. The Pre-Raphaelite School is well represented. *Millais* (Autumn leaves, Mrs. Freeman), *Holman Hunt* (Hiring shepherd, Light of the world), *Madox Brown* (*Work, Dr. Primrose and his daughters, Oliver Madox Brown), *Rossetti* (The Bower meadow, Joli cœur); also *Ety*, Self-portrait, The bathers, Storm. — ROOM 5. *Frith*, Claude Duval; *Greaves*, Chelsea regatta; *Burne-Jones*, Sibylla Delphica; and paintings by *C. Lawson*, *Leighton*, *Maclise*, *Watts*, *Orchardson*, *R. S. Stanhope*. — ROOM 6. *Boudin*, Trouville harbour; *Tissot*, Concert; *Fantin-Latour*, Self-portrait; *J. E. Blanche*, Thos. Hardy; *Corot*, Sunset; *Sisley*, Normandy farm; *Gauguin*, Dieppe harbour; *F. Pissarro*, Bridge at Bruges; and *G. Loiseau*, *Vlaminck*, *Harpignies*, and *Courbet*. — ROOMS 7-9. *John*, *W. B. Yeats, Signorina Estella, Merikli; *Orpen*, Homage to Manet (with portraits of George Moore, Sickert, Steer, Tonks, MacColl, and Lane); *Steer*, Horseshoe Bend of the Severn, Summer at Cowes; *Sickert*, Statue of Duquesne (Dieppe); *L. Pissarro*, Dartmouth; works by *Bevan*, *McEvoy*, *Duncan Grant*, *G. Spencer*, *Lamb*, *Paul Nash*, *Matt. Smith*, *Piper*, *Graham Bell*, *Francis Dodd*, *Vanessa Bell*, and *Gertler*. — Among the sculptures are works by *Rodin*, *Maillois*, *Dalou*, *Renoir*, *Delaunay*, and *Bourdelle*. — The GROUND FLOOR ROOM usually contains the *Greg Collection* of English Pottery but is also used for small exhibitions.

The Annex Museum (adm. as above), in Princess St., occupies the *Athenaeum* (1838), also by Barry, and contains a collection of local Roman finds (ornaments, coins, and pottery), of prints of Old Manchester, and relics of Cobden. — There are several branch galleries: *Fletcher Moss Museum*, Didsbury (*English water colours and drawings, including works by Cox, De Wint, Cotman, and Turner); *Heaton Hall*, Heaton Park, a mansion of 1772 by James Wyatt, with splendid plasterwork (contemporary furniture and English paintings); *Queen's Park Gallery*, Rochdale Road, Harpurhey (pictures and industrial art); *Wythenshawe Hall*, Wythenshawe Park, Northenden (17th cent. furniture, pictures, silver, and Chinese porcelain); and *Platt Hall*, Platt Fields, Rusholme (*English costume). Admission: 10-8 or dusk, Sun. from 2.30; free, in each case.

Farther up Mosley St. is the *Portico Library* (adm. by arrangement, daily 10-5), with rare first editions. It was opened in 1806 as a social and literary

institution, and is now the meeting-place of the *Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, founded in 1781. Among its famous members were John Dalton, whose experiments led to the enunciation of the atomic theory, and James Prescott Joule, who first determined the mechanical equivalent of heat; his experimental apparatus and other relics may be seen at *Joule House*, Acton Sq., Salford (Mon.-Fri., 10-12, 2-4).

Mosley St. brings us to **PICCADILLY (C 4)**, with its garden (only too rare in this city), and to **Market St. (C 3)**, which leads (1.) to the Exchange. Piccadilly runs S.E. towards *London Road Station*.

PORTLAND STREET (C 4, D 3), which runs S.W. from Piccadilly to Oxford St., is the centre of the warehouse district. — In Whitworth St. (D 4, E 3), leading from London Road Station to Oxford St., is the *College of Technology*, founded as a mechanics' institute in 1824, rebuilt, largely through the munificence of Sir Joseph Whitworth, in 1902, and recently doubled in size.

OXFORD STREET (D, E 3), leading S.E. from St. Peter's Sq., is continued by **OXFORD ROAD**, the chief thoroughfare of South Manchester, to the University quarter.

Manchester University, officially the *Victoria University of Manchester*, occupies as its central premises a large and characteristic building (1873; since enlarged) by Waterhouse, in Oxford Rd., 1 m. from St. Peter's Sq. Additional buildings have been erected in the neighbourhood, while with the University various other institutions, including the College of Technology and seven theological colleges, are associated.

Manchester University has developed out of Owens College, founded under the will of John Owens (d. 1846), a Manchester merchant, opened in 1851 in Quay St. (D 1), incorporated in 1871, and removed to the present building in 1873. The Victoria University was founded in 1880, with Owens College as its seat, and the University College at Liverpool (1884) and the Yorkshire College at Leeds (1887) were admitted as the other constituent colleges. Liverpool, however, obtained a separate university in 1903 and Leeds in 1904, while Owens College was incorporated in 1904 with the Victoria University of Manchester, and its old name finally disappeared.

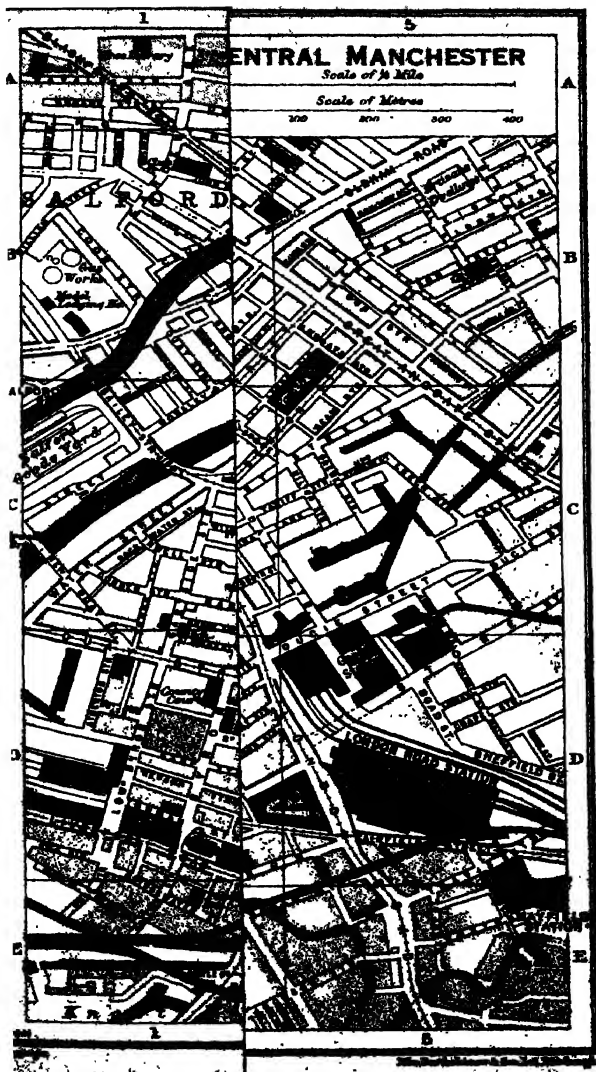
The university, which has faculties of arts, science, law, medicine, music, economic and social studies, theology, technology, and education, has a teaching staff of 500, and 5500 students. — The *Christie Library*, of 335,800 vols., is open to all who obtain an order from the Librarian.

Research work at the University has resulted in many important discoveries, especially in physics, among which are the artificial disintegration of the atom by Rutherford, the discovery of the neutron by Chadwick, and the evolution of the first machine for splitting the atom by Cockcroft.

The *Manchester Museum* (adm. free, weekdays 10-5), on the right of the entrance to the university, contains natural history, ethnographical, and archaeological collections, among which the Egyptian antiquities found by Flinders Petrie (1843-1952) and the mollusca are notable.

In Dover St., opposite the University, is *Manchester High School for Girls* (750 pupils), founded in 1874, and endowed by the Hulme Trust (comp. below). No. 84 Plymouth Grove (leading to the Stockport road) to the E., was the residence of Mrs. Gaskell (1810-65). Charlotte Brontë, who visited her future biographer here three times after 1850, began 'Jane Eyre' in lodgings at 59 Boundary St. (since demolished), off Oxford Road.

Farther on in Oxford Rd., on the left, is the *Royal Infirmary*, founded in 1752 and removed hither in 1908. Opposite is the *Whitworth Art Gallery* (adm. free, weekdays 10-5), a bequest of



Sir Joseph Whitworth, containing a collection of the first order of English *Water Colours from the 18th cent. to the present day, and drawings by Old Masters and of the 19th and 20th French Schools. The collection of early foreign prints if not on view may be seen on request. The collection of ancient *Textiles, brilliant in colour and wonderful in design, is superb. These include Coptic robes and cloths (1st-10th cent. A.D.) collected by Flinders Petrie, a 15th cent. German altar frontal, Spanish, Italian and Near-Eastern embroideries of the 16-18th cent., and Far-Eastern work of the 18-19th cent.; also English embroideries (16-17th cent.), and English and French printed cottons (18-19th cent.).

In Birchfields Av., Rusholme, on the left of Wilmslow Rd., the continuation of Oxford Rd., is *Manchester Grammar School*, one of the leading schools of the North, founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bp. of Exeter, and now accommodating over 1000 boys. Here were educated John Bradford, Humphrey Chetham, De Quincey (who ran away in 1802 because he felt his time was being wasted), and Harrison Ainsworth. The school was moved from beside Chetham's Hospital in 1931; the buildings are by P. S. Worthington and Francis Jones.

Wilmslow Rd. goes on to (c. 1 m.) *Platt Fields Park* (see above), in which is a replica (1919) of Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln in Cincinnati. — At *Moss Side*, farther W., is *Alexandra Park* (60 acres), on the S. side of which is the *Hulme Grammar School* (650 boys), founded in 1881 and endowed by funds bequeathed by Wm. Hulme (d. 1691). *Slade Hall* (no adm.), in *Long-sight*, to the E., dates from 1585. Farther out are *Whalley Range*; *Charlton-cum-Hardy*; *Withington*, once a wealthy German colony, with *Hough End Hall* (adm. on application to N. Cowell, 34 John Dalton St., Manchester), a gabled house of 1596, and the notable modern church of St. Christopher, by B. A. Miller (1935); and *Didsbury*, a well-to-do suburb on the Mersey, with the Fletcher Moss Museum (see above); in the church of St. James is a fine monument to Sir Nicholas Mosley (d. 1612), Lord Mayor of London.

On the farther bank of the Mersey, to the S. of Didsbury, is the old village of *Northenden*, 6 m. from Manchester. To the W., towards Sale (Rte. 52A), is the *Wythenshawe Estate*, developed as a satellite town by the Corporation of Manchester. Wythenshawe Hall (now a branch art-gallery; see p. 401) has a park of 250 acres.

The suburbs on the N. side are less attractive. Due N. of the centre is *Cheetham Hill*, a great Jewish quarter, near which is *Queen's Park*, with a picture-gallery; and farther W. and N.W. are *Kersal* and *Prestwich*. To the E. and N.E. are the residential districts of *Crumpsall*, *Blackley* and *Moston*, the first two adjoining *Heaton Park* (700 acres), formerly the seat of the Earl of Wilton, purchased by the Corporation in 1902. Heaton Hall gallery, see above.

The *Manchester Ship Canal, 35½ m. long and 28 ft. deep, with a minimum bottom width of 120 ft., was constructed in 1887-94 at a total cost of nearly £17,000,000, and connects Manchester with the Mersey at Eastham, running via Warrington and Runcorn. It has raised Manchester to the position of the fifth seaport in the kingdom. Steamers up to 15,000 tons trade regularly from Manchester to all parts of the world. There are locks at Mode Wheel (Manchester), Barton, Irlam, Latchford, and Eastham. The *Manchester Docks* (over 400 acres; water-area 120 acres) are reached by Chester Rd., the continuation of Deansgate, passing near *Old Trafford Station*. *Trafford Park*, the former estate of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, has been converted into an industrial area. The *County Cricket Ground* here has a station at its entrance.

The *Bridgewater Canal*, which now belongs to the Ship Canal Co., was the first cross-country canal in England. It was constructed, in face of enormous difficulties, in 1758-72 by James Brindley for the third Duke of Bridgewater, and earned the latter a princely fortune. The first portion, from Worsley

to Manchester, of which the chief feature is the aqueduct over the Irwell at Barton, brought cheap coal to Manchester, while the extension to Runcorn (with an aqueduct over the Mersey at Stretford) brought cheap food.

From Manchester to *Chester*, see Rte. 42; to the *Peak District* (*Macclesfield*, *Derby*, *Buxton*, *Sheffield*), see Rte. 47; to *Liverpool*, *Warrington*, *St. Helens*, *Widnes*, and *Altrincham*, see Rte. 52A; to *Bolton*, *Blackburn*, *Clitheroe*, and *Hellfield*, see Rte. 52C; to *Bury*, *Burnley*, and *Skipton*, see Rte. 52D; to *Rochdale*, *Halifax*, and *Bradford*, see Rte. 52E; to *Oldham*, *Huddersfield*, and *Leeds*, see Rte. 52F; to *Penistone* and *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52G.

Routes from Manchester to London

ROAD. *A. Via Congleton*, 184½ m. We quit Manchester by Oxford Rd. (E 3). — 7 m. *Cheadle*. — 5 m. *Wilmslow*. — 2 m. *Alderley Edge*. — 11 m. *Congleton*. — 8 m. *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, where we join the road from *Liverpool*, and thence viâ (34 m.) *Lichfield* to (151½ m.) *London*, see p. 395.

B. Via Knutsford, 186½ m. We quit Manchester by the *Chester* road (S. of E 1). — 8 m. *Altrincham*. — At (5 m.) *Bucklow Hill* we fork l., passing *Mere*, and join A 50 from *Liverpool* and *Warrington*. — 3 m. *Knutsford*, and thence to (170½ m.) *London*, see p. 395.

**C. Via Buxton, Derby, and Leicester*, 188 m. This is the most picturesque route but is hilly for the first 50 m. We leave Manchester by *London Rd.* (D, E 5). — 6½ m. *Stockport*. — At (2½ m.) *Hazel Grove* we bear l. — 8 m. *Whaley Bridge*. — At (7 m.) *Buxton* we take A 515. — 15 m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale*. — At (6½ m.) *Ashbourne* we take A 52. — 6 m. *Brailsford*. — 7 m. *Derby*. [A charming alternative (2 m. longer; road not so good) is to keep to A 6 at *Buxton* and go viâ (12 m.) *Bakewell*. — 7½ m. *Matlock*. — 9½ m. *Belper*. — 7½ m. *Derby*.] We by-pass *Derby* by A 5111 and resume A 6. — 17½ m. *Loughborough*. — 11 m. *Leicester*. — 13 m. *Lutterworth*. — 3 m. *Churchover*, and thence to (85 m.) *London*, see p. 395.

Or motorists may keep to A 6 at *Leicester* (road only moderate; 118½ m.; comp. Rte. 45). — 15 m. *Market Harborough*. — 11 m. *Kettering*. — 11 m. *Rushden*. — 13½ m. *Bedford*. — 20 m. *Luton*. — 10 m. *St. Albans*, and thence to (21 m.) *London*, see p. 395. [Or from *Bedford* viâ *Hitchin* and *Welwyn* (1 m. longer; better road), see Rtes. 46, 49.]

D. Via the Shakespeare Country, 198½ m. From Manchester to (67 m.) *Lichfield*, see A above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) *Coleshill* and A 452 to (13 m.) *Kenilworth*. Thence to (103½ m.) *London*, see Rte. 36.

RAILWAY ROUTES. The following coincide in great part with the corresponding routes from *Liverpool* to *London* and the traveller, in selecting his route, will be aided by the remarks on p. 396.

A. Viâ *Crewe* (188½ m. in 3½–5 hrs.) or viâ *Stoke-on-Trent* (187½ m. in 4–5 hrs.), from *London Road Station* to *Euston*. See Rte. 41.

B. Viâ *Derby*, from *Central Station* to *St Pancras* (190 m. in 4½–5 hrs.). See Rtes. 47C, 43.

C. Viâ *Sheffield* from *London Road Station* to *Marylebone* (206 m. in 5–5½ hrs.). See Rtes. 52G, 46.

52. THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

This densely populated region is not in the special sense a tourist district, but as the main source of England's industrial wealth and prosperity it is profoundly interesting, and it offers some characteristic aspects of the English social order. Though its industrial activity scarcely makes for beauty, it has attractive interludes and fringes of fresh and picturesque country. The towns, largely of 19th cent. growth, offer few antiquities, but their handsome public buildings are typical of British civic architecture and many of them have museums and art-collections of more than merely local importance. The summary routes given in this section are merely a selection from the innumerable routes that a close network of busy roads and railways makes possible.

Most of the towns are linked up by a widespread system of motor-bus services. The hotels are comfortable though rather of the commercial than of the tourist order. Introductions to some of the great captains of industry add, of course, immeasurably to the pleasure and profit of a visit to these districts.

A. From Liverpool to Manchester

The DIRECT ROAD or EAST LANCASHIRE ROAD (A 580; 32 m.) is a modern by-pass from Queen's Drive, the Liverpool ring road, at Walton, to Irlams-o'-th'-Height, where it joins A 6 to Manchester. The following roads serve the intervening towns :

I. VIÂ WARRINGTON DIRECT

ROAD, 36 m. (A 57). — RAILWAY, 34 m., from Central Station to *Manchester* (Central) in 45–55 min.; to *Warrington* (Central), 18½ m. in 25 min.

A 57 quits Liverpool by London Rd. and Prescott St. — 8 m. *Prescot* (12,475 inhab.) is a watchmaking town, where we diverge from A 58 (see below). On the left is *Knowsley Hall* (adm. 1–5.30; Apr.–Sept. Sun. & BH.; July–Aug. also Tues., Wed., and Thurs.; 2/), the princely seat of the Earl of Derby, situated in a park of 2000 acres, and containing richly-decorated rooms with a noted collection of pictures. — At (10 m.) *Rainhill* (Rockland, RB. 22/6) we cross the original Liverpool and Manchester Railway (see below). Here the trial of locomotives, won by Stephenson's 'Rocket,' took place prior to the opening of the new line. — 18 m. *Warrington* (*Patten Arms, Old Vicarage*, at both RB. 21/), an ancient town (80,680 inhab.) on the N. bank of the Mersey and Ship Canal, is noted for its foundries, chemicals, and soap-works. The church of *St. Elphin* has a tall spire (281 ft.), a fine monument to Sir John Butler (d. 1463), and a War Memorial window by Hugh Easton. *Holy Trinity* was probably designed by Gibbs. A statue of Oliver Cromwell, by the bridge, marks the site of his victory over the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton in 1648. The *Town Hall* occupies a fine mansion of 1750, also by Gibbs. The *Museum & Library* claims to be the first rate-supported library in England (1848).

Tablets mark the residence of Joseph Priestley (in 1761–67) and the site of the house in Bridge St. where John Howard lodged when printing his work on prison reform (between 1777 and 1789). — *Warrington Academy*, founded in 1757 as a place of higher education for sons of Dissenters, numbered Dr. Priestley among its tutors, and Thomas Malthus among its pupils. It was dissolved in 1783, but its work is now carried on by Manchester College, Oxford. Warrington was the place of origin of both Independent and Primitive Methodism, and the first total abstinence society was established here in 1830 (comp. p. 407).

From Warrington to *London*, and to *Preston* and the North, see Rte. 53A. Bank Quay station, on the N.–S. line, is ½ m. from Central station.

Beyond Warrington we skirt the S. side of *Chat Moss* (comp. below), now reclaimed. — 31 m. *Patricroft*, with the Britannia Iron Foundry, established by James Nasmyth (1808–90), inventor of the steam-hammer. — 32½ m. *Eccles*

43,900 inhab.; Cross Keys), deriving its name from its old church, is famous for cakes and cotton. — 34 m. *Salford*. — 36 m. *Manchester*, see Rte. 51.

II. VIÂ ST. HELENS

ROAD, 33½ m. (A 57, A 58, A 572).

RAILWAY, 31 m. from Lime St. in 40–65 min. Principal Stations: 1 m. *Edge Hill*. — 11 m. *St. Helens Junction*, for *St. Helens* (2 m.). — 14 m. *Earlestown*, for *Warrington* (5 m.). — 15½ m. *Newton-le-Willows*. — 18½ m. *Kenyon*, for *Leigh* (3 m.). — 26½ m. *Patricroft*. — 27½ m. *Eccles*. — 31 m. *Manchester* (Exchange). — This line was completed in 1825–30 by George Stephenson. The chief difficulty was the carrying of the railroad across the spongy surface of Chat Moss, a morass 4 m. wide, which was effected by the construction of a floating embankment of compressed turf.

From Liverpool to (8 m.) *Prescot*, see above. — A 58 keeps left for (11½ m.) *St. Helens* (110,275 inhab.; *Fleece*, RB. 21/), one of the chief centres of the glass industry in the world, noted especially for its plate glass and fancy glass goods. It has also large iron, earthenware, and brick manufactures, and coal is worked in the district.

From *St. Helens* A 58 goes on to (5 m.) *Ashton-in-Makerfield* (19,050 inhab.), noted for its locks and hinges, S. of which is *Haydock Park* racecourse. Thence it continues viâ (9 m.) *Hindley* (19,400 inhab.) to (15 m.) *Bolton* (Rte. 52c). — *Ashton* is also on A 49, the main N.-S. road through Lancashire (Rte. 53); 4 m. N. along this road is *Wigan* (*Victoria*, RB. 15/), a smoke-blackened town (84,550 inhab.), in the centre of a rich coalfield producing the valuable 'cannel' coal. It has important iron, steel, and engineering works, cotton mills, and many other factories. The rebuilt church of *All Saints* has a partly 13th cent. tower. *Mab's Cross*, at the top of Standishgate, is mentioned in Scott's 'The Betrothed.' *Haigh Hall* (1832–34), 2½ m. N.E., formerly a seat of the Earl of Crawford, now belongs to the town.

At (16½ m.) *Newton-le-Willows*, or *Newton-in-Makerfield* (21,850 inhab.), we cross A 49 (Rte. 53). — Beyond (21½ m.) *Leigh* (Rope & Anchor, RB. 17/6), a colliery and cotton centre (48,700 inhab.), we skirt the N. side of Chat Moss (see above). — 26½ m. *Worsley*, with the half-timbered Old Hall (l.). — At (28½ m.) *Patricroft* we join Rte. 52A(i). Thence to (33½ m.) *Manchester*, see above.

III. VIÂ WIDNES AND ALTRINCHAM

ROAD 40 m. (A 562, A 50, A 56).

RAILWAY, 37 m. from Lime St. to *Manchester* (London Road) in c. 2 hrs.; to *Warrington* (Bank Quay), 18 m. in 50 min. No through expresses. Principal Stations: 5½ m. *Allerton*. — 10½ m. *Ditton Junction*. — 12½ m. *Widnes*. — 18 m. *Warrington* (Bank Quay). — 23 m. *Lymm*. — 28½ m. *Altrincham* (Broadheath). — 29½ m. *Timperley*. — 31 m. *Sale*. — 37 m. *Manchester* (London Road).

We leave Liverpool by Princes Rd. and Sefton Park. *Allerton Hall*, the home of Wm. Roscoe in 1799–1816, 1 m. S.W. of (6 m.) *Woolton*, was presented to Liverpool in 1925. — 7½ m. *Speke* (r.), with the Liverpool airport. **Speke Hall* (N.T.), built in 1598 by Sir Edward Norris, is one of the finest timbered manor houses in the country and is noted for its carved wainscoting (adm. weekdays 10–7, Sun. 2–7; 1/). — In the churchyard of (10 m.) *Hale* (r.) is buried John Middleton (1578–1623), the 'Childs of Hale,' reputed to have been 9 ft. 3 in. in height. — 13 m. *Widnes* (48,800 inhab.), the chief

seat of the alkali industry, with numerous chemical factories, is situated on the N. bank of the Mersey, opposite Runcorn, with which it is connected by a transporter bridge across the Mersey and the Ship Canal.

20 m. Warrington, see above. We cross the Mersey on A 50 into Cheshire, and at (21 m.) *Latchford* we cross the Ship Canal and join A 56. — 25½ m. *Lyynn* (Lyynn Hotel, RB. 27/6), a pleasant old town, has a quaint market-cross and stocks. — 32 m. *Altrincham* (*George & Dragon*, RB. 20/; *Unicorn*, RB. 18/6; *Woodlands*, at *Timperley*, RB. 21/, P. 8–10 gs.), a pleasant 'dormitory' town (39,800 inhab.), is noted for its market-gardens. The adjoining town of *Bowdon* (Hydro, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.) has a late-Perp. church with interesting monuments. *Dunham Massey*, 2 m. W., is the seat of the Earl of Stamford (park open). — We enter the suburbs of Manchester and beyond the twin towns of (35 m.) *Ashton-on-Mersey* and *Sale* (43,150 inhab.; *Brooklands*, RB. 22/6), we recross the Mersey into Lancashire. — *Urmston*, to the W. of (36½ m.) *Stretford*, was the birthplace of 'Tim Bobbin' (John Collier; 1708–86) dialect author and painter, a famous Lancashire 'character.' We enter (40 m.) *Manchester* through the suburb of Old Trafford.

B. From Liverpool to Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Halifax

ROAD, 72½ m. — A 59 via Ormskirk and Preston to (34 m.) *Samlesbury*. — A 677 to (40½ m.) *Blackburn*. — A 679 to (51½ m.) *Burnley*. — A 646 to (73 m.) *Halifax*.

RAILWAY from Exchange Station to *Preston* in ¾–1 hr. From *Preston* to *Blackburn* in ¾ hr. and to *Halifax* in 1½ hr. This route, used by the Scottish expresses as far as *Preston*, links the northernmost towns of the Lancashire industrial district. — Principal Stations: 4½ m. *Aintree*. — 12½ m. *Ormskirk*. — 14½ m. *Burscough Junction*, for *Southport* (8½ m.). — 28½ m. *Preston*. — 31½ m. *Bamber Bridge*. — 39½ m. *Blackburn*. — 45½ m. *Accrington*. — 51 m. *Burnley* (Manchester Rd.). — 59½ m. *Todmorden*, where trains are changed. — 64 m. *Hebden Bridge*. — 69½ m. *Sowerby Bridge*. — 73½ m. *Halifax*.

We leave Liverpool by Scotland Rd. (A 59) and *Walton*, and pass (5 m.) *Aintree*, with its racecourse. — To the left at 6½ m. is the 15th cent. church of *Seston*. — 12½ m. *Ormskirk* (20,550 inhab.; *Hayfields*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), noted for gingerbread, is the centre of an agricultural district. The *Church, mainly Perp. with Norman remains, has a tower and spire side by side, and contains the burial chapel of the Stanleys (Earls of Derby). About 3 m. N.E. are the remains of *Lathom House*, the successor of a seat of the Stanleys that withstood a famous siege in 1644 under the Countess of Derby. — 18 m. *Rufford*. The Old Hall (N.T.; adm. Tues.–Sat. and BH. 10–dusk, Sun. 1–dusk; 1/6; closed Wed. in Oct.–March) is an early Tudor building of timber and plaster, with wings added in 1662 and 1821. The Great Hall is notable for its hammer-beam roof, and in one wing is an interesting folk-lore museum.

30½ m. *Preston* (*Bull & Royal*, RB. 24/; *Victoria & Station*, RB. 19/6) is a cotton-weaving and engineering town (119,250 inhab.), with docks on the Ribble, and was long an important centre of Roman Catholicism.

Once the capital of the ancient duchy of Lancaster, 'Proud Preston' was sacked by Robert Bruce in 1323, captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1643, and occupied by the Old Pretender in 1715 and by the Young Pretender in 1745. Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–92) was born here. The testotal movement may be said to have started at Preston about 1830, under the advocacy of Joseph Livesey (1794–1884; but see p. 405).

The *Harris Public Library & Museum* (1882-4; weekdays 10-7, to 5 on Thurs.) includes a notable gallery of mid-Victorian and later British paintings. On the W. wall of the *Parish Church* is a large painting, *The Sermon on the Mount*, by Feibusch (1956). *Avenham Park*, S. of the town, is the scene of a popular egg-rolling carnival on Easter Monday.

About 6 m. S.E., beyond *Walton Bridge*, where Cromwell defeated the Duke of Hamilton in 1648, is *Hoghton Tower* (pron. 'Haw-ton'; adm. 2/-; Sun., Easter-Oct., also Thurs. & Sat. Whitsun-Sept., 2-5), a fine 16th cent. mansion, where James I is said to have knighted the loin of beef ('sirloin').

A 59, which diverges from the Blackburn road beyond Samlesbury (see below), continues up the valley of the Ribble to (17 m.) *Clitheroe* (Rte. 52c). — B 6243 to *Clitheroe* (16 m.) ascends the N. side of Ribblesdale via (7 m.) *Longridge* and (10 m.) *Hurst Green* (Shireburn Arms, RB. 21/-, P. 10 gs.; Punchbowl Inn), passing near Stonyhurst College (Rte. 52c). — On B 6245, which connects these two roads, is *Ribchester* (De Tabley Arms, RB. 17/6; White Bull), on the Ribble 8 m. above Preston, with the well-defined Roman station of *Bremetennacum* (N.T.; weekdays 2.30-5.30; adm. 6d., incl. museum).

From Preston to *Blackpool* and to *Lancaster*, see Rte. 53A; to Bolton, see Rte. 52C. — A ferry plies six times weekly from Preston to Larne.

We leave Preston by Stanley St. At (34 m.) *Samlesbury* the Roman Catholic church commemorates the Blessed John Southworth (1592-1654), the Jesuit martyr. For 300 years his family owned *Samlesbury Hall* (adm. daily, 6d.) a half-timbered manor house 2 m. farther on.

From (40½ m.) *Blackburn* (Rte. 52c) A 679 leads E. to (45½ m.) *Accrington* (40,650 inhab.), a town engaged in the manufacture of cotton and textile machinery and in calico-printing. — 51½ m. *Burnley* (Rte. 52b). A 646 ascends through moorland country and enters Yorkshire at (56½ m.) *Cornholme*. — At (61 m.) *Todmorden*, a cotton-spinning town (19,050 inhab.), the *Post Office* occupies the 17th cent. *Todmorden Hall*. We descend the upland Vale of Todmorden, watered by the Calder. — From (65 m.) *Hebden Bridge*, 1 m. N. of which are *Hardcastle Crags* (N.T.), a favourite resort, a moorland road runs N. to Haworth and Keighley (10½ m.; see Rte. 52H). We climb out of the valley and pass above (70 m.) *Sowerby Bridge*. — 73 m. *Halifax*, see Rte. 52E.

C. From Manchester to Bolton, Blackburn, and Hellfield

ROAD, 46 m. A 6 to (3½ m.) *Irlams-o'-th'-Height*. — A 666 via Bolton and Blackburn to (29½ m.) *Whalley*. — A 59 to (40 m.) *Gisburn*. — A 682 to (46 m.) *Hellfield*.

RAILWAY, 48½ m., from Victoria Station to Bolton in 20 min.; to Blackburn in ¾-1½ hr.; to Hellfield in 1½-2 hrs. Principal Stations: 8½ m. *Farnworth*. — 10½ m. Bolton (Trinity St.), junction for Chorley (11½ m.). — 20½ m. *Darwen*. — 24½ m. Blackburn. — 31½ m. *Whalley*. — 35½ m. *Clitheroe*. — 48½ m. *Hellfield*.

The Bolton road leaves Manchester by Chapel St., Salford, and at (3½ m.) *Irlams-o'-th'-Height* bears right (A 666) towards the Irwell valley. — 8½ m. *Farnworth* (28,600 inhab.) has cotton mills, coal mines, and machine works.

11 m. Bolton (Swan, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Pack Horse*, RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.; *Grosvenor* (unlic.), RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), one of the oldest seats of the woollen trade (167,150 inhab.), is now the chief centre of the fine cotton-spinning industry and has engineering and chemical works. Here Richard Arkwright, who was a barber in Church Gate, invented his water-frame in 1768, and Samuel Crompton (1753–1827), born at Firwood near by, brought out his spinning-mule in 1779. Another famous native was Lord Leverhulme (1851–1925). *Bolton School* was founded in 1524. The imposing classical *Town Hall* was opened in 1873; the near-by *Civic Centre*, completed in 1939, contains a Museum and Art Gallery (free weekdays, 10–7).

The town was sacked in 1644 by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby, and when the latter was captured at the battle of Worcester seven years later he was sent to Bolton and beheaded opposite the 'Man & Scythe' in Church Gate. About 2 m. N. (bus 46) is **Hall-i'-th'-Wood*, a half-timbered house in which Crompton lived in 1758–82 and invented the spinning-mule. Now the property of Bolton, it is fitted up as a folk museum (adm. free, 10–8 or dusk; closed Sun. & Thurs.), with Crompton's self-made fiddle and portraits by Lely and Kneller. Another interesting old manor house is *Smithills Hall*, 2½ m. N.W. — *Turton Tower*, 4½ m. N. of Bolton, 16th cent. and older, contains a museum of old furniture and weapons (adm. Wed. & Sat., 2–dusk; 1/). — A fine moorland road (A 675) leads N.W. to Preston (18½ m.) via Belmont and Hoghton (see Rte. 52B).

FROM BOLTON TO CHORLEY AND PRESTON, 19 m. (A 673, A 6). — Above (5½ m.) *Horwich* (15,550 inhab.), with locomotive works and paper mills, are the *Rivington Reservoirs*, supplying Liverpool, and the conspicuous *Rivington Pike* (1190 ft.; fine view). On the slope of the Pike is the splendid *Lever Park* (400 acres). — 10 m. Chorley (*Royal Oak*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.) is a cotton-weaving and engineering town (32,650 inhab.), 1½ m. S. of which stood *Duxbury Hall*, the former seat of the Standish family and the probable birth-place of the doughty Myles Standish (1584–1656), prominent among the New England colonists on the 'Mayflower.' *Astley Hall*, ½ m. N.W., an Elizabethan mansion in fine grounds, contains Cromwellian furniture and 17th cent. Flemish tapestries (adm. 2–4, 6 or 8, 6d.; closed Sun. in Oct.–March). *Euxton*, on the main Wigan–Preston road, 1½ m. farther W., has an important arsenal, and at *Leyland* (14,700 inhab.), 2 m. N.W. of Euxton, are commercial motor works and a church with curious aisles and old glass. — 19 m. *Preston*, see Rte. 52B.

Beyond (15 m.) *Egerton*, where the 19th cent. church has a 15th cent. Spanish altarpiece, the road crosses bleak moors, diversified by ravines. — 19 m. *Darwen* (30,850 inhab.) has cotton mills, paper mills, and chemical works.

23 m. *Blackburn* (*White Bull*, RB. 18/6), perhaps the greatest cotton-weaving centre in the world (111,200 inhab.), is noted especially for its calicoes. Since 1926 it has been the see of a bishop, and the parish church (1824), now the cathedral, is being greatly enlarged; the crossing and transepts were completed in 1950. The *Lewis Textile Museum* (adm. free, weekdays 10–12, 1.30–5, Wed. & Fri. to 7.30), in Exchange St., contains a series of period rooms illustrating the development of the textile industry in the 18th and early 19th centuries. James Hargraves (d. 1778), the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a Blackburn weaver, but, his house and machinery being destroyed

by the mob, he set up his works at Nottingham. Another famous native was Viscount Morley of Blackburn (1838-1923).

From Blackburn to Preston, and to Burnley and Halifax, see Rte. 52a.

Beyond Blackburn we leave the industrial district and emerge into the pleasant valley of the *Ribble*. — 29½ m. *Whalley* has the remains of a once splendid Cistercian abbey and an interesting church (Dec. and Perp.), with fine woodwork and three Anglian churchyard crosses (early 11th cent.).

Whalley Abbey (adm. daily, Sun. from 1; 6d.) was transferred from Stanlow in Cheshire in 1296. Its 17th and last abbot, John Paslew, having taken the field in the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' under the title of 'Earl of Poverty,' was hanged in 1537. The chief remains are the cloister, with parts of the chapter house (1360-1440), the abbot's lodge (c. 1525; altered in the 17th cent.), and two gatehouses (14-15th cent.).

John Mercer (1791-1866), textile chemist and inventor of 'mercerising,' was born at *Dean*, 1½ m. S. — About 4 m. N.W. of Whalley, beautifully situated above the junction of the Hodder and Calder with the Ribble, is *Stonyhurst College* (adm. Wed., Sat. & Sun., 2-3, May to July, on previous application; 2/6), a famous Roman Catholic school (480 boys), founded by the Jesuits at St. Omer in 1593 and transferred hither in 1794. It includes a junior school, at St. Mary's Hall, and a preparatory school at Hodder, and forms a well-nigh self-supporting little colony. The nucleus of the extensive buildings is the Elizabethan mansion built by Sir Richard Shireburn in 1594-1606. The library of c. 40,000 vols. includes copies of Froissart's 'Chronicles' and Caxton's 'Golden Legende,' and other early works; among the curiosities are Mary Stewart's Horse and More's hat and seal. In the quaint gardens, with bowling-green and yew hedges, is an observatory.

33 m. *Clitheroe* (12,050 inhab.; *Swan & Royal*, R.B. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Starkie Arms*, R.B. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), the farthest N. of the cotton towns, retains the shell of a Norman castle, commanding situated on a limestone rock. To the E. rises *Pendle Hill* (1831 ft.; *View), associated with the 'Lancashire Witches' (comp. Harrison Ainsworth's novel).

A fine moorland road (B 6243) leads W. across the Ribble (here the boundary between Lancs and Yorks) to (8 m.) *Whitewell* (Hotel, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), and thence to (10½ m.) *Dunsop Bridge*, where it joins the road through the Trough of Bowland from Lancaster to Settle (see Rte. 53A). — Another good hill-drive (B 6478) leads N. viâ (1½ m.) *Waddington* and (3½ m.) the *Moorcock Inn* (R.B. 22/6, P. 8½ gs.) to (8 m.) *Slaidburn* (p. 425).

About 1 m. E. of (35 m.) *Chatburn* is the pretty village of *Downham*, with its Tudor manor house. We enter Yorkshire before (37 m.) *Sawley Abbey*, a ruined Cistercian house (l.) founded in 1147. — At (40 m.) *Gisburn* (Ribblesdale Arms, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) we turn left away from the Skipton road. — 46 m. *Hellifield* (r.) is on the main route from Leeds to Carlisle (Rte. 53B). A 682 goes on to Long Preston.

D. From Manchester to Bury, Burnley, and Skipton

ROAD, 42 m. (A 56). — RAILWAY, 45½ m., from Victoria Station to *Bury* in 25 min.; to *Accrington* in 50-60 min.; to *Burnley* (Central) in 1½-1¾ hr.; to *Colne* in 1¾-1½ hr.; to *Skipton* in 2-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 8 m. *Radcliffe Bridge*. — 10½ m. *Bury* (Bolton St.). — 14½ m. *Ramsbottom*, junction for *Bacup* (8½ m.). — 19½ m. *Haslingden*. — 22½ m. *Accrington*. — 29 m. *Burnley* (Central). — 32½ m. *Nelson*. — 34½ m. *Colne*. — 45½ m. *Skipton*.

A 56 follows the Bury New Road from Manchester through (4 m.) *Prest-*

wich. Radcliffe (27,550 inhab., to the left at 7 m., is a cotton and iron working town. — 8½ m. *Bury* (*Derby*, RB. 15/6; *Royal*, RB. 14/6), a flourishing town (58,850 inhab.), manufactures cotton, and has paper-making, dyeing, and engineering works. Calico-printing was introduced into Lancashire by Robert Peel, whose grandson, the prime minister (1788–1850), was born at Bury and is commemorated by a statue in the market-place. A monument in Kay Gardens commemorates John Kay (1704–64), inventor of the fly-shuttle (1743), who was mobbed by his townsmen and died a pauper in France. The *Art Gallery & Museum* (adm. free, 10.30–5 or 7.45) contains the important Wrigley Collection of paintings, water-colours, and engravings. A new *Town Hall* was opened in 1954.

The road now ascends the narrowing valley of the Irwell, "the most long-suffering stream in the Kingdom." — At (12½ m.) *Ramsbottom* (1.; 14,600 inhab.) were the printing works of Messrs. Grant, the originals of the Cheeryble Brothers in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' We leave on the left a road to Accrington via *Haslingden* (2½ m.), the centre of the cotton-waste trade (14,500 inhab.), and ascend through the *Forest of Rossendale*, a moorland district. From (16½ m.) *Rawtenstall* (25,450 inhab.; Queen's Arms, RB. 17/6) A 681 leads E. to Bacup (4 m.), a town of 18,350 inhab. in the heart of Rossendale, noted especially for its felt slippers as well as for cotton-spinning and weaving, and to *Todmorden* (Rte. 52a).

23½ m. Burnley (*Sparrow Hawk*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Ighten Leigh*, RB. 12/6, P. 4½ gs.), situated in a pretty district blackened by its industries, is the centre of cotton-weaving (84,950 inhab.), and has also spinning and dyeing works, engineering works, and collieries. The parish church contains the monument of Charles Towneley (d. 1805), the collector of the Towneley Marbles at the British Museum. At *Hurstwood*, 3½ m. E. of Burnley, is 'Spenser's Cottage,' where the poet is said to have written 'The Shepherd's Calendar' (1579), and there is an art gallery and museum at *Towneley Hall*, 1½ m. S.E., in the midst of a large public park. To *Preston* and to *Halifax*, see Rte. 52a. — 27½ m. *Nelson* (34,350 inhab.; *Station*, RB. 15/), a creation of the 19th cent., is now one of the chief cotton-weaving centres in Lancashire. — 29½ m. *Colne* (20,650 inhab.; *Crown*, RB. 15/; P. 7 gs.), perhaps the Roman *Conuio*, is noted for its coloured cotton goods, for tanning and engineering. To the W. rises Pendle Hill and to the E. extend the Haworth moors. — Beyond (31½ m.) *Foulridge* we enter Yorkshire. — 42 m. *Skipton*, see Rte. 53a.

E. From Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford

ROAD, 39 m. A 664 to (13 m.) *Rochdale*. — A 58 to (31 m.) *Halifax*. — A 647 or 6036 to (39 m.) *Bradford*. — RAILWAY, 41 m., from Victoria Station to *Rochdale* in 18–25 min.; to *Halifax* in 1–1½ hr.; to *Bradford* in 1½–2 hrs. Principal Stations: 5½ m. *Middleton Junction*. — 10½ m. *Rochdale*. — 13½ m. *Littleborough*. — 19½ m. *Todmorden*. — 23½ m. *Hebden Bridge*. — 28½ m. *Sowerby Bridge*, junction for Huddersfield and Wakefield. — 32½ m. *Halifax*. — 38 m. *Low Moor*, junction for Leeds. — 41 m. *Bradford* (Exchange).

We leave Manchester by the Rochdale Road and the suburb of *Blackley*, with the public park of Boggart Hole Clough (188 acres). — 7½ m. *Middleton*, a cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and soap-making town (32,600 inhab.), has a church containing interesting brasses of the Asshetons, and 16th cent. stained glass and rood screen.

13 m. *Rochdale* (*Wellington*, RB. 15/6), with 87,750 inhab., is noted for its blankets, calicoes, and flannels. Dyeing, rubber and asbestos-making, and engineering are also carried on. John Bright (1811–89), the son of a Rochdale mill-owner, was born, lived, and is buried (in the Friends' graveyard) at Rochdale and is commemorated by a statue. The co-operative movement originated at Rochdale in 1844 with the foundation

of the Society of Equitable Pioneers. The moors towards Bacup (N.W.) and to the E. are still attractive.

From (16½ m.) *Littleborough* we ascend to the right. A paved Roman way bears to the right over *Blackstone Edge* (fine view), rejoining the road beyond the Yorkshire border. The descent leads past Rishworth Moor and down the beautiful *Vale of Ripponden* to (28½ m.) *Sowerby Bridge*, on the Calder.

31 m. *Halifax* (*White Swan*, T.H., R.B. 24/), a well-built town of 98,400 inhab. in a hilly situation, ranks fourth among the clothing towns of the West Riding and is second only to Bradford for worsteds. It has also carpet factories, cotton mills, and machine works. The low-lying parish church of *St. John*, a fine 15th cent. building, contains a quantity of old oak and a monument to Bp. Ferrar (d. 1555), the martyr, born at *Midgley*, 4½ m. W. The *Town Hall* is a Palladian structure by Barry (1862) and the **Piece Hall* (1779), approached viâ Westgate, is a curious old market square.

In the *Bankfield Museum* (adm. free weekdays, exc. Mon., 11-5 or 7; Sun 2.30-5), N. of the town, are good textile exhibits, etc., and a model of the celebrated Halifax Gibbet (base preserved on Gibbet Hill), the precursor of the guillotine, by which stealers of cloth of a value greater than 13½d. were summarily executed down to 1650 ("From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us!"). *All Souls'* (1859), just below this, was considered by Sir Gilbert Scott to be his best church. — Laurence Sterne was at school in Halifax (1723-31).

In a park in the valley just E. of Halifax is Shibden Hall, a 15-17th cent. house, partly timber-framed. It contains the interesting **Folk Museum* of the West Riding (adm. free weekdays, exc. Fri., 11-7; Sun. 2.30-5; in winter Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 2-5).

From Halifax to *Todmorden*, *Blackburn*, etc., see Rte. 52B.

The lower road to Bradford (A 58, A 6036; wide views) runs near (37 m. *Low Moor*, the upper road (A 647) runs viâ *Queensbury*.

39 m. **BRADFORD**, a stone-built city of 292,400 inhab., situated in a basin at the head of a wide valley, is the great centre of the worsted trade, with numerous warehouses and mills producing worsted yarn and every kind of fabric made from wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, silk, and rayon. Dyeing, machine-tool making, quarrying, and motor and electrical engineering are other important local industries. Frederick Delius (1863-1934), the composer, was born at Bradford. Sir Henry Irving died suddenly in a Bradford hotel (1905) after a performance of 'Becket.'

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.*). *Exchange*, Leeds Rd. and Bridge St., for London, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool; *Forster Square*, Market St., for London, Harrogate, Leeds, Skipton, and Sheffield.

Hotels. *Midland*, Forster Sq. Station, R.B. from 30/; *Victoria*, Exchange Station, R.B. 25/-40/; *Alexandra*, Gt. Horton Rd., R.B. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Park* (unlic.), Oak Ave., Manningham N.W.) R.B.

18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Wedgwood* (unlic.), Claremont, R.B. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; *Talbot*, Kirkgate, commercial.

Restaurant. *Spink's Buttery*, Market St.

Post Office, Forster Square.

Theatres. *Princes*, Little Horton Lane; *Alhambra*, Victoria Square.

Swimming Baths. *Open Air Bath* in Lister Park; *Central Baths*, Morley St.

Motor-Bus Stations. Nelson Street

for Wakefield; Chester Street for other destinations and long-distance services. Airport at Yeadon, 6½ m. N.E. Services to Newcastle, Belfast, Channel Islands, etc.

Bradford has little antiquarian interest, but some of the public buildings, situated in the 'Flat,' or level heart of the city, are handsome. Chief of these are the *Town Hall* (1873), with a campanile 200 ft. in height, and the *Wool Exchange* (1867), both in the Gothic style. *St. Peter's*, a church mainly of the 14-15th cent., now the cathedral of the diocese of Bradford (1920), containing a fine oak roof, is being greatly enlarged to the designs of Maufe.

The *Grammar School*, refounded by Charles II in 1662, occupies buildings opened in 1949 in the Keighley road, N.W. of the town. In *Lister Park* (53 acres), opposite, is the ornate CARTWRIGHT MEMORIAL HALL (*Corporation Art Gallery*; 1904), presented by Lord Masham in honour of Edmund Cartwright (1743-1823), reputed inventor of the power-loom, with a good collection of modern British (few foreign) paintings, drawings and studies (these shown on application), and sculpture.

Bolling Hall, a stately manor house (14-18th cent.), 1 m. S. of the Town Hall, was the ancestral home of Edith Bolling, wife of President Woodrow Wilson. It now contains a good collection of old furniture and domestic objects (adm. 10-8 or dusk, Sun. 10-5; free).

At *Thornton*, 4 m. W. of the centre of the city on a bus route to Haworth, is the house where Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë were born (in Market St., a turning off High St.; tablet).

Bradford is 9½ m. W. of *Leeds* (by A 647) and 3 m. S. of *Shipley*, in Airedale (see Rte. 52H).

F. From Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds

ROAD, 40½ m. (A 62). — RAILWAY, 43 m., from, Exchange Station to Huddersfield in ½-1 hr.; to Leeds in 1½-1¾ hr. Principal Stations: 6½ m. *Ashton-under-Lyne*. — 8 m. *Stalybridge*. — 12½ m. *Greenfield* (connections from Oldham). — 25½ m. *Huddersfield*. — 30½ m. *Mirfield*. — 33½ m. *Dewsbury*. — 35 m. *Batley*. — 43 m. *Leeds* (City).

Oldham Rd. runs N.E. through a succession of dreary suburbs. — 7 m. *Oldham* (*Old Red Lion*, RB. 17/) is a prosperous town (121,200 inhab.) set on a hill, with some 50 cotton-spinning mills and manufactures of velvets, silks, woollens, and machinery. The *Town Hall* (1841), which is a copy of the Temple of Ceres, near Athens, stands at the top of Yorkshire St., opposite the *Parish Church* (1827-30). The 'Oldham Wakes,' which begin on the penultimate Sat. in June, are the most famous of the Lancashire wakes.

A 62 enters Yorkshire beyond Oldham and gradually ascends towards the head of the Tame valley. *Delph* and *Dobcross*, N. and S. of the road, were once important centres of clothmaking, and retain old cobbled streets and weavers' stone houses. The summit of the moors is reached on (14½ m.) *Standedge* (1271 ft.), beneath which is the Standedge Tunnel (3 m. 63 yds.; completed 1849), the fourth longest in England, alongside the tunnel of the Huddersfield Canal (3½ m.; built

1811). — 17½ m. *Marsden* and (20 m.) *Slaithwaite*, in the Colne valley, afford access to fine moorland scenery to the South.

25½ m. *Huddersfield* (*George*, R.B. 23; *Queen*, R.B. 25), a well-built town (129,021 inhab.) with wide streets, is the third of the Yorkshire 'cloth towns.' It has a large number of worsted and woollen mills, a few silk and cotton factories, and large engineering works and dyeworks. In *Ravensknowle Park*, 1½ m. E. on the Wakefield road, are a shelter made from the old *Cloth Hall* (1766); a hypocaust from *Slack* (the Roman *Cambodunum*); and the **Tolson Memorial Museum* (adm. free 10.30–8.30 or dusk, Sun. 2–5), with good collections of local antiquities and exhibits showing the development of the cloth industry. A 17th cent. barn, ½ m. downhill, houses old farming implements and industrial tools (key with the curator).

Excursions may be made in the pleasant environs to *Castle Hill* (2 m. S.), with an Early Iron Age camp, surmounted by a prominent tower; to *Almondsbury* (2 m. S.E.), with a good late Perp. church; to the Tudor *Woodsome Hall* (now a golf club); and to *Kirkburton* (5 m. S.E.), with an early 13th cent. church containing remains of a 9th cent. cross.

FROM HUDDERSFIELD TO SHEFFIELD, 26 m. (A 616). — Railway, 26½ m. in c. 1 hr.; carriages usually changed at *Penistone*. — From (3½ m.) *Honley* a branch road and railway ascend (r.) to *Holmfirth* (2½ m.), amid attractive surroundings. — Beyond (10½ m.) *Hazlehead Bridge*, on the Don, we cross the Manchester–Barnsley road, and skirt the reservoir of the Sheffield water-works, viâ (12½ m.) *Langsett* and (14½ m.) *Midhopton* (to the Derwent Valley, see Rte. 47D). — At (17½ m.) *Deepcar* we reach the attractive **Wharnccliffe Woods*, which may be visited also from (21½ m.) *Oughtibridge*. About 1½ m. N. of the last is *Wharnccliffe Lodge*, in which Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived for some time after her marriage. A shallow rocky recess below the natural terrace extending along the *Wharnccliffe Crags* (view) is pointed out as the den of the 'Dragon of Wantley' (perhaps a corruption of 'Wharnccliffe'), slain by More of *More Hall*, a mansion on the opposite bank of the Don. — 26 m. *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52H.

28½ m. *Copper Bridge* (Three Nuns Inn). To the left is *Kirk-lee*s, with some remains of a Cistercian nunnery (incorporated in a farm) and the alleged grave of Robin Hood.

To the right is A 644, which traverses the principal seats of the West Riding heavy woollen industry. — At *Mirfield* (1½ m.; 11,900 inhab.) is the House of Resurrection, a large theological college. — 4½ m. *Dewsbury* (53,475 inhab.) preserves its 13th cent. *Moot Hall*, adjoining the rebuilt Church, in which are fragments of a 9th cent. cross and some 14th cent. stained glass. *Batley* (40,200 inhab.), 1½ m. N. on A 652 where the manufacture of shoddy was invented, has an 11–15th cent. church. *Thornhill*, 2½ m. S. of Dewsbury, has another interesting church with Dec. and Perp. stained glass and monuments of the Savile and Thornhill families.

The main Leeds road goes on to (31 m.) *Heckmondwike* (8650 inhab.), a centre of the carpet and blanket industry, and (33 m.) *Birstall*.

This is the district described in Charlotte Brontë's 'Shirley': 2 m. S.W. of Heckmondwike is *Roshead*, with Miss Wooller's school, where Charlotte was a pupil in 1831–2 and a teacher in 1835–8; at *Hartshead*, 1 m. N. of this, is 'Nunnely Church'; *Birstall* is 'Briarfield'; the Red House at *Gomersal*, ½ m. W. of Birstall, is 'Briarmains'; and the Elizabethan *Oakwell Hall*, ½ m. N.W. of Birstall is 'Fieldhead.' *Morley* (39,800 inhab.), another woollen-cloth town, 3 m. N.E. of Birstall, was the birthplace of Lord Aquth (1852–1928).

40½ m. *Leeds*, see Rte. 52H.

G. From Manchester to Penistone and Sheffield

ROAD, 39½ m. A 57 to (9½ m.) *Mottram*. — A 628 to (26½ m.) *Penistone*. — A 629 thence to *Sheffield*. MOTOR-BUS from Victoria Station. From Manchester to Sheffield via the Peak District, see Rte. 47D.

RAILWAY, 41½ m. from London Road or Central Station in 1-1½ hr. Principal Stations: 5 m. *Guide Bridge*, for *Hyde*. — 12 m. *Dinting*, junction for *Glossop* (1 m.). — 28½ m. *Penistone*, junction for *Barnsley* (7½ m.). — 36½ m. *Oughty Bridge*. — 41½ m. *Sheffield* (Victoria).

The Hyde road runs E. from Manchester, past Belle Vue Zoological Gardens, and, beyond (5½ m.) *Denton*, crosses the Tame to enter Cheshire. — 7 m. *Hyde* is the southernmost of a group of cotton-manufacturing and coal-mining towns in the Tame valley.

Oldest and most important of these is (2 m.) *Ashton-under-Lyne* (46,500 inhab.; *George & Dragon*), in Lancashire, 6 m. E. of Manchester, which retains some old glass in its church. *Stalybridge* (22,550 inhab.) and *Dukinfield* (18,450 inhab.), adjoining Ashton, are in Cheshire; and farther upstream are (7½ m.) *Mossley* (10,400 inhab.), in Lancashire, and (11 m.) *Saddleworth* (4800 inhab.) in Yorkshire, noted for its fine woollen cloth.

9½ m. *Mottram* has a fine Perp. church. We enter **Longden-dale*, watered by the Etherow (dividing Cheshire from Derbyshire) and studded with reservoirs. The road to Glossop and the Peak District bears off to the right (Rte. 47D). — Beyond (16½ m.) *Woodhead* we see the mouth of the Woodhead Tunnel (3 m. 66 yds.), which pierces the hard millstone grit of the Pennine Chain, or 'backbone of England,' and emerges in Yorkshire. — A long descent, crossing (23 m.) the Huddersfield-Sheffield road (Rte. 52F), brings us to the rocky valley of the Don and to (26½ m.) *Penistone*, a bleak little town (3900 inhab.) with steel works and a fine Dec. church.

The Barnsley road and railway, diverging here to the left, pass through a beautiful district which is also one of the richest coalfields in England. Its centre is (3 m.) *Silkstone*, with an interesting Norman and Dec. church containing a memorial to Joseph Bramah (1748-1814), the mechanical inventor. — 7½ m. *Barnsley*, see Rte. 52H.

To the S.W. of (31 m.) *Wortley*, with a forge of 1711, are the Wharnccliffe Woods (p. 414). — 39½ m. *Sheffield*, see below.

H. Sheffield, Leeds, and Alredale

SHEFFIELD (512,850 inhab.), the chief centre in England for the production of steel, and seat of a bishop and of a university, is the largest town in Yorkshire. It is situated at the confluence of the river Sheaf with the Don, in a hilly position near the Derbyshire moors, and, though no longer "one of the foulest towns in England in the most charming situation," as Horace Walpole wrote in 1760, it is still from the nature of its industries a smoky manufacturing city. The residential suburbs and the neighbouring country to the W., however, are very attractive, and the Peak District is within easy reach (comp. Rte. 47D).

Railway Stations (*Rfms.* at both). *Midland* (F 6), for Birmingham, Bristol, Bradford, and Scotland; *Victoria* for Lincoln and Liverpool; trains for London, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Harrogate, Scarborough, York, and Newcastle go from either station and enquiry should be made on the spot.

Hotels. *Grand* (D 4), near the Town Hall, RB. 35/; *Royal Victoria* (7; A 7), by Victoria Station, RB. from 35/; *Rutland*, unlic., 452 Glossop Rd. (W. of the University), RB. 21/, P. 7 gs.; *Albany* (1; D 4), temperance, Fargate; *County* (E 5), unlic., Howard St. — *Kenwood*, in Kenwood Pk., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the centre, RB. 21/.

Restaurants. *Hudson's*, Norfolk St.; *Queen's*, Fitzalan Sq.; *Carlton*, Change Alley; *Old No. 12*, Hay-

market; *Green Room*, at the Gaumont Cinema.

Post Office, Fitzalan Sq. (D 5).

Motor-Buses from *Midland Station* to *Eyam* and *Iuxton*; *Hathersage* and *Castleton*; *Bakewell*; *Manchester* via *Woodhead* (also via *Snake Inn* in summer); from *Castlegate* to *Wakefield* and *Leeds*; *Bradford*; *Penistone* and *Huddersfield*, etc.; from *Pond St.* (Bqs Station; E 6) to *Worksop*, *Gainsborough*, *Mansfield*, and *Chesterfield*.

Theatres. *Lyceum* (E 5), *Tudor St.*; *Empire* (F 4), *Charles St.*; *Little*, *Shipton St.*; *Playhouse* (C 3; repertory), *Townhead St.*

Swimming Baths in Glossop Rd., etc. — **GOLF COURSES** at *Beauchief* and *Tinsley Park*. — **COUNTY CRICKET GROUND** at *Bramall Lane* (S. of F 3).

History. The manor of *Hallam*, or *Hallamshire*, a term now embracing *Sheffield* and the neighbouring localities where the cutlery industry is carried on, belonged at the time of the Conquest to Earl Walthoef, the 'last of the Saxon barons,' beheaded in 1075. In 1406 the estates came to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and in the 17th cent. to the Howards, whose descendant, the Duke of Norfolk, is still the chief landowner in the city. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent most of her captivity from 1570 to 1584 in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury at *Sheffield*, partly in the Norman castle and partly in the *Manor Lodge*. The castle was wholly destroyed after its capture by the Parliamentarians in 1644. — Since the time when the miller in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* bore "a Sheffield thwitel in his hose," the town has been famous for its cutlery, and its present production of steel and tools of all kinds is enormous. Coal and water-power are abundant in the neighbourhood, but the iron ore is nearly all imported, mainly from Sweden. The chief works are situated for the most part in the N.E. suburbs of *Attercliffe* and *Brightside*. 'Sheffield plate,' invented by Thomas Bolsover in 1742 and highly prized by collectors, has been superseded by electroplate.

In **FITZALAN SQUARE** (C, D 5), one of the chief centres of traffic, is the large *Post Office*. *Market St.*, issuing from the N.W. corner of the Square, is continued W. by *High St.* and *Church St.*, and from the junction of these the broad *Fargate* (D 4) leads to the left. In *Church St.* is the **Cathedral* (C 4; SS. *Peter & Paul*) of the bishopric founded in 1913, a cruciform building dating back to the 14-15th cent., with a handsome crocketed spire. Extensions are now being made to the N. and S., and a new *Chapel of the Holy Spirit* was consecrated in 1948. The *Shrewsbury Chapel*, added prior to 1538, adjoining the old chancel, has been restored as the sanctuary of the *Lady Chapel*. It contains the interesting monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury, including that of the sixth Earl, *Queen Mary's keeper*, with an epitaph composed by *Foxe*. The church contains also several monuments by *Sir Francis Chantrey* (1781-1841), who was born and is buried at *Norton*, c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Sheffield*.

On the opposite side of *Church St.* is **CUTLERS' HALL** (D 4),

a 'Grecian' building of 1832, containing a few busts and portraits. The Company of Cutlers, incorporated in 1624, though shorn of many of its ancient privileges, still possesses the right of granting trade marks. An annual feast is given by the Master Cutler in March.

The TOWN HALL (E 4), at the end of Fargate, is a Renaissance building by C. W. Mountford (1897). The tower, 210 ft. high, is crowned with a 7 ft. bronze statue of Vulcan. Facing Barker's Pool, farther W., is the Corinthian portico of the City Hall (D, E 3), a dignified classical building by E. Vincent Harris (1932), decorated by G. Kruger Gray. The main Oval Hall, seating 3000, contains a fine 4-manual organ.

In Surrey St. (E 5) is the building of the Central Library and Graves Art Gallery, opened in 1934, which includes an important Technology department. The *PICTURE GALLERY (adm. 10-8, Sun. 2-5; free), due mainly to the munificence of J. G. Graves (d. 1945), of Sheffield, occupies seven rooms on the top floor.

Owing to the lack of space in which to show the whole of the 1500 paintings in the possession of the gallery, each room is hung afresh every six weeks, and the collection is therefore shown in successive groups. Bona-fide scholars and interested visitors are, however, given access to any picture not exhibited, provided application (preferably in writing) is made to the Director, Dr. Richard Seddon. The collection includes works by *Clouet, Rubens, Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, Whistler, Cotman, Richard Wilson, and Epstein*, and the *Grice Collection* of carved ivories. The water colours of the British school are among the best in the country.

The University of Sheffield, incorporated in 1905, occupies a building in the Tudor style, in Western Bank, a continuation of Broad Lane (D 1). It had its origin in *Firth College*, founded in 1879, and the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded in 1828, and includes also the *Technical College* (D 1; opened in 1886), in Broad Lane. The list of faculties comprises arts, pure science, law, medicine, metallurgy, and engineering (with special departments for mining and glass technology). Just beyond is the beautiful *Weston Park*, which contains an observatory and a statue of Ebenezer Elliott, the 'Corn Law Rhymer' (b. at Masborough in 1781). The *City Museum* (10-5 or 8.30, Sun. 1-4), in the park, includes a fine collection of Sheffield plate, cutlery, and other metal work, and archaeological and natural history collections. The new extension to the *Mappin Art Gallery* here (the gallery itself was destroyed during the War) houses a loan exhibition from the Graves Picture Gallery.

Norfolk Rd. (F 7) leads S.E. to the public *Norfolk Park*. To the E. are the remains of *Manor Lodge*, a 16th cent. mansion occupied occasionally by Queen Mary during her captivity. Wolsey spent 18 days here in 1530 on his way to Leicester.

Abbeylea Rd., to the right from London Rd. (beyond F 3), is the main approach to the pleasant S.W. suburbs of Sheffield. The chapel of (4 m.) *Beauchief*, to the left, with its 14th cent. tower and arches, is a relic of a Premonstratensian abbey (1183). — At (6 m.) *Totley* is the mouth of the Totley

Tunnel (3½ m.), the second longest in England. Thence the road goes on to (13½ m.) *Baslow*, in the Peak District (see Rte. 47C).

The road from Sheffield to Doncaster (A 630; 18 m.) traverses (6½ m.) *Rotherham* (Crown, RB. 18/6), a murky colliery and iron-working town (82,350 inhab.) on the Don. On the altered 15th cent. bridge is an ancient chantry. *All Saints*, with its crocketed spire, is one of the finest 14th cent. churches in the North. The *Museum and Art Gallery* (weekdays 10-5 or Sun. 2.30-4.30 or 5; closed Friday) in *Clifton Park* is housed in a charming 18th cent. residence. About 4½ m. N. is *Wentworth Woodhouse* (no adm.), the magnificent mansion built by Flitcroft for the first Marquis of Rockingham, now a physical training college. A former house (of which a part remains in the garden front) was the home of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (beheaded in 1641), for whom Van Dyck here painted several pictures. The park has been ruined by opencast mining. — 13 m. *Conisbrough*, and thence to Doncaster, see Rte. 49.

The Lincoln road from Sheffield (A 57; 45½ m.) runs via (17 m.) *Worksop* and (27 m.) *Markham Moor*; the railway via Worksop and Retford.

From Sheffield to Manchester via the Peak District, see Rte. 47D; via *Penistone*, see Rte. 52G; to Nottingham and London, see Rte. 46.

FROM SHEFFIELD TO LEEDS AND SKIPTON

ROAD, A 61 via (23½ m.) *Wakefield* to (32½ m.) *Leeds*; A 657 from *Leeds* to (11 m.) *Shipley*; A 650 from *Wakefield* to (14 m.) *Bradford*, (17½ m.) *Shipley*, and (25½ m.) *Kirghley*; A 629 thence to (9 m.) *Skipton*.

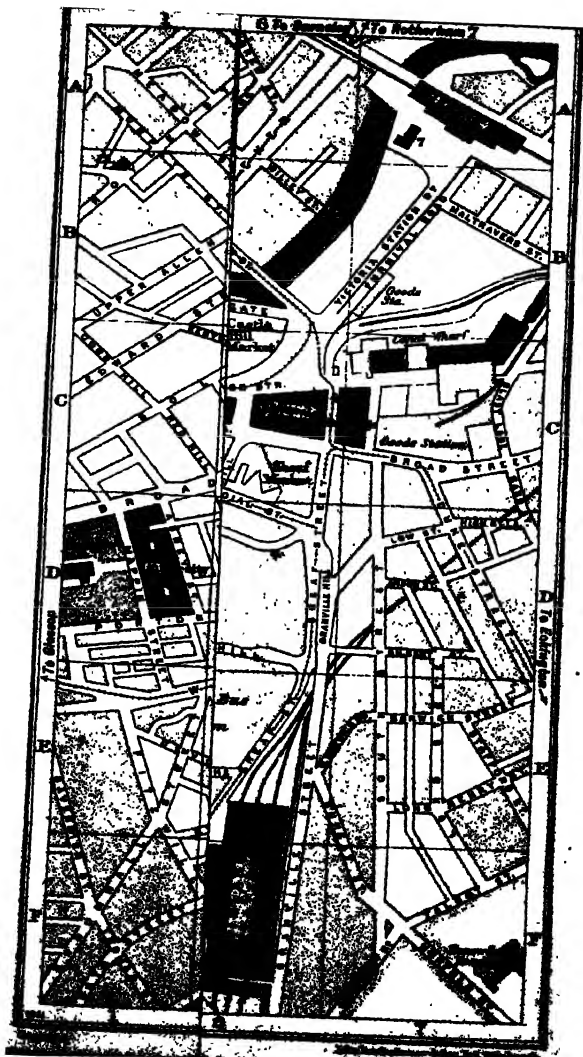
RAILWAY, 65½ m. from Midland Station to *Leeds* (City) in 1-1½ hr.; to *Skipton* in 2-2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 5½ m. *Rotherham* (Masboro'). — 18½ m. *Cudworth*, junction for *Barnsley* (4½ m.). — 28½ m. *Normanton*, junction for *Wakefield* (3 m.). — 39½ m. *Leeds* (City). — 50½ m. *Shipley*. — 56½ m. *Kelghley*. — 65½ m. *Skipton*. Through expresses on this route from London to Carlisle, see Rte. 53A.

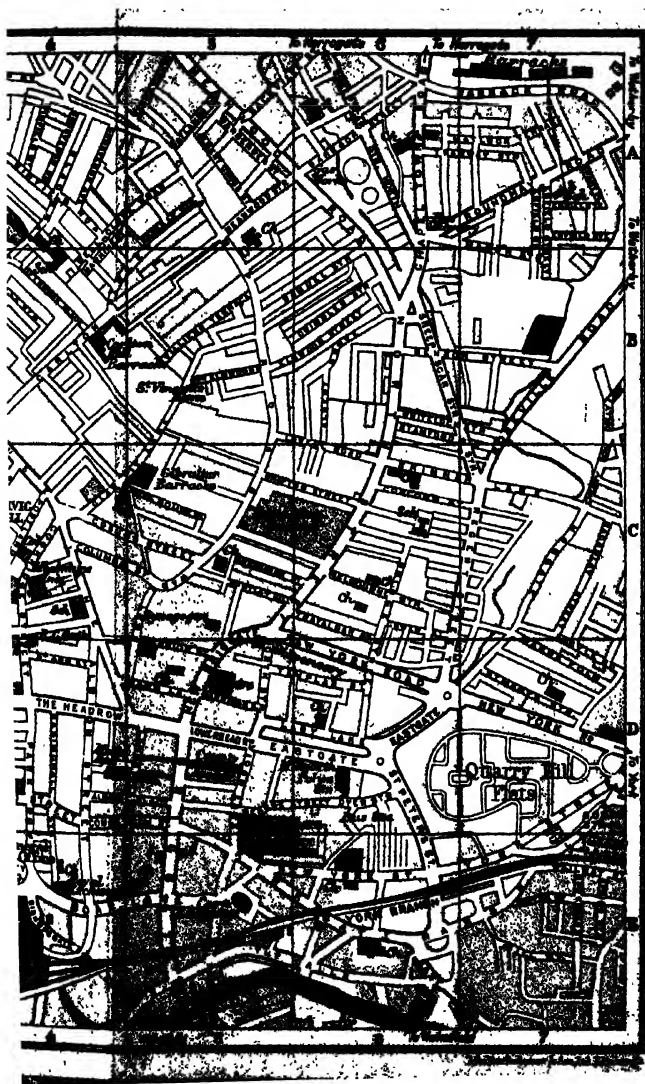
A 61 leads nearly due N. from Sheffield through a colliery district. — 13½ m. *Barnsley* (*Queen's*, RB. 19/6; *Three Cranes Inn*), a town (75,625 inhab.) that has earned the epithets of 'bleak' and 'black,' is the centre of a rich coalfield. The Market Place is the scene of a busy market on Wed. and Sat., and *Bunkers Hill Cattle Market* of a horse fair in October.

About 1½ m. N.E. is *Monk Bretton*, a colliery village with the remains of a Cluniac priory founded in 1153; 14th cent. gatehouse (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.). — The churches of *Cawthorne* (4½ m. W. on the Huddersfield road) and *Skelmanthorpe* (5½ m. farther N.W.) have unusual carved Norman fonts.

From *Barnsley* to *Penistone* (Manchester), see Rte. 52G.

23½ m. *Wakefield* (*Strafford Arms*, RB. 21/; *Woolpacks*, RB. 17/6), an ancient city (60,380 inhab.) on the Calder, and the county town of the West Riding, is now an agricultural centre, with some woollen factories and iron foundries. *Wakefield* has been the seat of a bishop since 1888. The CATHEDRAL, a handsome church dating mainly from 1470, has a large E. extension (by J. L. Pearson; 1901-5), including an undercroft chapter house reached from the N. choir aisle. The conspicuous crocketed spire (247 ft.) is the tallest in Yorkshire. The chief features of the interior are the old woodwork in the chancel and the modern windows by Kempe. The *Chapel of St. Mary*, almost entirely rebuilt in 1847 in a rich Dec. style, was originally erected in the reign of Edward III, at the same time as the bridge against which it stands. There is no foundation for the tradition that it was re-endowed by Edward IV as a





chantry for his father Richard, Duke of York, who was defeated and slain by the Lancastrians at the Battle of Wakefield (1460), fought near Sandal Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

Among distinguished natives of Wakefield were Dr. John Radcliffe (1652-1714) and George Gissing (1857-1903; tablet at 30 Westgate).

About 5 m. S.E. is Nostell Priory (N.T.; adm. Easter-mid-Oct., Wed., Sat., Sun., and BH., 2-6; 2/6; first Fri. in month, 2-6, 5/), the beautiful mansion of the Winn family, begun in 1733 by James Paine and continued in 1767-85 by Robert Adam. It contains 400 paintings, including a famous picture of Sir Thomas More and his family by Holbein, a full range of Chippendale furniture, and much furniture from the previous (17th cent.) house. The original priory was founded c. 1119. Within the grounds is the church of *Wragby*, with painted glass from Switzerland (16-18th cent.), and an 18th cent. Nativity (German) forming a pulpit panel. The Norman font came from an E. Yorkshire church now overwhelmed by the sea.

Heath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Wakefield, has 16-18th cent. houses by Paine and Carr of York. *Normanton*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther N.E., is an important railway centre (19,100 inhab.) with a large 14-15th cent. church.

$32\frac{1}{2}$ m. LEEDS (504,950 inhab.), one of the centres of the English cloth industry, situated on the polluted Aire, is a city of comparatively modern development. Besides its woollen-cloth factories and engineering works and its enormous trade in ready-made clothing, Leeds has a very varied and important industrial activity. Once notorious for its slums, it is now noted for its bold and comprehensive housing schemes, both within and outside the city.

Railway Stations. *City* (E 4; Rfmts.) for London, the Midlands, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Ilkley, Skipton, York, Harrogate, Hull, Scarborough, etc. *Central* (E 3), for Wakefield, Doncaster, and London.

Airport at Yeadon, 8 m. N.W. Services, see p. 413.

Hotels. *Queen's* (a; E 4), City Station, RB. from 37/6; *Great Northern* (b; E 3), Wellington St., RB. 25/6-36/, P. 14½ gs.; *Metropole* (c; E 3), King St., RB. 25/6-30/; *Mount, Clarendon Rd.* (B 1), unlic., RB. 21/-27/6, P. 10 gs.; *Golden Lion* (e; E 5), T.H., Imperial (f; E 5), T.H., both in Briggate, RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Griffin* (g; E 4), Boar Lane, RB. 21/.

Restaurants. *Whitlock's Turk's Head*, off Briggate; *Jacomelli*, 51 Boar Lane; *Powolny*, 5 Bond St.; *Collinson's* (unlic.), 23 King Edward Street.

History. Clothmaking was introduced into Yorkshire by Flemish workmen in the reign of Edward III, and by the beginning of the 18th cent. Leeds (which received its first royal charter in 1626) had obtained a predominant position. The factories are mostly situate in the W. quarter, in the direction of Kirkstall, and visitors interested in technical industries should obtain permission to visit some of them. — Charles I was confined in Red Hall, formerly in Upper Headrow, during his journey S. in 1647. Tablets commemorate Phil May (1864-1903), the caricaturist, born at 66 Wallace St.,

Post Office (E 4), City Square.

Motor-Buses and TRAMWAYS traverse the principal streets and run also to Wakefield, Bradford, etc. — **MOTOR-BUSES** also from Vicar Lane or Wellington St. (D 5, E 3) to Harrogate and Ripon; *Knaresborough; Wetherby; Tadcaster and York*; from Cookridge St. (C 4) to Otley and Ilkley; from Eastgate (Bus Sta.; D 6) to West Riding towns, and to Doncaster, Selby, Burnley, Rochdale, etc.

Theatres. *Grand* (D 5), New Briggate, one of the finest in the provinces; *Royal* (D 4, 5), Land's Lane; *Empire* (D 5), Briggate (music hall); *City Varieties*, Swan St. (off Briggate). — **CONCERTS** in the Town Hall (D 3), and at lunch-time on Wed. in the City Museum (D 4; free).

Golf Courses at Temple Newsam (2 courses), Roundhay Park, Moortown, etc. — **COUNTY CRICKET GROUND** at Headingley.

New Wortley (near the Pudsey Rd.); and Louis le Prince (1841-90), pioneer of the cinema, on the site of his workshop, 160 Woodhouse Lane.

The railway stations are both near the main CITY SQUARE (E 4), in the centre of which is a bronze equestrian figure of the Black Prince, by Brock, surrounded by statues of Dr. Priestley, James Watt, John Harrison (see below), and Dean Hook. On the E. side is *Mill Hill Chapel* (rebuilt by A. W. Pugin), where Dr. Priestley was minister in 1767-72. To the W. diverges Wellington St., with the chief warehouses; to the E. (towards Briggate) is Boar Lane, with *Holy Trinity Church*, a good classical structure of 1727. To the N., in Park Row, an important business thoroughfare, is the *City Museum* (D 4; adm. free, 10-5 or 6, Sun. 2.30-5), containing well-arranged geological and zoological exhibits, and (in the basement) a model coal mine. The important Saville collection of Roman antiquities from Lanuvium (near Rome), housed near by, may be seen on previous application.

Farther on Park Lane leads to the left to the *Town Hall* (D 3), an imposing classical structure by Cuthbert Brodrick (1853-58), with a tower 225 ft. high. The triennial festivals of the Leeds musical societies (which Sullivan conducted in 1883-98) are held here in Oct. (next in 1958). A tablet commemorates Joseph Aspdin (1799-1855), a Leeds bricklayer, one of the inventors of Portland cement. Facing the Headrow Garden is the *City Art Gallery* (D 4; adm. free, 10.30-6.30, Sun. 2.30-5), containing a fine collection of paintings.

These include oils by *Boucher, Corot, Courbet, Daubigny, Diaz, Fantin-Latour, Frans Pourbus the Elder, Rembrandt* (an unusual equestrian portrait), and *Jacob Ruysdael*; but the majority are English. The water colours are arranged in one large room chronologically from *Alexander Cozens*. Among the oils are works by *Constable, Gainsborough, John, Kneller, Orpen, Sickert, Wilson Steer, Benjamin Wilson* (1721-88; a native of Leeds), *Richard Wilson*, and a representative selection of modern works. There are sculptures by *Dobson, Epstein, and Gaudier-Brzeska*, and a notable collection of Leeds pottery.

In Cookridge St. are *St. Anne's Cathedral* (C, D 4; Rom. Cath.), by J. H. Eastwood (1904), and the *Leeds Institute*, with a college of technology; and in Calverley St. is the *Civic Hall* (C 4), by E. Vincent Harris (1933), a classical building with a fine reception hall and council chamber.

The HEADROW, a broad E. to W. thoroughfare (80 ft. wide), prolongs Park Lane eastward across Briggate to Vicar Lane. *St. John's* (D 5), in New Briggate, is a fine example of a 'Laudian' church, built by John Harrison, a Leeds merchant, in 1634. It was somewhat impaired by restoration in 1867, but most of the superb Renaissance woodwork (screen, pews, pulpit) has survived. Beyond Vicar Lane, Eastgate prolongs the Headrow to *Quarry Hill Flats* (D 7; 1938), a monumental solution of the housing problem. In Kirkgate, to the S.W., stands the parish church of *St. Peter's* (E 6, choral evensong

daily), rebuilt in 1839-41 in a Perp. style by the efforts of Dean Hook (1798-1875), the 'Apostle of the West Riding.' It contains a restored 11th cent. *Cross and the cenotaph of Dean Hook (by Scott). In Commercial St. (D 4, 5) is the *Leeds Library* (1768), housed in the present building since 1808.

The University (A 2-B 3), in Woodhouse Lane, received its charter in 1904, and devotes itself especially to science and technology. It grew out of the Leeds School of Medicine (1831) and the Yorkshire College of Science (1874), and for a time was affiliated to the Victoria University (p. 402). The circular *BROTHERTON LIBRARY, erected by the generous gift of Lord Brotherton (d. 1935), was opened in 1936. It contains, among the 500,000 vols. of the University collection, the Brotherton Collection (the private library of Lord Brotherton), notable for its early editions and MSS. of English literature, including Caxtons, and all four Shakespeare folios (adm. by appointment with the Librarian). Other new buildings include the large Parkinson Building (1951), designed by T. A. Lodge, with an impressive assembly hall, and the Department of Textile Industries (1956).

The chief residential quarters of Leeds lie to the N. of the city, in the neighbourhood of *Headingley*, *Chapel Allerton*, and *Roundhay*. On the way to Headingley is *Woodhouse Moor* (A 1), partly laid out as a public park. *Leeds Grammar School*, S. of the moor, was founded in 1552. About 2½ m. N. of Headingley is Adel, the beautiful little Norman *Church of which has interesting sculptures on the S. porch and chancel arch (reached by Otley or Ilkley bus, or by tramway to Lawaswood and walk of ½ m.). — In Roundhay Road (A 7), the approach to *Roundhay Park* (775 acres), one of the finest public parks in the country, is *St. Aidan's*, a remarkable Romanesque church (1894) with mosaics by Brangwyn, painted panels by Joseph Heu, etc.

Motor-buses run from the Headrow or Wellington St. to *Kirkstall Abbey (adm. free, 10-5 or 7, Sun. to 5 or 5.30), 3½ m. N.W. in the valley of the Aire, a Cistercian house founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy, and now the property of the city of Leeds. The ruins, chiefly in the transitional Norman style, are perhaps more perfect than those of any other Yorkshire abbey, with the exception of Fountains, which they closely resemble, but the original rusticity of the site is now marred by industrial activity. The chief remains are the chapter house (late-Norman and E.E.), which is almost intact; the beautiful church, with its collapsed Perp. tower; and the abbot's lodging, a splendid example of early 13th cent. domestic architecture. In the restored gatehouse, N. of the road, is the *Abbey House Museum* (adm. free, 11-4, 5, 6, or 7, Sun. 2.30-5 or 6), with historical and folk collections. — *Temple Newsam (open daily, 10.30 or 11.30-6.15 or dusk, Wed. to 8 in summer; adm. 3d. in summer only), 4½ m. E. of Leeds (tram 22 from Kirkgate), was the birthplace of Lord Darnley in 1545 and the original of 'Templestowe' in 'Ivanhoe.' The existing house, built after 1622 by Sir Arthur Ingram, ancestor of Lord Halifax, and altered in the 18th cent., was bought by Leeds in 1922. On the ground floor the Great Hall has 16-17th cent. furniture, and adjoining rooms contain English satinwood furniture, French and English jewelled snuff boxes, and Chinese carvings in semi-precious stones. Upstairs, the Gallery in the N. wing (108 ft. long) has medallion portraits of George II and his family in the ceiling and the original furniture, and the rooms in the W. wing are splendid examples of mid-Georgian decoration. A 16th century room has also been arranged.

FROM LEEDS TO DONCASTER, 28½ m. (A 639). Railway from Central Station in ¾-1½ hr. viâ (10 m.) Wakefield. — Crossing Leeds Bridge we bear to the left. — 5 m. *Oulton*. The *John o' Gaunt Inn*, 1 m. N.W., is said to mark

the spot where the last wolf in Yorkshire was killed by John of Gaunt. — 7½ m. *Methley* church contains interesting tombs with recumbent effigies (15-17th cent.) of the Waterton and Savile families. — 10 m. *Castleford*, at the junction of the Aire and the Calder, was an important Roman station, but is now a grimy colliery and bottle-making town (43,100 inhab.). — 13½ m. *Pontefract* (formerly pron. 'Pomfret'; *Red Lion*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 17/6), a market-town (23,200 inhab.), has a well-known racecourse. The Norman *Castle*, in which Richard II (1367-1400) was either murdered by Sir Piers Exton ('Richard II,' v. 5) or starved to death, was 'sighted' about 1649, and has little architectural value. 'Pomfret cakes' are lozenges made of liquorice. At *Ackworth*, 2½ m. S., is an important school of the Society of Friends, founded in 1778. *Ackworth Park* was the residence of John Gully (1783-1863), the prize-fighter, afterwards M.P. for Pontefract. — At (20 m.) *Barnsdale Bar* we join the Great North Road, 8½ m. N. of *Doncaster* (see Rte. 49).

FROM LEEDS TO SELBY, 22 m. (A 63). Railway from City Station in c. ¼ hr. (through trains to Hull). The road traverses the ancient district of *Elmet*, extending N.E. towards Tadcaster. In the church of (4 m.) *Whitkirk* John Smeaton (1724-92), the engineer, is buried; near by is *Austhorpe Lodge*, where he lived. — At 11½ m. we reach the Great North Road, which we follow for c. 1 m. — 15 m. *Monk Fryston* (*Monk Fryston Hall*, RB. 25/). — 22 m. *Selby*, see Rte. 59.

From Leeds to *Skipton* viâ *Ilkley* (Wharfedale), see Rte. 57; to *Harrogate*, *Ripon*, and *Stockton*, see Rte. 58; to *Huddersfield* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52F; to *Bradford*, *Rochdale*, and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52E; to *York*, see Rte. 59; to *Settle* and *Carlisle*, see Rte. 53A.

The road (A 657) ascending industrial Airedale from Leeds joins the direct route from Sheffield viâ (37½ m.) *Bradford* (A 650) at *Shipley* (32,600 inhab.), 11 m. from Leeds, and practically continuous with Bradford. — 44½ m. *Saltaire* is named after the river and Sir Titus Salt, the first manufacturer of alpaca fabrics, who established a model factory here (the first in Britain) in 1853. — 47 m. *Bingley* (21,550 inhab.; Bankfield, RB. 21/) and (51½ m.) *Keighley* (pron. 'Keethley'; 56,950 inhab.; *Queen's*, RB. 16/6) are likewise manufacturing towns. *East Riddlesden Hall* (N.T.: adm. 2-4, exc. Thurs., 1/), on the main road 1½ m. N.E. of Keighley, is a typical 17th cent. manor house with a medieval tithe barn.

The Todmorden road (and a branch-railway to Oxenhope) runs S.W. to (3½ m.) *Haworth* (*Brontë Guest House*, RB. 14/6, P. £6), a quaint village on the edge of the bleak moors, famous as the home of the Brontës. The parsonage, whither the Rev. Patrick Brontë brought his family in 1820, is now the *BRONTË MUSEUM (11-5 or 6, Sun. 2-5; 6d.), containing Brontë MSS. and relics, including the Bonnell collection from the U.S.A. The church, rebuilt in 1879-81, with the exception of the tower, contains the tomb of Charlotte Brontë (1816-55) and Emily Brontë (1818-48), and a memorial tablet and a stained-glass window put up by an American admirer. The Black Bull inn was the haunt of the unfortunate Branwell Brontë. Walks may be taken across the moors, which exercised such an influence on the sisters, to the *Brontë Waterfall* (2 m. W.) and *Withens* ('Wuthering Heights'; 3 m.); or to *Ponden House* (the 'Thrushcross Grange' of 'Wuthering Heights'; 2½ m.), *Wycoller Hall* (the 'Ferndean Manor' of 'Jane Eyre,' now in ruins; 6½ m.), and *Colne* (10 m.).

56½ m. *Kildwick* (*Kildwick Hall*, RB. 23/6, P. 10 gs.) has a stone bridge dating from Edward II and a long Perp. church containing good woodwork. Charlotte Brontë was governess in 1839 at *Stonegappe*, the 'Gateshead Hall' of 'Jane Eyre,' c. 2 m. W. — 60½ m. *Skipton*, see Rte. 53B.

53. FROM LONDON TO CARLISLE

A. Via Preston

ROAD, 296½ m. To (149½ m.) *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, see Rte. 41. Thence we follow the Liverpool road viâ (160½ m.) *Holmes Chapel* and (168½ m.) *Knutsford* to (180½ m.) *Warrington*. Then A 49 leads through industrial Lancashire (Rte. 52) to (192½ m.) *Wigan* and (209½ m.) *Preston*. — Thence A 6: 231½ m. *Lancaster*. — 252½ m. *Kendal*. — 278½ m. *Penrith*. — 296½ m. *Carlisle*.

RAILWAY from Euston, 299 m. in 5½–7½ hrs. Principal Stations: To (158 m.) *Crewe*, see Rte. 41. — 182½ m. *Warrington* (Bank Quay). — 194 m. *Wigan*. — 209 m. *Preston*, junction for *Blackpool* (18 m.), *Lytham*, *Fleetwood*, etc. — 218½ m. *Garstang*. — 230 m. *Lancaster* (Castle), junction for *Morecambe* (4 m.) and *Heysham* (7½ m.). — 236½ m. *Carnforth*, junction for the Furness line (Rte. 54). — 249½ m. *Oxenholme*, junction for *Kendal* (2 m.) and *Windermere* (10½ m.). — 269½ m. *Shap*. — 281½ m. *Penrith*, junction for *Keswick* (18½ m.). — 299 m. *Carlisle*. — This main route to the North, with an admirable service of express trains, is the chief approach to the Lake District (Rte. 55), forms part of the 'West Coast Route' to Scotland, and is followed as far as *Lancaster* by the boat-trains to *Heysham*.

From London to (145½ m.) *Newcastle-under-Lyme* and (149½ m.) *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, see Rte. 41. Thence A 50 leads across the Cheshire plain viâ (168½ m.) *Knutsford*, crossing the Mersey to enter Lancashire at (180½ m.) *Warrington* (Rte. 52A). A 49 then leads due N. through the industrial district of *Makerfield* to (192½ m.) *Wigan* (Rte. 52A), and on viâ (199½ m.) *Charnock Richard* (Bowling Green Inn) to (205½ m.) *Bamber Bridge*, where it joins A 6. — 209½ m. *Preston*, see Rte. 52B. This route, traversing Lancashire from S. to N., gives an excellent idea of the varied character of the county.

Lancashire, to which both Liverpool and Manchester belong, is one of the richest counties in England and, apart from London, it is the most populous. South Lancashire, with its commerce, its coal mines, its cotton industry, and its engineering works, is of enormous economic importance (comp. Rte. 52), but has few attractions for the pleasure-traveller. But the moors that rise towards the hills of the Pennine Range on the E. county boundary, *Ribblesdale*, and the valley of the Lune repay the visitor. The coast, everywhere flat, is interrupted by wide estuaries, exposing vast sandy areas at low water. The level region between the estuaries of the Wyre and the Ribble is known as the *Fylde*. *Furness*, the detached portion of Lancashire N. of *Morecambe Bay*, which has a noted ironfield in the S., merges on the N. into the Lake District (Rte. 55). Lancashire has been a county palatine since 1351, but on the accession of Henry IV (1399) the palatine rights were vested in the King.

FROM PRESTON TO BLACKPOOL AND FLEETWOOD (frequent service of trains either viâ Poulton to Blackpool North and Fleetwood or viâ Lytham and St. Anne's to Blackpool Central). The broad direct road (A 583; 17 m.) runs to Blackpool viâ (8½ m.) *Kirkham*; while A 584 diverges left after 4 m. and reaches Blackpool (20 m.) viâ (12 m.) *Lytham*. These roads cross the *Fylde* (see above), and a continuous esplanade, 18 m. long, joins Blackpool with Lytham and Fleetwood.

Lytham St. Anne's (*Clifton Arms*, RB. 27/6, P. 15 gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs., at *Lytham*; *Fairhaven*, RB. 20/, P. 11 gs., at *Ansdell*; *Majestic*, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; *Grand*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *St. Anne's*, RB. 18/6, P. 12½ gs.; *Westmorland*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; all at *St. Anne's*) is a quiet residential seaside resort (30,300 inhab.) stretching along the shore from Lytham, facing S. at the mouth of the Ribble estuary, to the more open *St. Anne's*, with first-class golf links, looking S.W.

Blackpool (*Norbreck Hydro*, 400 R., with golf course, swimming pool, etc., RB. 27/6; *Savoy*, 250 R., RB. 25/, P. 12½ gs.; *Imperial*, 174 R., RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; *Cliffs*, 230 R., RB. 21/; *Carlton*, RB. 18/6; *Revill's*, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.;

all N. Shore: *County*, 100 R., RB. 23/6, P. 12 gs.; *Clifton*, 100 R., RB. 21/6, P. 12½ gs.; *Palatine*, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; these near town centre: *Queen's*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; S. Shore, the 'Coney Island' of England, a modern and enterprising town (147,150 inhab.), is one of the most popular resorts in the kingdom, crowded in summer by myriads of excursionists from all parts of the industrial North and Midlands. The manifold attractions include three piers (adm. 3d.); the Tower (520 ft. high; adm. 4/); the Pleasure Beach, with many side-shows, and *Bathing Pool, both on the S. Shore; Stanley Park (nearly 300 acres), with a boating lake, tennis courts, etc.; four golf courses; etc. AIR SERVICES from Squires Gate to the *Isle of Man* and *Jersey*. Buses run along the shore S. to (5 m.) St. Anne's and (8 m.) Lytham, and tramways N. to (9 m.) Fleetwood, passing (4 m.) *Thornton Cleveleys* (Regal, RB. 21/, P. 30/; Royal, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.) and (5 m.) *Rossall*, a public school with 515 boys, founded in 1844. — Fleetwood (*North Euston*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Mount*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), a seaside resort at the mouth of the Wyre, looking N. across Morecambe Bay, is also the third largest fishing port in England (27,525 inhab.). A passenger ferry plies across the Wyre to *Knott End* (connected by motor-bus with Lancaster) and there are steamers daily in summer to Douglas (Rte. 56).

The direct road from Fleetwood to Preston (A 585; 22½ m.) passes (6 m.) *Poulton-le-Fylde*, a little market town with an old cross and stocks.

Beyond Preston the main road runs N. through pleasant country, with the *Bleasdale Moors* on the right, and crosses the Wyre below (219 m.) *Garstang* (Royal Oak, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.).

23½ m. Lancaster (*Royal King's Arms*, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *White Cross*, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.), the county town (51,650 inhab.) of Lancashire, stands on the Lune. The *Castle* (adm. weekdays, 10.30–3.30 or 4; 1/), now occupied by law-courts and a prison, was founded c. 1170, burned to the ground (with the town) by Robert Bruce in 1322, and largely rebuilt in Elizabethan and later times. The turreted Gateway Tower has a gateway constructed by John of Gaunt, and the Norman keep has a turret known as 'John of Gaunt's Chair.' In the church of *St. Mary* (15th cent.) are carved oak *Stalls (c. 1340; from Cockersand, see below) and much old stained glass. The *Museum* (adm. free, weekdays, 10–6), in the Old Town Hall, has a good collection of local antiquities; the *Storey Institute*, opened in 1891, includes an art gallery (key at museum).

"Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," son of Edward III, succeeded to the Lancaster estates in right of his wife Blanche, and was created Duke of Lancaster in 1362. This title now belongs to the Sovereign, one of whose ministers bears the title of 'Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster'. — Dr. William Whewell (1794–1866) and Sir Richard Owen (1804–92) were born and educated at Lancaster. — The Lancaster Canal (boating), which runs N. to Kendal, has a fine aqueduct, by Rennie, crossing the Lune.

A 589 runs W. from Lancaster to (3½ m.) Morecambe, (5½ m.) Heysham, and (7½ m.) *Heysham Harbour*. The Belfast boat-trains run through on to the quay at Heysham, and do not call at Lancaster. — Morecambe (*Midland*, RB. 27/6, P. 14½ gs.; *Grasvenor*, RB. 23/6, P. 11 gs.; *Grand*, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Elms*, at Bare, 1 m. N.E., RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.), named after its bay, a seaside resort (37,000 inhab., with Heysham), more select than Blackpool, has a wide sandy beach, a good golf course, and two piers. A coast road connects it with the main road (A 6) at Bolton-le-Sands, 3½ m. N.E. — Heysham (pron. 'He-sham') is the starting point of the night mail-steamers to Belfast (123 m.). The old village has a 12–14th cent. church. In the churchyard is a 'hog-backed' gravestone with Viking sculptures; and on the promontory above are remains of a Saxon chapel to St. Patrick, with rock-hewn tombs.

About 6½ m. S.W. of Lancaster, reached by taking A 588 S. viâ (4 m. *Conder Green* (Stork Inn) to (5 m.) *Thurnham Hall* and there following the lane to the right, are the beautiful chapter house (13th cent.) and other remains of *Cockersand Abbey* (key at Thurnham Hall). *Glasson Dock* (Caribou, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.) is on the tidal Lune, ½ m. W. of Conder Green.

FROM LANCASTER TO KIRKBY LONSDALE, 16½ m. (A 683; B 6254 is an alternative on the N. bank of the Lune). 2½ m. *Halton* (N. bank) preserves in its churchyard a *Cross (early 11th cent.) depicting episodes from the saga of Sigurd the Volsung. — Beyond (5 m.) *Caton* (Scarthwaite, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.) we approach the *Crook o' Lune*, the loveliest part of the green valley of Lonsdale, immortalised by Turner. — 9 m. *Hornby* (Castle, RB. 17/) has a noble castle-keep and a church with a curious octagonal tower, both built by Sir Edward Stanley (d. 1523). — 13 m. *Tunstall*, and (16½ m.) *Kirkby Lonsdale*, see Rte. 53B.

From Lancaster a fine moorland road leads S.E. to the Yorkshire border at (12 m.) the **Trough of Bowland* (1000 ft.), the pass between the Bleasdale Moors (r.) and the Forest of Bowland, and thence into the Hodder valley at (15½ m.) *Dunsop Bridge* (to Whalley or Clitheroe, see Rte. 52c). — Farther on is (20 m.) *Slaidburn*, a remote village with a Youth Hostel, and a Jacobean screen in its church. Thence roads lead either E. to (29 m.) *Gisburn* (Rte. 52c) or N.E. (B 6478) to (30 m.) *Long Preston* (Rte. 53B).

234½ m. *Slyne* (Cross Keys, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.). *Hest Bank*, ¾ m. W., is the S. end of the 'road' across the sands of Morecambe Bay (see p. 430). — From (235½ m.) *Bolton-le-Sands* (Royal, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.) we enjoy a good view of the bay on our left. — 238 m. *Carnforth* (*Royal Station*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Carnforth*, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) is the junction of the railway to Barrow, Lake Side (Windermere), Coniston, and Whitehaven (see Rte. 54), and of a line to Clapham (Rte. 53B), Hellifield, and Leeds viâ (9½ m.) *Wennington*.

A road runs N.W. to (1½ m.) *Warton* (Grange, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), where the church has the Washington arms on its tower, (4½ m.) *Silverdale* (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), where Mrs. Gaskell did some of her best work, and (8 m.) *Arnside* (Inglesmere, RB. 22/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Crown*, RB. 16/, P. 7½ gs.), a quiet resort on the sandy estuary of the Kent. Arnside Knott (N.T.), 1 m. S., affords good views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake mountains. — *Borwick Hall*, 3 m. N.W. of Carnforth, dates mainly from the 17th century.

Before reaching (245½ m.) *Milnthorpe* (Bull's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Cross Keys, RB. 15/6, P. 5½ gs.) we enter Westmorland.

Here the railway begins an ascent of 24 m. to Shap Summit (1000 ft.), climbing for the first 13 m. almost without a break (average gradient 1 in 130); thence the line descends practically all the way to Carlisle, falling 850 ft. in 31 m.

Westmorland is one of the most mountainous counties in England. Its N.W. portion falls within the beautiful region known as the *Lake District* (Rte. 55), while on the E. and N.E. it is occupied by part of the Pennine Chain. Between these mountain masses lies the beautiful vale of the Eden. Farther S. mountains give place to undulating hills.

247½ m. *Levens Bridge*, on the Kent, adjoins Levens Hall, and farther on (1.) is Sizergh Castle (see below). — 252½ m. *Kendal* (*Woolpack*, RB. 19/, P. 10 gs.; *Kendal*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *County*, RB. 20/, P. 14 gs.; *Heaves*, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.), the largest town (18,550 inhab.) in Westmorland, still continues the manufacture of woollen goods said to have been established here by Flemings about 1330, though the serge

known as 'Kendal Green' is no longer made. It is likewise noted for snuff. A curious feature of the town is the number of narrow 'yards,' or alleys. The interesting double-aisled *Church* is chiefly of the 13-15th centuries. Queen Catherine Parr (1512-48) was born in the ruined *Castle* on the hill to the E., and her prayer-book is preserved in the Town Hall. *Scout Scar* (713 ft.), beyond the old racecourse to the S.W., commands a view of the Lake District and of the Yorkshire hills.

Sizergh Castle (N.T.; adm. Apr.-Sept., Thurs., 2-6; 2/6), 3½ m. S. of Kendal, is a 14th cent. pele-tower (in excellent condition) with later additions, including a Tudor hall (much altered), and the 'Queen's Room,' said to have been occupied by Catherine Parr after the death of Henry VIII. Sizergh has been the home of the Stricklands for 700 years. A direct ancestor of George Washington married Joan Strickland of Sizergh c. 1292.—*Levens Hall*, 1½ m. farther, an Elizabethan house famous for its topiary gardens, is, with the surrounding dales, the scene of Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.' Adm. June-Sept., Thurs., 2-5 (2/6; gardens, each weekday, 1/).

The road from Kendal to (8½ m.) *Windermere* (Rte. 55C) keeps parallel to the railway (coming from Oxenholme), against the building of which in 1847 Wordsworth protested in a vigorous sonnet. — A pleasant alternative route (hilly) runs due E. to (3 m.) *Underbarrow*, then descends to the Lyth valley at (5½ m.) *Crosthwaite* (Lyth Valley, RB. 17/6), where it joins A 5074 coming from Levens Bridge. — 10 m. *Bowness*.

From Kendal to *Sedbergh*, *Hawes*, and *Northallerton*, see Rte. 63A; to *Ingleton*, *Skipton*, *Leeds*, etc., see Rte. 53A; to *Brough* (Teesdale), see Rte. 63C.

Beyond Kendal A 6 begins the long climb up Shap Fells (1 in 11 to 20), reaching (263 m.) the summit at 1304 ft. (*View of the Pennines from Cross Fell, N., to the Howgill Fells). — 265½ m. *Shap Wells* (1 m. E.; Hotel, RB. 27/, P. 10 gs.). — 269 m. *Shap* (Greyhound, RB. 18/6) is a quarrying village.

Keld Chapel (N.T.), in the Lowther valley 1 m. S.W., is a small 16th cent. monastic building (key at cottage opposite), and ½ m. downstream are the scanty remains of the 12th cent. *Shap Abbey*. A fine road leads from Shap to (10 m.) Pooley Bridge viâ (3½ m.) *Bampton Grange* (Crown & Mitre, RB. 12/6, P. 8 gs.), 2 m. from Hawes Water, and the charming village of (7 m.) *Askham* (Queen's Head, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.). From Askham a public road crosses *Lowther Park* (see below) to the main road. — About 5 m. E. of Shap is *Meaburn Hall*, a pele-tower manor, the home of Miss Lowther (afterwards Duchess of Bolton), the betrothed of General Wolfe.

As we descend from Shap there are views (l.) of the High Street range and, later, of Saddleback. — Skirting the park (see above) of *Lowther Castle* now a dismantled shell, the road enters Cumberland at (277½ m.) *Eamont Bridge* (Crown, RB. 17/, P. 9 gs.).

Cumberland, the N.W. extremity of England, is famous chiefly as embracing a large part of the beautiful *Lake District*, described at length in Rte. 55. In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Workington is a coal and iron district, with mines running out under the sea. Farther N. lie Carlisle and the Border lands, the home of so much romance. The W. end of the Roman Wall crosses this county.

278½ m. *Penrith* (George, RB. 22/6-30/; Crown, RB. 19/-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; *Carlton*, unlic., RB. 16/6), an old market town (10,500 inhab.), has a ruined *Castle* (temp. Edward IV). The *Gloucester Arms Inn*, formerly Dockray Hall, contains a room in which Richard III slept and some old oaken wainscoting,

and in the *Two Lions Inn* (once the town house of the Lowthers) is an interesting plaster ceiling. *Penrith Beacon* (937 ft.), N.E. of the town, commands a fine view of the Lakeland fells.

Brougham Castle (pron. 'Broom'; adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), 1½ m. S.E. (motor-bus), with the ruins of a keep of c. 1170 and other later buildings, occupies the site of the Roman station of *Broccavum*. — *Edenhall* (3½ m. N.E.; Hotel, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.), the seat of the family of Musgrave for nearly 500 years until 1920, was demolished in 1935. The old glass goblet whose legend has been made familiar by Longfellow's translation of Uhland's ballad on 'The Luck of Eden Hall,' was removed to the Bank of England.

FROM PENRITH TO KESWICK, 18 m. (A 594). Railway in ½ hr., going on to Cockermouth. — 4½ m. *Greystoke* has a rebuilt castle. — At (9 m.) *Troutbeck* (Hotel) a road to Matterdale and Ullawater (Rte. 55A) bears to the left. — 13½ m. *Threlkeld* is the starting-point of the usual ascent of *Saddleback*, which rises to the N. (Rte. 55B). In the churchyard is a curious memorial to over forty "noted veterans of the chase," all natives of Threlkeld parish. To the left opens the Vale of St. John. — Beyond (15½ m.) the Naddle Beck a lane on the left leads to the *Castlerigg Stone Circle* (Rte. 55A). The scenery increases in grandeur as we descend the wooded valley of the Greta. — 18 m. *Keswick*, see Rte. 55B.

From Penrith to *Patterdale* (Ullawater), see Rte. 55A.

The direct road from Penrith to (296½ m.) *Carlisle* is uninteresting. Our route, more attractive, follows A 686 N.E., passing near *Edenhall* (see above) and crossing the Eden at (5 m.) *Langwathby*, where we turn left. (The main road goes on over *Hartside Cross*, Rte. 64A, to *Alston*, 14½ m. N.E.) — Less than a mile beyond (6½ m.) *Little Salkeld* are the monolith and stone circle known as *Long Meg and Her Daughters* (64 stones, 27 of which are still upright). — 11 m. *Kirkoswald* (Bracken Bank, unlic., near *Lazonby*, 1 m. S.W. across the Eden, RB. 18/6, P. from 5 gs., with special facilities for shooting and fishing), beautifully situated on the Eden, has scanty remains of a castle. — 15½ m. *Armthwaite* (Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) has a fine old bridge, where we cross the river. — 26½ m. *Carlisle*, see Rte. 64.

B. Via Leeds and Skipton

ROAD, 309 m. To (161 m.) *Sheffield* and (193½ m.) *Leeds*, see Rtes. 46, 52H. Thence to (210½ m.) *Ilkley*, see Rte. 57. We follow A 65: 219½ m. *Skipton*. — 234½ m. *Settle*. — 245 m. *Ingleton*. — 265 m. *Kendal*, and thence to *Carlisle*, see Rte. 53A. — The industrial district may be avoided by following the Great North Road (A 1) to (191½ m.) *Bramham*, and turning left on to A 659 at the cross-roads 2 m. N. Thence it is 19½ m. to *Ilkley*.

RAILWAY from St. Pancras, 310½ m. in 7-7½ hrs.; to *Leeds* in 3½-4 hrs. *Leeds* is reached also from King's Cross via *Doncaster* (Rte. 49) and *Wakefield* in 3½-4½ hrs. Principal Stations: to (158½ m.) *Sheffield*, see Rte. 46; thence to (197½ m.) *Leeds*, see Rte. 52H. — 208½ m. *Shipley*. — 211½ m. *Bingley*. — 214½ m. *Keighley*. — 223½ m. *Skipton*. — 233½ m. *Hollibald*, junction for *Clitheroe* and *Blackburn*, for *Clapham* and *Lancaster*, and for *Carnforth* and the *Lakes*. — 239 m. *Settle*. — 259½ m. *Garsdale*, junction for *Hawes* (5½ m.). — 269 m. *Kirkby Stephen*. — 279½ m. *Appleby*. — 293 m. *Lazonby & Kirkoswald*. — 310½ m. *Carlisle*.

From London to *Leeds*, see Rtes. 46, 52H. Thence via *Otley* and *Ilkley* to (213½ m.) *Addingham*, see Rte. 57. At *Addingham* A 65 ascends N.W. out of *Wharfedale*, and crosses the watershed into *Airedale*.

219½ m. *Skipton* (*Midland*, at the station, RB. 17/6, P. 9/6s.; *Devonshire*, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; *Unicorn*, RB. 16/6), a fine old market town (13,200 inhab.) with a wide main street, is the capital of the limestone district of *Craven*, which extends from the sources of the *Wharfe* and the *Ribble* to the borders of *Lancashire* and contains some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in *Yorkshire*. From the 12th to the 15th cent. most of it was divided between the two great houses of *Percy* and *Clifford*. *Skipton Castle*, the ancient home of the *Cliffords*, afterwards *Earls of Cumberland*, consists of an older part (open weekdays 10–12 and, incl. Sun., 2–4.15; 2/) dating from the reign of *Edward II* but much altered by *Lady Anne Clifford* in 1658, and a *Tudor* portion built by the first earl. Over the gate is a 'lettered' balustrade with the *Clifford* motto 'Désormais.' The parish church contains *Clifford* tombs and an oaken screen from *Bolton Abbey*. The *Craven Museum*, in the public library, illustrates local history and resources (adm. weekdays, except Tues., 2–5, Sat. 10.30 or 1.30–4.30).

From *Skipton* to *Colne*, *Burnley*, etc., see Rte. 52D; to *Malham* and *Wharfedale*, see Rte. 57.

At (224 m.) *Gargrave*, where the *Malham* road (see Rte. 57) bears right, we leave *Airedale*, and soon cross the 'backbone of England' into *Ribblesdale*. — 229½ m. *Hellifield* (*Black Horse*) is the junction of the road and railway to *Clitheroe*, etc. (Rte. 52C), and at (231½ m.) *Long Preston* (*Maypole*, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.) begins the *Bowland* route to *Slaidburn* and *Lancaster* (see Rte. 53A). — 234½ m. *Settle* (*Falcon*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Ashfield*, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; *Golden Lion*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), a quaint little town possessing a market charter 700 years old, is an excellent centre for exploring the wild surrounding country, and here (at *Townhead*) is a *Museum* illustrating the geology and history of the *Craven* caves. The 17th cent. 'Folly Hall' contains a fine staircase. *Benjamin Waugh* (1839–1908), founder of the *N.S.P.C.C.*, was born at *Settle*. About ¼ m. W., on the opposite bank of the *Ribble*, is *Giggleswick* (*Hart's Head*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), with a public school founded in 1512, the chapel of which is the masterpiece of *Sir Thomas Jackson* (1901). About 1 m. N.W., under *Giggleswick Scar*, is the *Ebbing & Flowing Well*, celebrated in *Drayton's 'Poly-Olbion'*.

FROM SETTLE TO HAWES, 22½ m. This narrow moorland road, following the main railway line (here protected by snow-screens), crosses the wildest corner of *Yorkshire*. — 2½ m. *Stainforth*, with an old single-arch bridge (N.T.) over the *Ribble*. — 5½ m. *Horton-in-Ribblesdale* (*Helwith Bridge*, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.) lies at the foot of *Penyghent* (2273 ft.), on the W. side of which is the deepest pot-hole in England (c. 525 ft.), discovered in 1949. On the left are *Ingleborough* (2373 ft.) and, farther on, *Wharfedale* (2419 ft.). — 12 m. *Ribblehead* is 2 m. N.E. of *Weathercote Cave* (see below). The railway crosses *Batty Moss* by a great viaduct, but we turn to the right, leaving on the left before (16 m.) *Newby Head Inn* the road to *Dentdale* and *Sedburgh* (Rte. 63A), and then descending *Widdale*. — 22½ m. *Hawes*, see Rte. 63A.

241 m. Clapham (*New Inn*, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), at the S. foot of Ingleborough, is a good starting-point for numerous fine excursions in this attractive limestone district. About 1½ m. N. of the village is **Ingleborough Cave* (normally open on Sat. afternoon, Sun. and public holidays; 1/), a series of chambers and passages 800 yards in length, filled with glittering stalactites and stalagmites.

Farther up the hillside is (1 m.) the mouth of *Gaping Gill*, a vast cavern 400 ft. deep, into which a beck flings itself. Thence it is an easy ascent of 1½ m. to the top of Ingleborough (2373 ft.; *View), the most striking though not the highest of the Yorkshire hills. On the level summit are indications of an ancient hill-fort, enclosed by a wall. The descent may be made N. to (2 m.) Chapel-le-Dale or S.W. to (3 m.) Ingleton (see below).

245 m. Ingleton (*Bridge*, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.; *Ingleborough*, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.), to the right, is situated at the junction of two streams, the *Ingleton Glens* (adm. 6d.), on each of which, 1-1½ m. from the village, are picturesque falls.

From the right-hand glen the excursion may be continued to (2 m. from Ingleton) **White Scar Caves* (adm. 9.30-8 or dusk; 1/3), discovered in 1923, a fine series of caverns on the other side of the Hawes road. Thence we may go on to *Chapel-le-Dale* (4½ m. from Ingleton; Hill Inn, RB. 15/6, P. 27/6), with the birthplace of Daniel Dove (in Southey's commonplace book 'The Doctor'; "about a bow-shot" E. of the church), and **Weathercote Cave* (adm. free; collection made for charity), a rocky chasm with an imposing waterfall. *Yordas Cave* in Kingsdale, 4½ m. N. of Ingleton, is another fine limestone cavern, rich in stalactites (adm. free; light required).

We cross a strip of Lancashire and then enter Westmorland beyond (250½ m.) Kirkby Lonsdale station (see below). The new road crosses the Lune just below the old *Devil's Bridge*, probably of 15th cent. foundation. — 252 m. Kirkby Lonsdale (r.; *Royal*, RB. 18/, P. 8-11 gs.; *Green Dragon*, RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.), finely situated and commanding beautiful views, is the 'Lowton' of 'Jane Eyre.'

About 2½ m. S.E., near the station (no trains), is *Cowan Bridge*, where in 1824-5 Charlotte Brontë was a pupil in the Clergy Daughters' School, described in 'Jane Eyre' under the name of 'Lowood.' Part of the old school (tablet) remains N. of the bridge over the Leck; but in 1833 the institution was removed to *Casterton* (1 m. N.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale), the Old Hall at which was the former residence of the Rev. Wm. Carus-Wilson (the 'Mr. Brocklehurst' of the story). From Cowan Bridge "an exposed and hilly road" leads S.W. to (2½ m.) *Tunstall* ('Brocklebridge' in the novel), 3½ m. due S. of Kirkby Lonsdale, with the church attended by the pupils of the school. Thence to *Lancaster*, see Rte. 53A.

A fine road (A 683) ascends Lonsdale to (10½ m.) *Sedburgh* (Rte. 63A).

265 m. *Kendal*, and thence to (309 m.) *Carlisle*, see Rte. 53A.

54. FURNESS AND THE CUMBRIAN COAST

ROAD FROM KENDAL TO WHITEHAVEN, 80 m. A 6 to (5 m.) *Levens Bridge* then A 590 via *Lindale* (for Grange and Cartmel) and *Newby Bridge* (Windermere) to (30½ m.) *Dalton*, for Barrow-in-Furness, 13½ m. S. From Dalton A 595 circumvents the Duddon estuary and then follows the coastal plain northward to (80 m.) *Whitehaven*.

RAILWAY FROM CARNFORTH TO WHITEHAVEN, 74½ m. in 3-3½ hrs.; through carriages to *Barrow* and *Whitehaven* from London, Manchester, Liverpool, etc., in summer. Principal Stations: *Carnforth*, see Rte. 53A. — 5½ m. *Arncliffe*. — 9 m. *Grange*. — 13½ m. *Cark & Cartmel*. — 18½ m. *Ulverston*

junction (in summer) for *Lake Side* (Windermere, 9½ m.). — 23½ m. *Dalton* (for Furness Abbey). — 28½ m. *Barrow*. — 40 m. *Foxfield*, junction for *Coniston* (9½ m.). — 44½ m. *Millom*. — 57½ m. *Ravenglass* (for Eskdale). — 61½ m. *Seascale*. — 69½ m. *St. Bees*. — 74½ m. *Whitehaven* (Bransty).

Kendal, and thence to (5 m.) *Levens Bridge*, where we turn right (W.), see Rte. 53A. — A 590 crosses the Winster and enters Lancashire (Furness) just before (11½ m.) *Lindale* (Lindale Inn). — B 5277 on the left leads in 2 m. to *Grange-over-Sands* (*Grand*, RB. 19/-28/, P. 10-13 gs.; *Grange*, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 10 gs.; *Graythwaite Manor*, RB. 25/-30/, P. 10 gs.; *Netherwood*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), an attractive seaside and golfing resort (3100 inhab.) on Morecambe Bay.

At *Cartmel* (*King's Arms*, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), 2½ m. W. of *Grange*, is an interesting 12th cent. *PRIORY CHURCH, with good sedilia, a fine Perp. E. window, and oaken stalls of the 15th cent., beneath an exquisite canopied screen of the 17th. The tomb of Sir J. Harrington (?) dates from c. 1380. In the vestry is a curious umbrella, upwards of 200 years old. In the N. aisle is a memorial (by Woolner) to Lord Frederick Cavendish (p. 468). The Priory Gatehouse (N.T.; adm. weekdays, 3d.) dates from the 14th century.

At *Cark Hall* (1597), 2 m. S.W. of *Cartmel* and 3½ m. W. of *Grange*, *George Fox*, founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, spent a night on his way to *Lancaster Gaol* (1663). *Holker Hall* (adm. daily exc. Fri., 10.30-6, Apr.-Sept.; 2/6), a seat of the Cavendish family, ½ m. N.W. of *Cark*, is a Victorian house with paintings by *Claude*, *Van Dyck*, *Reynolds*, etc. — Between *Grange* and *Cark* is *Kent's Bank*, the N. end of a 'roadway', once used by coaches, across the sands of Morecambe Bay to (9 m.) *Hest Bank* (p. 425). It is now regularly used by walkers, who should apply to the guide, Mr. Burrow, *Carter House Kent's Bank*.

From *Lindale* the main road runs N.W. to the *Leven* valley at (17 m.) *Newby Bridge* (hotels, see p. 449), 1 m. from the foot of *Windermere* (Rte. 55c). It then descends the river, crossing it before (19 m.) *Haverthwaite* (Anglers' Arms, *Dickson's Arms Inns*), and joins the road from *Coniston* (Rte. 55c) at (22 m.) *Greenodd*, which commands a view up the *Crake* valley of the *Coniston Old Man* group of fells. — 23½ m. *Arrad Foot* (*Armada*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.). — 25½ m. *Ulverston* (10,100 inhab.; *Sun*, RB. 17/, P. 10½ gs.; *Golf*, RB. 15/6), a market town with a big fair on the Thurs. after *Martinmas*, was the later home of *George Fox* (1624-91). About 1 m. S. is *Swarthmoor Hall*, a quaint old manor house, which was the residence of *Judge Fell*, whose widow *Fox* married. *Swarthmore College* in *Pennsylvania* takes its name from this house. On a hill above *Ulverston* is a memorial to *Sir John Barrow* (1764-1848), who was born at *Dragley Beck*, ½ m. S.E. A pleasant coast road (A 5087) runs S. to *Piel* (13 m.; see below) via *Aldingham* (7 m.), with an ancient church. — At (30½ m.) *Dalton* (*Wellington*), where *George Romney* ('pictor celeberrimus'; 1734-1802) was born and is buried, the *Whitehaven* road (A 595) turns right (N.).

A 590 goes on S. to (3½ m.) *Barrow-in-Furness*. In 1½ m. a lane on the left descends to the important red sandstone ruins of **Furness Abbey* (adm. daily, *Sun.* from 2; 1/), in the 'Vale of Deadly Nightshade.' Founded in 1127 by *Stephen* (afterwards *King*) for *Benedictines* from *Savigny* in *Normandy*, who c. 1148 adopted the *Cistercian* rule, the abbey soon attained a wealth and

importance little inferior to Fountains, and its abbot enjoyed feudal powers over the whole district of Furness. The cloister arches are Trans. Norman; the beautiful chapter house is E.E.; the transepts are in part Trans. Norman, in part Decorated; the W. tower and the presbytery (with its fine sedilia) are Perpendicular. The two effigies of Norman knights in armour (12th cent.) in the Infirmary Chapel (on the extreme S.) are the oldest in England.

Barrow-in-Furness (*Victoria Park*, off the Dalton road, RB. 24/, P. 12 gs.; *White House*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Imperial*, RB. 19/6-24/, P. 11 gs.) an important industrial town (67,450 inhab.), has large docks, shipbuilding yards, and iron, steel, and armament works (Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd.). During the First World War Barrow nearly doubled in size. A bridge near the docks leads to *Vickerstown*, a workmen's residential suburb, situated on the long *Walney Island*, which shelters the harbour and provides a recreation ground (golf course, etc.). — At *High Cocken*, 1½ m. N., is the house in which the youthful George Romney (see above) lived for upwards of ten years. — To the S.E., reached by A 5087, are (3½ m.) *Rampside* (Clarke's Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) and (4 m.) *Piel*, off which is Piel Island with the ruins of the castle (1327) where Lambert Simnel held a brief court in 1487.

From Dalton A 595 runs N. and makes a wide loop round the Duddon Sands, the estuary of the Duddon. — Beyond (40½ m.) *Broughton-in-Furness* (Old King's Head; High Cross, ½ m. W., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), where the Coniston road (Rte. 55c) bears to the right, we cross the Duddon and enter Cumberland. — 47½ m. *Millom*, with iron mines, has a 14th cent. castle and an interesting church. The road sweeps round the W. base of *Black Combe* (1969 ft.) and runs parallel to the sandy coast, crossing the Esk just below (59½ m.) *Muncaster Castle*, the seat of the Penningtons, with the 'Luck of Muncaster' (an enamelled glass bowl; comp. p. 427). The terrace, open to visitors on Wed., Sat., and BH. (1-5; 2/3), commands perhaps the finest *View in Cumberland (Eskdale, etc.). — About 1½ m. farther on is *Ravenglass* (Pennington Arms), at the junction of the Esk, the Mite, and the Irt, with some remains of a Roman fort.

Near Ravenglass is a large *Gullery* (best visited by boat), where many thousands of terns and black-headed gulls breed. — In summer a miniature railway (15-in. gauge) ascends the Mite and then the Esk to (5 m.) *Eskdale Green* and (7 m.) *Dalegarth*, for upper Eskdale (see Rte. 55D).

Crossing the Mite and then the Irt we reach (65½ m.) *Holm-ruok* (Lutwidge Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.), 1½ m. E. of which is *Irtton*, which has a fine churchyard cross (9th cent.).

To the left is the road to (3½ m.) *Seascale* (*Scawfell*, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), a thriving seaside and golfing resort, and a good starting-point for motorists for the western Lake District. — Motor-buses to *Gosforth* and *Whitehaven*, and to *Ravenglass* and *Millom*.

68 m. *Gosforth*, with the interesting *'Viking Cross,' 14½ ft. high, in the churchyard, showing a singular mixture of Norse saga and Christian lore in its decoration (10-11th cent.). — About ¼ m. E. of (70½ m.) *Calder Bridge* (Stanley Arms) is *Calder Abbey*, an attractively situated Cistercian ruin of the 12th cent. (adm. Fri. 10-4; 6d.), and at *Calder Hall*, 2 m. S., is a large atomic energy plant producing plutonium. — 74 m. *Egremont* is a dull town with a ruined castle (comp. Wordsworth's 'Horn of Egremont Castle'), 8 m. from Ennerdale.

To the left is the road for (2½ m.) *St. Bees* (Abbots Court, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.),

named from St. Bega, a 7th cent. Irish maiden. It has an interesting collegiate church (c. 1170) and a boys' school, founded by Abp. Grindal in 1583. *St. Bees Head*, to the N.W., attains a height of 466 ft.

To the right farther on is a road (A 5086) to *Cockermouth* (16 m.; see below), via *Cleator Moor* (p. 457).

80 m. *Whitehaven* (*Globe*, *Waverley*, R.B. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a seaport (24,600 inhab.), is surrounded by coal mines, some of which extend under the sea. Paul Jones, who served his apprenticeship on a Whitehaven vessel, made an abortive raid on it in 1778, and its bombardment by a German submarine in 1915 was equally futile.

FROM WHITEHAVEN TO KESWICK, 26½ m. Railway in 1½–2 hrs. We follow A 595 N.E. through (4 m.) *Distington*, beyond which we emerge from the colliery district and reach the Derwent valley. — 13½ m. *Cockermouth* (*Globe*, R.B. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Lakes*, R.B. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.) is a little town (5250 inhab.) at the junction of the Cocker and the Derwent. William Wordsworth was born here in 1770 and his sister Dorothy in 1771; their father is buried in the church. *Wordsworth's Birthplace* (N.T.; adm. Mon. and Sat., 2–5, or on application; 1/), built in 1745, in the main street, has its original staircase and fireplaces. The *Castle* was dismantled by the Roundheads in 1648. Fletcher Christian, the 'Bounty' mutineer, was born in 1764 at *Moorland Close*, 1½ m. S. *Eaglesfield*, 2½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of John Dalton (1766–1844), chemist and physicist, and of Robert de Eaglesfield (d. 1349), chaplain to Queen Philippa of Hainault and founder of Queen's College, Oxford. *Bridekirk* church, 2 m. N., has 11th cent. doorways, and a *Font of c. 1140, a remarkable example of North English sculpture introducing Norse motifs, signed by the artist in Runic letters. — MOTOR-BUSES run from Cockermouth to *Loveswater*, and to *Buttermere* and *Gatesgarth* (foot of Honister Pass).

From Cockermouth the main road (A 594) goes on to Keswick via *Basenthwaite Lake*; an alternative, and finer, route (B 5292) runs S.E. up the Vale of Lorton and over Whinlatter Pass (comp. Rte. 55a). — From Cockermouth to (26 m.) *Carlisle*, see p. 531.

FROM WHITEHAVEN TO CARLISLE VIA MARYPORT, 42 m. Railway, 40½ m. in 1½–1½ hr. Beyond (4 m.) *Distington* (see above) we bear left on A 596. — 8 m. *Workington* (*Central*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Green Dragon*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) is a seaport (28,900 inhab.) at the mouth of the Derwent, with salmon-fisheries and steelworks. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here on her flight to England after the battle of Langside (1568), and was escorted hence to Bolton Castle. — 14½ m. *Maryport* (*Golden Lion*, R.B. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) is a decayed coal and iron port (12,250 inhab.). A road (B 5300) goes on hence along the coast to *Silloth* (13 m.; see Rte. 64) via *Allonby* (5 m.; *Solway*, unlic., R.B. 15/6, P. 7 gs.), a quaint fishing village. The Carlisle road turns inland. — 30½ m. *Wigton* (*Kildare*, R.B. 16/6), is an old market town with manufactories of tweed. About 7 m. S.E. is *Caldbeck*, in the churchyard of which is the grave of John Peel (d. 1854), the fox-hunter, whose home was close by. The famous song in his honour was composed by J. W. Graves in 1828. — 42 m. *Carlisle*, see Rte. 64.

55. THE LAKE DISTRICT

The **English Lake District, popularly so called, is a tract about 35 miles square, occupying a great portion of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, with a small bit of *Lancashire* on the S. Nowhere else in England is such a wealth and diversity of natural beauty concentrated in so limited an area; and the comparatively small size of its lakes and mountains is no index to the wildness and even grandeur attained at places by its scenery. *Windermere*, the largest of the lakes, is but 10½ m. long; *Scafell Pike*, the loftiest summit, is only 3210 ft. high. The vast forests that once covered a great part of the district have largely disappeared, but reafforestation has been started in *Eskdale*, the *Duddon Valley*, *Ennerdale*, and elsewhere. The botanist and geologist will find the district a happy hunting-ground. Traces of Norwegian and

Danish influence (dating from the 7th and 8th centuries) still linger in the place-names and in the dialect and customs of the dales.

The comparative lack of historical interest in the district is compensated by a wealth of poetical and literary association. It was the spiritual home of the 'Lake School'—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and their literary associates. Gray, Wordsworth, and Harriet Martineau are among those who have written accounts of the Lake District, which has inspired many volumes, down to the works of Canon Rawnsley (1851–1920), and the 'Herries' saga of Sir Hugh Walpole (1884–1941). See also 'Lake District History' and 'The Lake Counties' by W. G. Collingwood. A large and increasing number of the most beautiful sites and those most in danger of disfigurement have been acquired for preservation by the National Trust.

Plan of Tour. The usual approaches to the Lake District are indicated at the beginning of the sections into which our description is divided. The great majority of visitors begin with Windermere, thus progressing from the quieter to the wilder scenery. In summer the Lake District is invaded by *Motor Coaches* from nearly every large town within a radius of 100 m.; while numerous *Circular Tours* by coach are arranged from centres within the district. **ONE DAY** in the Lake District may be well devoted to one of the whole-day tours (the *Westwater Round* or *Ullswater Round*), or to the *Buttermere Round* from Keswick described on p. 442, which reveals some of the most exquisite scenery. The *Tour of the Langdales from Ambleside* ranks with this. For a visit of **TWO DAYS** the most serious rivals to the trips just mentioned are the *Ambleside and Coniston Round* and the *Ullswater Trip from Pooley Bridge to Patterdale*, continued over the Kirkstone Pass to Windermere, and the drive from *Windermere to Keswick* through the Wordsworth country. No thorough exploration of the Lake District, however, can be made except on foot, and the following **WEEK'S WALKING TOUR** should be well within the compass of the average pedestrian. **1st Day.** From *Penrith* to (6 m.) *Pooley Bridge*, and steamer thence up *Ullswater* to *Patterdale* (8 m.), with a visit (by motor-bus) to *Aira Force* (3 m.). — **2nd Day.** From *Patterdale* to *Thirlspot*, over the top of *Helvellyn*, 3½–4½ hrs.; thence to (5½ m.) *Keswick*, perhaps by bus. — **3rd Day.** From *Keswick* to *Buttermere* via *Borrowdale* and *Honister Hause*, 14 m. — **4th Day.** From *Buttermere* via *Gatesgarth* to *Scarf Gap*, and thence across *Upper Ennerdale* to the *Black Sail Pass* and *Wasdale Head* (4–4½ hrs.); or via *Scale Force* and the *High Stile* ridge to *Scarf Gap*, and thence as above (8–10 hrs. in all). — **5th Day.** From *Wasdale Head* to *Dungeon Gill* via *Esk Hause*, 3–4 hrs. (with the ascent of *Scafell Pike*, 2 hrs. more). — **6th Day.** From *Dungeon Gill* to *Windermere* via *Gramere* and *Ambleside*, 16 m. (last part by steamer, if desired). Those who wish to get back to *Penrith* will be repaid by the walk over the *Kirkstone Pass* to *Patterdale* (9 m. from *Ambleside*).

Motoring and Cycling. The chief roads in the Lake District, though rather twisty, have good surfaces, and much of it can be easily visited by the motorist. The car should be handy, a good hill-climber, and have good brakes. The chief trunk road is A 591, branching from A 6 at Kendal, to Windermere (8½ m.), Ambleside (4½ m.), and Keswick (16 m.), where it joins A 594 from Penrith (18 m.) to Cocker-mouth (14 m.). This is wide throughout, with moderate hills (Dunmail Raise, 1 in 7–12). A road at right angles to this (A 592), running from Newby Bridge (joined there by A 590 from Levens Bridge, 11½ m. E., and from Barrow, 16 m. W.) to Bowness (6 m.), Kirkstone Pass (6½ m.; 1 in 5; long and severe gradients), Patterdale (6 m.), and Penrith (14½ m.), reveals the delightful scenery of Windermere and Ullswater. The distances are so short that the choice of headquarters is immaterial; Keswick, Gramere, Ambleside, Bowness, Windermere, or Coniston will all serve. From Keswick a good run is that round Derwentwater, with a visit to Borrowdale. Another enjoyable round is made by approaching Buttermere via Whinlatter Pass (1 in 8) and Crummock Water, with return via the Vale of Lorton, Cocker-mouth, and Bassenthwaite. A longer run includes Threikeld, Ullswater, Patterdale, Troutbeck Low Wood, and Ambleside, with return direct. The main road along the coast (A 595) is much less attractive: most of its branches are 'blind' for motorists. Honister Hause (1 in 5), the route from Langdale to Gramere over Red Bank (1 in 4), and the road between Ambleside and Kirkstone Pass (1 in 4 to 6) should be avoided except as

sporting hill-climbs. In normal seasons the Borrowdale road is overcrowded between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Walks. In fine weather these will present no difficulty to a pedestrian of any experience; but, as some of the routes are not well marked, and as sudden fogs are not uncommon, a good map and a compass, as well as a little food, should always be carried. Strong, nailed boots and a good weatherproof are desirable.

Sport. GRASMERE SPORTS, held on the Thurs. nearest Aug. 20th, are the chief athletic festival in the Lake District, with the best wrestling (Cumberland and Westmorland style), fell-running, and hound-trailing. Interesting sheep-dog trials are held in every dale; the best are at Rydal Park the day before the sports. — FOX HUNTING, the dalesman's favourite sport, is done on foot and demands great physical endurance. The chief packs are at Threlkeld, Patterdale, Ambleside, Eskdale, and Lorton. — THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB at Windermere holds regattas on the lake. — ANGLING. Salmon, trout, and char are taken in the lakes, the best months being May, June, Aug., and September. The salmon-fishing in the Derwent and Eden is excellent, but some of the waters are occupied by private owners or clubs.

Climbing. Rock climbing in the Lake District has influenced Alpine practice almost to the exclusion of snow ascents. The most famous 'courses' are found on *Pillar Rock*, *Great Gable*, *Scafell*, *Glimmer Crag* (on the Langdale Pikes), *Pavey Ark*, *Dow Crag*, in Borrowdale, and round *Buttermere*. The sport is organised locally by the *Fell & Rock Climbing Club*, which issues a number of handbooks (6/6 each) describing the climbs in detail. The beginner is recommended to join one of the several clubs that practise the sport in the district. The *Mountaineering Association* (102a Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.; subscription 5/) will supply names and addresses of clubs to members, and itself organises training schools in summer in Borrowdale and Langdale. Particulars of first-aid and mountain rescue stations in the Lake District are given in a booklet obtainable (free, with supplements) from A. S. Pigott, Hill House, Cheadle Hulme, Stockport, Cheshire.

Glossary of Local Terms. *Band*, elevated terrace or ridge between two lower tracts; *Beck*, stream; *Combe*, hollow; *Dodd*, lower spur or foothill, generally rounded; *Fell*, mountain; *Force*, waterfall; *Gill*, *Ghyll*, mountain torrent, narrow ravine; *Hause*, top of a pass (French 'col'); *Holme*, island; *How*, *Howe*, low rounded hill; *Knott*, rocky knob; *Nab*, projection, promontory; *Pike*, peak; *Pitch*, steep ascent; *Raise*, top of a ridge; *Scar*, *Scarth*, rocky face; *Scree*, steep slope of loose stones; *Stickle*, sharp peak; *Tarn*, small lake; *Thwaite*, clearing; *Trod*, sheep-path; *Wyke*, bay.

A. Ullswater and Patterdale

Penrith (Rte. 53A) is the portal for the Ullswater part of the Lake District. Travellers proceed thence to Patterdale, either partly by bus and partly by steamer or all the way by bus. — Through-express from London (Euston) to Penrith in c. 7 hrs.

a. FROM PENRITH TO PATTERDALE BY ROAD & STEAMER. Motor-buses, in connection with the trains, from Penrith (railway station or Sandgate) to *Pooley Bridge*. Beyond *Eamont Bridge* (Rte. 53A), 1 m. S. of Penrith, we turn r. on A 592, which leads between *King Arthur's Round Table* (l.) and *Mayburgh* (r.), two ancient circular earthworks. — 2 m. *Yanwath Hall*, where we cross the railway, has an old pele tower, overlooking the 'barmkin' or inner bailey. — 3 m. *Tirril* (Queen's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.). — 6 m. *Pooley Bridge* (Sun, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Crown, RB. 15/6, P. 25/), at the foot of Ullswater.

Those who prefer to walk may turn S. at Penrith station and follow the road on the left (Cumberland) bank of the Eamont, keeping to the left at the fork in 1½ m. At *Dalmain Hall*, 1½ m. farther on, they should cross the river by a footbridge and follow the track (l.) to *Barton Church*, with two channels

arches, one over the other. The route thence to Pooley Bridge has a fine 'sudden' view of Ullswater. — About 2 m. N. of Pooley Bridge is the 14th cent. *Dacre Castle*, now a farmhouse, where the kings of England, Scotland, and Cumberland are said to have met in 934.

*Ullswater (476 ft.; i.e. 'Ulf's Water'), the grandest of English lakes in scenery and the second in size, separates Cumberland (W. bank as far as Glencoyne) from Westmorland (E. bank and head). It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and consists of three reaches, the bends of which prevent any general view of the lake as a whole. Its scenery increases in beauty as we near its head.

A good road (see below) skirts the entire W. side of the lake, but the road on the more rugged E. bank ends at *Howtown*, 4 m. from Pooley Bridge. Thence to (5 m.) *Patterdale*, see below.

A small MOTOR-YACHT plies in summer on Ullswater from Pooley Bridge to (1 hr.) Glenridding (four times daily on weekdays, once on Sun.; to Glenridding, 3/, ret. 4/; to Howtown 1/3, ret. 1/9). At the head of the first reach, 3 m. in length, lies (l.) *Howtown* (Hotel, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.). Passing *Skelly Neb*, on our right, we enter the second reach (c. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. long). On the right are *Gowbarrow Park* and *Fell* (1579 ft.; see below), continued beyond the *Aira Beck* by *Glencoyne Park*. On the left is *Sandwick*, a small cluster of farms at the mouth of *Martindale*, enclosed between *Hallin Fell* (l.; 1271 ft.) and *Sleet Fell* (1179 ft.). *Catstycam*, the N.E. spur of *Helvellyn*, becomes prominent at the end of the reach, with the main summit to its left. The last *Reach, running N. and S., is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long and presents a striking "blend of wild overhanging mountain and rich homelike foreground." It contains three or four small islands. To the right is the finely wooded *Stybarrow Crag*, to the left the steep side of *Place Fell* (2154 ft.). At the head of the lake lies *Patterdale* (see below), dominated by the imposing *St. Sunday Crag*. The steamer pier is at Glenridding, S. of the grounds of the Ullswater Hotel, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the head of the lake.

b. FROM PENRITH TO PATERDALE BY ROAD ALL THE WAY (A 592). The motor-buses from Penrith to Pooley Bridge (see above) run on to Patterdale via the N.W. bank of Ullswater, passing ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Rampsbeck Hotel* (RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.) and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Brackenrigg Hotel* (RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). Beyond (9 m.) *Hallsteads* the road runs close to the lake, affording increasingly fine views across it and skirting (r.) *Gowbarrow Park*. The principal entrance to the park is at (11 m.) the foot of the *Dockray* and *Troutbeck* road (see below).

Gowbarrow Park (inseparably associated with Wordsworth's 'Daffodils'), a National Trust property of 750 acres, includes the whole Ullswater side of the fell, together with *Aira Force*, reached by a good path ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) ascending from the entrance. To the right stands *Lyulph's Tower*, a small shooting-lodge, the name of which is supposed to go back to the same Baron Ulph or de l'Ulf after whom the lake itself is named (the 'Ulf's lake' of Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain'). *Gowbarrow Park* contains some red deer and affords many fine views. **Aira Force*, one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the

Lake District, is 65 ft. high and romantically situated in a deep winding glen. The scene of Wordsworth's 'Somnambulist' is laid here. A path ascends the left bank above the fall, to (1½ m.) *Dockray*, passing another pretty little fall named *High Force*.

Our road continues to skirt the lake, below *Glencoyne Park*, then passes under *Stybarrow Crag* (pron. 'Stee-barra'; view), above which is *Glencoyne Wood* (a bird sanctuary): all are N.T. property. — 13½ m. *Glenridding (Ullswater, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Glenridding, unlic., open March-Oct., RB. 16/, P. 8½ gs.)* is at the mouth of the valley of that name. The road goes on past a well (r.), with misty traditions concerning St. Patrick, and crosses the mouth of *Grisedale*.

14½ m. *Patterdale (Patterdale, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.)*, a good centre for excursions, is a village with a few score inhabitants, charmingly situated at the head of *Ullswater* and the foot of the dale of its own name ('Patrick's Dale').

EXCURSIONS. *Aira Force* (4 m.) may be visited either by land or (preferably) by water: rowing boats obtainable at the landing-stage at *Glenridding* (see above). — The walk to (5 m.) *Howtown* (returning by boat) by path skirting the S.E. bank of the lake, via *Sandwick* and *Hallin Fell*, may be recommended. Visitors at *Glenridding* may save 2 m. by rowing to *Bleawick*. From *Howtown* walkers may return to *Patterdale* (c. 2 hrs.) via *Boardale* and *Boardale Hause* (1250 ft.; view). — Short walks may be taken also to (1-1½ hr.) *Angle Tarn* (good trout fishing by permission) via *Boardale Hause*, or to (2 m.) *Glencoyne*.

ASCENTS. **Helvellyn* (3118 ft.), the third in height and one of the finest in form of the Lake District mountains, is ascended from *Patterdale* by one or other of three routes. a. For the RED TARN ROUTE (2½-2½ hrs.; steeper but more interesting) we follow the *Grisedale* lane (see below) for ½ m. and then (finger-post) turn right and cross the stream. A few minutes later the well-marked path turns to the left and ascends over the fell towards a conspicuous gateway on *Striding Edge*, about 2 m. ahead of us. *Striding Edge* may be followed to the top. In mist, gale, or snow it should be treated with caution, but otherwise it presents no difficulty to the steady-headed. Those who wish to avoid it keep to the right, pass to the N. of *Red Tarn* (2356 ft.), the highest in the Lake District (ground here rather boggy), and mount to *Swirlal Edge* (2500 ft.) and (¾ hr.) the summit. — b. By the GLENRIDDING ROUTE (3½-4½ hrs.) we leave the main road opposite the *Ullswater Hotel* and ascend by road and cart-track on the right of the beck to (1½ m.) the *Green-side Smelting Mills*. Thence, avoiding both the cart-track to the right and the path to the left, we follow the pony track straight on, along the main beck. Just short of (¾ hr.) *Keppelcove Tarn* (1825 ft.) the track (not easy to find) zigzags up to the right, at the brow of the hill bending to the left. On reaching (¾ hr.) the top of the ridge (c. 2800 ft.) we turn sharply to the left for (¾ hr.) the summit. — c. For the GRISDALE ROUTE (2½-3½ hrs.; via *Grisedale Tarn*), see below. — The **View from Helvellyn* is extensive but less varied than from some other peaks. *Windermere*, *Esthwaite Water*, and *Conistown Water* are visible to the S., with the *Irish Sea* beyond them; *Ullswater* is conspicuous to the N.E. *Thirlmere* and *Derwentwater* are not visible from the top. In the extreme N.W. are the *Solway Firth* and the *Dumfriesshire hills*. Among the most prominent peaks are *Scaffell Pike* and *Great Gable* (S.W.), *Skiddaw* and *Saddleback* (N.), *St. Sunday Crag* and *High Street* (S.E.), and *Fairfield* (S.). To the E. are the long rolling ridges of the *Pennine Chain*, *Ingleborough* (S.E.) and *Cross Fell* (N.E.) being visible in the distance. At our feet lies *Red Tarn*, between *Striding Edge* and *Catstycam*. Near the top of *Helvellyn* are memorials of *Charles Gough* (whose death here from exposure in 1805 and the fidelity of whose dog have been sung by *Scott* and *Wordsworth*), and of the first aeroplane to land on the summit. The descent may be made to *Grasmere*, *Thirlmere*, or *Wythburn*.

The top of *Place Fell* (2154 ft.; view) is easily reached from *Patterdale* in

1½ hr. viâ (½ hr.) *Boardale Hause*. The descent may be made to Boardale and Howtown (1½ hr.). — St. Sunday Crag (2756 ft.; 1½ hr.; view) is ascended by a zigzag track (l.) beginning about 200 yds. beyond (1½ m.) the farm of *Elmhow* in Grisedale, or (better) by a track starting behind Patterdale post office and ascending through *Glemara Park* and along the side of *Birks* (2040 ft.). The descent may be made viâ Deepdale. — Fairfield (2863 ft.) and its N. spur *Cofa Pike* are other good view-points (comp. below).

FROM PATTERDALE TO GRASMERE (8½ m. in 3-3½ hrs.). The route, ascending *Grisedale*, between Striding Edge, Dollywaggon Pike, and Seat Sandal, on the right, and St. Sunday Crag and Fairfield, on the left, is easy to follow. Leaving the main road a little to the W. of the church we follow the lane mounting along the right bank of *Grisedale Beck* to (½ hr.) the farm of *Elmhow*. The track crosses the stream about ¼ hr. farther up, turns to the right and then to the left, crosses a side-stream, and reaches (20 min.) a disused shooting-box about ¼ hr. below *Grisedale Tarn* (1768 ft.). We keep to the left of the tarn and reach (¼ hr.) the top of the *Grisedale Pass* (1929 ft.), between *Seat Sandal* (2415 ft.; r.) and *Fairfield* (2863 ft.), where we pass through a gap in the wall. Fine views of Conistone Water and Grasmere are disclosed as we descend the winding pony-track to (1½ hr.) the Grasmere and Keswick road. On reaching the road we turn to the left, and in ½ m. opposite the *Swan Hotel* diverge to the right from the Ambleside road. 8½ m. *Grasmere*, see Rte. 55C. — Robust walkers may easily combine the 'traverse' of St. Sunday Crag or Fairfield, or both, with this route.

FROM PATTERDALE TO KESWICK BY THE STICKS PASS, 11 m. (last 5 m. by road). This route is now rarely used. To (1½ m.) the *Greenside Smelting Mills*, see above. About ¼ m. farther on we leave the Helvellyn bridle-path and ascend the steep zigzag cart-track to the right, viâ (½ hr.) the *Greenside Lead Mine* (disused) and the N. end of *Greenside Reservoir*. From (½ hr.) the top of the Sticks Pass (2420 ft.; view), named from upright stakes planted in the ground which have now disappeared, the path descends in zigzags to (¾ hr.) the farmhouse of *Stanah*. Below the farm we strike the Vale of St. John road which, a few yards to the left, joins the Ambleside road at a point ¼ m. from Keswick and ½ m. from *Thirlspot*.

FROM PATTERDALE TO KESWICK VIA TROUTBECK, 18 m. by road (not very interesting). From Patterdale to (3½ m.) the divergence of the Dockray road, see above. The road (*Retrospects) ascends to the left (N.), between *Glencoyne Park* (l.) and *Gowbarrow Park* and *Fell*. [Walkers in either direction should do the bit between the Pooley Bridge road and Dockray viâ Gowbarrow Park and Aira Force.] From (5½ m.) *Dockray* a fine high-level walk leads through Glencoyne Park. Beyond (6½ m.) *Matterdale End* the road reaches its highest point (1124 ft.), to the W. of *Great Mell Fell* (1760 ft.). 9 m. *Troutbeck*, and thence to (18 m.) *Keswick*, see Rte. 53A.

FROM PATTERDALE TO HAWES WATER. The easiest route starts from *Howtown* (comp. above). The walk thence takes 3½-4 hrs. We ascend by a track on the banks of the *Fusedale Beck*. After about ¼ hr. we incline to the left (little or no visible path) and cross a tributary stream. To the right is the Martindale deer-forest, the last refuge of the indigenous red deer that used to range over the Pennine and Lake mountains. In ½ hr. we reach *Wether Hill* (2174 ft.), the top of the ridge, affording a fine view S. and W. (Conistone Old Man S.W.). We descend in the same general direction (S.E.), follow (¼ hr.) the *Measand Beck*, and soon reach the path descending the W. bank of Hawes Water (r.) to (½ hr.) *Burn Banks*, below the foot of the reservoir. Thence it is ¼ hr. more either to Bampton (p. 426) or to the hotel on the E. bank. — The direct route from Patterdale to Hawes Water (4½-5½ hrs.; for good walkers) diverges from the Windermere road at (2 m.) the point where that road turns to the right, soon after crossing the outflow from Brothers Water. We follow the cart-track straight on, pass through the hamlet of *Low Hartsop*, cross (¾ m.) the *Hayeswater Gill* (route to the obvious pass on the right to be avoided), and in ¼ m. more recross the beck and pass a little to the N. of the foot of *Hayes Water* (1383 ft.). A zigzag track, keeping to the left of the *Knott* (2423 ft.), ascends to (¾ hr.) the top of the ridge. The direct route to Mardale passes through a gateway in the wall and then drops very steeply for 1 hr. to the foot of *Riggindale*, whence a path (l.) follows the W. bank of the reservoir for Bampton (1½ hr.), while another (r.) rounds the

head of the reservoir and reaches the hotel on the E. bank in 1½ hr. [Little time is lost by inclining to the left and including *Kidsty Pike* (2560 ft.), from the shoulder of which a slanting track leads down to the foot of *Riggindale*.] Those who wish to combine the ascent of *High Street* (2718 ft.; view) with this route diverge to the right at the top of the ridge and follow it to the S. (1 hr.). The descent to (1½ hr.) *Mardale* leads via *Long Stile* to the foot of *Blea Water* (1584 ft.), whence the path to the dale is distinct (not very easy). *High Street* derives its name from an old Roman road that ran from the camp at the head of *Windermere* to *Brocavum* (Brougham) over *High Street*, *Rampsgill Head*, and *High Raise*; traces of it are visible near the top of *High Street*.

Hawes Water (789 ft.; 4½ m. long, ¼-½ m. wide) was in 1937 converted into a reservoir for the water-supply of Manchester by the construction of a 90 ft. dam near *Burn Banks*, at the foot of the lake. Every house in the dale was submerged and the village of *Mardale Green*, near the head, including the old church, was demolished. The *Haweswater Hotel* (RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.), half-way along the afforested E. bank, takes the place of the old *Dun Bull Inn*. The lake has lost most of its charm, but the mountain group at its head is fine (*Harter Fell*, *High Street*, *Kidsty Pike*, *Welter Crags*).

Hawes Water may be reached also from *Shap*, and from *Penrith* by road (11 m.), via *Lowther Park* and *Bampton* (see Rte. 53A). — Active walkers may reach *Windermere* from *Haweswater Hotel* via *High Street* and the *Troutbeck Valley* (5¼-6¼ hrs.), or via the *Nan Bield Pass* (2050 ft.), *Kentmere*, where a unique dug-out boat was discovered in 1955, and the *Garburn Pass* (1450 ft.; 4½-5½ hrs.); or by a good but little-used route via the *Gatescarth Pass* (1900 ft.), *Sadgill* (2¼-2½ hrs.; the highest hamlet in *Long Sleddale*), *Kentmere* and the *Garburn Pass* (5¼-5½ hrs.). *Kendal* may be reached via the *Gatescarth Pass* and *Long Sleddale*, the 'Long Whindale' of 'Robert Elsmere' (5¼-6¼ hrs.).

FROM PATTERDALE TO WINDERMERE, 12½ m. (motor-bus). The road (A 592) ascends through *Patterdale*, crossing (1 m.) the *Deepdale Beck* and (1½ m.) the *Goldrill Beck*. It next turns to the right, and skirts the E. side of *Brothers Water* (520 ft.; N.T.), popularly supposed to be named from the drowning of two brothers (more probably a corruption of 'Broader' Water; retrospect of *Place Fell*). From (3¼ m.) *Brothers Water Hotel* the road mounts rapidly (1 in 5¼-10) to (6 m.) the top of *Kirkstone Pass* (1489 ft.), between *Caudale Moor* (2474 ft.; left) and *Red Screes* (2541 ft.; right; wide *View). About 200 yds. short of this point (r.) is the stone after which the pass is named, from its supposed resemblance to a church (*View). About as far on the other side of the pass is the *Kirkstone Pass Inn* (1476 ft.; RB. 18/6, P. £11), where the direct road (dangerous; 1 in 4-6) for *Ambleside* diverges on the right. The main road, trending to the left, crosses the ridge between the *Stock Gill* valley (r.) and *Troutbeck* (l.). The descent (known locally as the 'Six Ill Steps') is fairly rapid (1 in 5¼). The head of *Windermere* soon comes into sight, followed by fine views of the middle and lower reaches. At (9 m.) the *Queen's Head Inn*, the road forks, the right branch (not recommended) leading through the village of *Troutbeck* (*Mortal Man*, P. 27/6 or 8½ gs.) to (11½ m.) *Low Wood*, 1½ m. S.E. of *Ambleside*. At the S. end of *Troutbeck* is *Townend* (N.T.; adm. weekdays, 2-5; 1/), a typical 17th cent. farmhouse. The other branch runs straight on to (9½ m.) *Troutbeck Church* (with a window by *Morris*, *Madox Brown*, and *Burne-Jones*), beyond which the road

ascends again to the *Borrans* (*View). 12½ m. *Windermere*, see Rte. 55C.

B. Keswick, Derwentwater, and Buttermere

Penrith (Rte. 53A) is the gateway for this section of the Lake District also. Road thence to (18 m.) *Keswick*, p. 427. — Through-expresses in summer from London (Euston) to Keswick in 7 hrs., and from Manchester and Liverpool.

KESWICK (280 ft.; 4850 inhab.) lies on the *Greta*, about ½ m. from Derwentwater, but the little town itself commands no very good view of the fine mountain and lake scenery for the exploration of which it is so convenient a centre.

Hotels. Keswick, a large house at the station, RB. 23/6; Derwentwater, at Portinscale, 1½ m. W., RB. 25/, P. 10-15 gs.; Queen's, Main St., RB. 21/-27/, P. 10½ gs.; Castlerigg Manor, unlic., Manor Brow, RB. 20/6, P. 8½ gs.; all these closed in winter. Royal Oak, Station Rd., RB. 21/-27/, P. 10½ gs.; George, St. John's St., RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; County, Penrith Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; Skiddaw, unlic., Main St., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs. Harney Peak, unlic., Portinscale, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; Fletcher's, unlic., Ambleside Rd., RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.;

Lake, Lake Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; these three closed in winter. Lodore and Borrowdale Hotels, see pp. 440-1.

Motor-Buses to *Lodore* and *Seatoller*; *Grasmere*, *Ambleside*, and *Windermere*; *Kendal* and *Lancaster*; *Bassenthwaite*, *Cockermouth*, and *Whitehaven*; *Penrith*; *Patterdale*; *Buttermere* viâ Whinlatter Pass.

Boats on Derwentwater. MOTOR BOATS also ply on the lake, calling at Ashness Gate, Lodore, and High and Low Brandelhow (single journey 1/, tour of the lake 2/).

The road from the station traverses *Fitz Park* and passes a small *Museum* (adm. weekdays, 9-8; 6d.), containing a model of the Lake District, a cup made of silver from the Goldscope Mines, and MSS. of Wordsworth, Southey, and Sir Hugh Walpole. In the market square is the quaint *Town Hall* (1813), which possesses a clock-bell bearing the date 1001 (an error for 1601), brought from Lord's Island. Scott wrote part of the 'Bridal of Triermain' at the Royal Oak Hotel. *Greta Hall*, the residence of Coleridge from 1800 to 1809 and of Southey from 1803 to 1843, stands on an elevation in the loop of the river N.W. of the town.

The *Lead Pencil Manufactories* (interesting processes) and the *School of Industrial Arts*, both near Greta Bridge, are normally open to visitors. The old plumbago or 'wad' mine at Seathwaite (p. 445) has long been closed, and Keswick now gets its black-lead from other sources. Beyond the bridge, ½ m. from the Town Hall, is *Crosthwaite Church*, on the site of a church built by St. Kentigern in 553. The present interesting structure, with (uniquely) twelve 'consecration crosses' on its outside walls, dates from 1553, and contains a 14th cent. font and a monument (by Lough) to Southey (inscription by Wordsworth). Canon H. D. Rawnsley (1851-1920) was vicar of Crosthwaite in 1883-1917.

There are two other *Models of the Lake District* (6 in. to the mile) in Lake Rd. (Mayson's, Abraham's; adm. 6d.). — Shelley lived at Keswick for a short time in 1812 (in a cottage on Chestnut Hill), soon after his marriage to Harriet Westbrook.

*Derwentwater (244 ft.), perhaps the most absolutely satisfying in its loveliness of all the lakes of England, is 3 m. long.

1 m. wide, and 10-70 ft. deep. Its banks present a wonderful blending of abrupt crag, green fell, and wooded slopes, while the final charm is lent by the islets dotting its surface. The mountain background, especially Skiddaw (to the N.), is very imposing. To the S. opens the romantic Borrowdale. The chief islands (all N.T.) are *Derwent Island* (originally Hertholm), with a house on it; *Lord's Island*, once the site of Lord Derwentwater's mansion; the smaller *Rampsholme*; and *St. Herbert's Island*, the site of a traditional 7th cent. hermitage, the retreat of St. Hereberht, a disciple of St. Cuthbert. The *Floating Island*, a periodic appearance near Lodore, is a tangled mass of weeds made buoyant by marsh gas.

Southey maintained that the best view of Derwentwater was obtained from "the terrace between Applethwaite and Millbeck." To reach this point we cross Greta Bridge, turn to the right (Carlisle road), cross the railway and turn into (1 m.) the lane to the right. This leads straight to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Ormaithwaite* (once visited by Benjamin Franklin), then curves to the left, and reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Applethwaite*. The *View Point is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or so farther on. — A much closer view of the lake is enjoyed from **Friar's Crag* (N.T.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town, opposite Derwent Isle. It is reached by the road diverging to the right from the Borrowdale road (opposite the Lake Hotel) and passing the boat-landing. On the crag is a memorial to John Ruskin (1819-1900). The crag itself, with part of the shore, was purchased in 1922 as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley, and the adjoining shore on either hand, with Castle Head, was given to the N.T. in 1925-29. — Most visitors will give the palm over both these views to that from **Castle Head* (529 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town, just to the left of the Borrowdale road (see below). The top commands a view of the whole lake. From the E. bank rise *Walla Crag* and *Falcon Crag*, partly clothed with wood. A peep of Helvellyn is obtained over the intervening 'dodds' to the S.E. In the S.E. corner of the lake nestles Lodore. To the right of this, at the S. end of Derwentwater, are the 'Jaws of Borrowdale', apparently filled up by the conical *Castle Crag*. The background just to the right of this is formed by Great End, Scafell Pike, and Scafell. Beyond the next gap come Scawdel Fell and Maiden Moor, the latter sloping (N.) towards Cat Bells, over the shoulders of which peer Hindscarth and Robinson. Farther to the right are High Stile and Red Pike, rising over Newlands Hause. To the N. (r.) of this depression are the prominent butt of Causey Pike, Sand Hill, and Grisedale Pike (with Whinlatter Pass at the foot of its long slope). To the N.W. opens Bassenthwaite Lake, with the fells enclosing it. Criffel (in Kirkcudbrightshire) is said to be sometimes visible in the distance. To the N. is the massy Skiddaw. — Other good views of Derwentwater are afforded by *Walla Crag* (see below), *Lattrigg* (1203 ft.; N.E.), the terrace of *Cat Bells* (1481 ft.; S.W.), and *Swinside* (803 ft.; above Fortinscale).

***ROUND DERWENTWATER BY ROAD** (10 m.; motor coach, including Borrowdale as far as Rosthwaite). We leave Keswick by the narrow street running S.E. to the Borrowdale road. — $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Castle Head* (l.), see above. The road passes through the *Great Wood*, with *Walla Crag* (1234 ft.; view) rising to the left. Beyond this is *Falcon Crag* (1050 ft.). — The left branch at (2 m.) the fork leads to Watendlath (p. 444). Just beyond this are the grounds of *Barrow House*, with the *Barrow Falls* (total descent 120 ft.). — 3 m. *Lodore Hotel* (RB. 23/6, P. 12 gs.).

In the picturesque glen behind the hotel are the Falls of Lodore (adm. 2d.), which (in spite of Southey's rhapsodic verses) are disappointing except after

heavy rain. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up is the little fall of *High Lodore* (reached also by a path from the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on).

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Borrowdale Hotel* (RB. 28/6, P. 10 gs.). — At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Grange (Borrowdale Gates)*, unlied, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) we quit the Borrowdale road and cross the Derwent by a couple of bridges to the right. Beyond the village we again turn to the right. — 5 m. *Manesty*. Walkers should here choose the old road to the left (from which a path for Newlands diverges after $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), as it affords more open views of the lake. On the right, beneath the ridge of *Cat Bells* (1481 ft.) are the N.T. estates of *Manesty Park* and *Brandelhow Park*, and *Brackenburn*, the home of Sir Hugh Walpole (d. 1941). — Our route is joined on the left by a road from *Skelgill* and then ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) by that from *Buttermere*. Between this point and ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Portinscale* (hotels, see p. 439), the lake is mainly hidden by trees. The road crosses the Derwent and leads S.E. to (10 m.) *Keswick*. Walkers may save $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a path to the right just beyond the bridge.

ASCENTS FROM KESWICK. The ascent of Skiddaw (3053 ft.; up and down $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 hrs.) offers a safe and easy day on the fells, but the view from the top hardly vies with those from more centrally situated peaks. We pass under the railway to the right (E.) of the station and then follow ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Spoons Green Lane*, the second turning on the right (finger-posts), which works round the W. and N. side of *Lairigg* (see below) and ends ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) at a gate opening on a road from Appletrewhaithe. There is another gate about 50 yds. to the right (E.) through which we pass on to the open hillside. The track leads to the left along a wall to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a white hut. The next $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. is the steepest part of the route (good retrospects). At the angle of the wall the track bears to the left and becomes nearly level (cairn). We keep a little to the right of the highest part of the *Low Man* (2837 ft.), the S. extremity of the main ridge (view better than from the summit), and pass through ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a fence. We reach the *High Man* or top in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. The panorama is very extensive: N.W. are Solway Firth and the mountains of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright (Criffel, Merrick, etc.); W. are the Irish Sea and the Isle of Man; E. is the desolate tract of dark grouse moor known as *Skiddaw Forest*, bounded on the right by Saddleback. Among the most prominent points in the "turbulent chaos of dark mountains" to the S. are Helvellyn (S.E.), the Scafells, the Borrowdale peaks, and Conistone Old Man (in the distance). Windermere is not visible and even Derwentwater is hidden from the actual summit. Bassenthwaite is conspicuous to the W. A shorter (but steeper) descent leads via *Carl Side* (2400 ft.) and *Millbeck*. — *Lairigg* (1203 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs. up and down), the S. 'cub' of Skiddaw, commands a better view than that from Skiddaw itself. — Saddleback or Blencathra (2847 ft.), E. of Skiddaw, is a more difficult and more remunerative climb. From Threlkeld the direct ascent and descent take 3–4 hrs., but the best plan is to proceed to Scales and follow the whole ridge of the mountain from E. to W., with descent to Threlkeld (4–5 hrs. in all) or to Keswick (5–6 hrs.). We may take the Penrith or Patterdale bus to (6 m.) *Scales* or the train to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Threlkeld*. The route, keeping to the left (S.) of *Scales Tarn*, is fairly obvious. The view of Thirlmere and the Vale of St. John is charming; other features are seen much as from Skiddaw. — Helvellyn (3118 ft.) may rank among the Keswick mountains, though the actual ascent (marked by cairns and whitened stones) begins on the Grasmere road either at ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Thirlspot* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs.) or at (8 m.) *Wythburn* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ –1 hr.). (a) The track from Thirlspot begins behind the King's Head Inn, leads at first N.E., then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) just short of *Fisher Gill* sweeps round to the right, and ascends straight (S.E.) towards the summit. After $1\frac{1}{2}$ –1 hr. more our route is joined on the left by the Keppelcove Tarn track from Ullswater. A sharp climb hence brings us to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Low Man* (3033 ft.) and (10 min.) the *High Man* or summit. (b) The well-marked track from Wythburn leaves the road by the church, c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. before the head of Thirlmere, and ascends to the right of a gill.

After 10-15 min. it bends to the right (away from the beck) but sweeps round to the left again. About half-way up there is a patch of soft ground where the track is a little less clear. 30-35 min. Spring (1.), the highest in England. In 5 min. more we join the Grasmere track (r.) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the top. View and descent to Patterdale, see Rte. 55A; descent to Grasmere, see p. 455. ⁺ *Great Gable* is often tackled from Keswick by taking the bus to Seatoller (7 m.), or a car to Seathwaite (8 m.) in Borrowdale (see below).

FROM KESWICK TO THIRLMERE BY CASTLERIGG CIRCLE AND VALE OF ST. JOHN (10 m. to Wythburn). We leave Keswick by the Penrith road, which runs E. on the S. side of the Greta, passing first under and then over the railway. We quit this main road by the second turning to the right (the old road), pass ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a lane on the right, and reach the gate leading to the *Castlerigg Stone Circle* (N.T.), consisting of 48 stones, the tallest nearly 8 ft. high. The old road rejoins the new $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on, near a bridge over the *Naddle Beck*. After $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we take the road to the right, which crosses the *St. John's Beck* by ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Wanthwaite Bridge* and joins ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the main road along the **Vale of St. John*, flanked on the left by the *Wanthwaite Crags* and the *Dodds of Helvellyn*. Ahead rises the *Castle Rock* (c. 1000 ft.), familiar from Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain.' At ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the fork we keep straight on for ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Thirlspot* and (10 m.) *Wythburn* (comp. p. 447).

Those who are making the short circular tour, viâ the dam at the foot of Thirlmere, keep to the right at the above-mentioned fork, cross the Keswick and Windermere road and reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the dam. Thence they return to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Keswick viâ *Shoulthwaite Bridge* and *Castlerigg* (p. 446).

*FROM KESWICK TO BUTTERMERE viâ Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning viâ Newlands. This round of 22 m. is certainly one of the finest in Britain. — From Keswick to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Grange*, at the entrance to Borrowdale, see above. Here we keep straight on, to the left of the Derwent, with *Grange Fell* (1250 ft.; N.T.) on the left. From a slate quarry about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on a track on the left ascends to (5 min.) the *Bowder Stone*, a marvellously balanced mass of metamorphic rock (estimated to weigh c. 2000 tons) fallen from the adjacent cliffs. Its top (26 ft.), reached by a ladder (small fee to cottager), affords an excellent view of **Borrowdale*, the most beautiful valley in the Lake District, with its level green floor enclosed by picturesque and multi-coloured crag and fell. "A truly secreted spot is this, completely surrounded by the most horrid romantic mountains that are in this world of wonders." Immediately opposite is the wooded *Castle Crag* (900 ft.; N.T.; view). Farther S. over Rosthwaite rises Glaramara (see below) and (W. of that) Great End, the N. buttress of the Scafell group. Regaining the road we follow it to (6 m.) the village of *Rosthwaite* (*Scafell*, R.B. 18/6, P. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.), attractively situated on the *Stonehwaite Beck*.

A bridle-path leads N.E. from Rosthwaite to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Watendlath*, whence we may reach (5 m.) *Keswick* as described on p. 444 (a charming route).

Rosthwaite, or Seatoller (see below), is the starting-point for the ascent of **Great Gable* (2949 ft.), the finest in form of all the Lake mountains, either

via the Sty Head Pass (2½–3½ hrs.) or via Honister Hause, *Grey Knotts* (2287 ft.), *Brandreth* (2344 ft.), and *Green Gable* (2603 ft.). Owing to the central situation of Great Gable the *View is magnificent. It includes Skiddaw, Helvellyn, the Buttermere peaks, the Scafells, the Pillar, Wastwater, Ennerdale Water, Crummock Water, and a strip of Windermere. The Isle of Man is visible and sometimes even Snowdon. Bronze map on the summit, see p. 445. Great Gable is supposed to have been in Carlyle's mind when he described the mountain-ascent in 'Sartor Resartus' (ii. 6). The descent may be made to Wasdale Head via Sty Head, or via *Beck Head*, between Great Gable and *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.). — *Glaramara* (2560 ft.), ascended in 2–2½ hrs., affords an exquisite view of Borrowdale and Derwentwater.

About ½ m. beyond Rosthwaite, near the church, the route to Stonethwaite and the Stake Pass, dominated by the finely shaped *Eagle Crag*, diverges to the left. Just short of (7¼ m.) the hamlet of *Seatoller* the road to Seathwaite and the Sty Head Pass strikes off on the same side. Our road ascends to the right to (8½ m.) the top of *Honister Hause* (1190 ft.). To the left rises the steep and picturesque *Honister Crag* (1750 ft.), somewhat defaced by its slate quarries. The abrupt descent soon brings us within sight of Buttermere. To the left rise *High Crag*, *High Stile*, and *Red Pike*; in the middle towers *Mellbreak*; to the right is *Robinson*. From (11 m.) the farmhouse of *Gatesgarth*, at the foot of the pass, famous for its flock of 'Herdwick' sheep, the Scarf Gap Pass leads to the left towards Ennerdale. Our road skirts the N.E. bank of Buttermere, passing (12 m.) *Hassness*, a Ramblers' Association hotel (RB. 14/6, P. 5–7 gs.), to (13 m.) the village of Buttermere (*Bridge*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Fish*, RB. 16/6, P. 9½ gs.).

*Buttermere (329 ft.; 1½ m. long, ½ m. wide, and 94 ft. deep near its S.E. end) and its N.W. neighbour *Crummock Water* (321 ft.; 2½ m. long, ½ m. wide, 144 ft. deep), connected by a stream ½ m. in length, fill a trough-like valley about 5 m. long and ½–¾ m. wide. Both lakes now belong to the National Trust. On the W. the mountains fall abruptly to the water's edge. At the N.W. corner of Buttermere, opposite the village, are the thread-like cataracts of *Sour Milk Gill*, descending from *Bleaberry Tarn*. Both lakes contain pike, trout, and char. — In a small ravine S.W. of *Crummock Water* is **Scale Force* (N.T.), a striking waterfall with a sheer leap of at least 120 ft., reached from Buttermere (2½ m.) by crossing the stream connecting the two lakes (path usually wet). — The visit to *Scale Force* may be extended by a not very attractive route to (1½ m.) *Floutern Tarn* and (2½ m.) *Ennerdale Water*, or it may be combined with an ascent of *Red Pike* (2479 ft.). The direct route for the latter (1½–2 hrs.), however, is up *Ruddy Beck*, the stream flowing into the S.W. corner of *Crummock Water*. The *View includes Ennerdale Water and many other lakes and tarns. The descent may be made via *Bleaberry Tarn* (see above). A fine ramble goes on S. along the ridges over *High Stile* and *High Crag* (2443 ft.) to the Scarf Gap path, returning by it to *Gatesgarth* and Buttermere. — *High Stile* (2643 ft.) may also be climbed direct by *Sour Milk Gill* and *Bleaberry Tarn*. — *Fleetwith Pike* (2126 ft.), of which *Honister Crag* (see above) is part, is likewise ascended from Buttermere (2–2½ hrs.) and affords a fine though limited view. — *Buttermere How* or *Moss* (1725 ft.), E. of the village, easily ascended in 1 hr., is a good point of view. From Buttermere along *Crummock Water* to (3½ m.) *Scale Hill*, see below; to *Wasdale Head* via *Scarf Gap*, see p. 445.

The return route to Keswick ascends from Buttermere, a little to the N. of E., to (14½ m.) *Newlands Hause* (1096 ft.), between *Robinson* (2417 ft.) on the right and *Whiteless Pike*

(2159 ft.) and *Wandhope* (2533 ft.) on the left. Behind the last two hills rises *Grasmoor* (see below). We then follow the high-lying and somewhat desolate *Keskadale*. Before (18 m.) *Rigg Beck Bridge*, whence a road leads r. to *Newlands Church* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.), we begin our descent through the comparatively tame valley of *Newlands*.

The name of the *Goldscope Mines* in this valley may possibly be a corruption of *Gottesgab* ('God's gift'), the name used by the German (chiefly Bavarian) miners imported by Queen Elizabeth c. 1566. Some local patronymics trace back to the same source.

At (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a fork we keep to the right (left for *Braithwaite*, see below), and beyond (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Swinside* we join the road round *Derwentwater* and turn left for (22 m.) *Keswick*.

FROM KESWICK TO BUTTERMERE VIA THE WHINLATTER PASS, 15 m. The road runs W., passing *Greta Hall* and *Portinscale* to (3 m.) *Braithwaite* (Royal Oak, RB. 12/6) at the entrance to *Coledale* (see below), just before which the road to *Bassenthwaite* strikes off to the right. Our road winds up in steady ascent, through the huge *Wythop* plantation of the Forestry Commission to (5 m.) the top of the *Whinlatter Pass* (1043 ft.; view), between *Lord's Seat* (r.; 1811 ft.) and *Grisedale Pike* (2593 ft.). About 2 m. farther we turn left from the road to *Cockermouth*, pass (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) another *Swinside*, keep left again at (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the next fork, join (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the road through the *Vale of Lorton* and follow it to the left. The right branch at the next fork leads to (11 m.) *Scale Hill* (*Hotel*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the foot of *Crummock Water*; the left branch passes *Lanthwaite Green* and runs along the E. bank of the lake to (15 m.) *Buttermere*. The *Scale Hill Hotel* may be made the starting-point of walks via *Floutern Tarn* (pron. 'Flootern'; 1250 ft.) to (6 m.) the *Angler's Inn* at the foot of *Ennerdale Water* or of a drive via (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Loweswater* (397 ft.; N.T.), a little-visited lake 1 m. long, and (6 m.) *Lamplugh*, to (11 m.) the *Angler's Inn*. Between *Scale Hill* and the N. end of *Crummock Water* are pleasant woods (N.T.), and at the N.W. shoulder of the lake is the curious fortified hill of *Peel*, once an artificial island.

A fine route from *Keswick* to *Buttermere* for good walkers (6 hrs.) is the mountain walk over the summits of *Cat Bells* (1481 ft.), *Malden Moor* (1887 ft.), *Scawdel Fell* (2143 ft.), *Dale Head* (2473 ft.), and *Robinson* (2417 ft.). The views are magnificent, and the dips between the summits are comparatively slight. At places the going is stony and the ridges are narrow, but there is nothing sensational. The bogs can (even in wet weather) be avoided by keeping strictly to the watershed.

Another route from *Keswick* to *Buttermere* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) via *Braithwaite* and up *Coledale* to *Coledale House*, thence S.W. by the ridge of *Whiteless Pike* (2159 ft.; fine view), may be combined with the ascent of *Grasmoor* (2791 ft.). The descent of *Gaskell Gill*, N. of *Grasmoor* (for *Lanthwaite* or *Lorton*) is steep in places but not difficult.

FROM KESWICK TO WATENDLATH, 5 m. due S., a road affording delightful views. We diverge to the left from the *Borrowdale* road, a little short of (2 m.) *Barrow House* (p. 440; guide-post). After $\frac{1}{2}$ m. we cross the *Barrow Beck* by *Ashness Bridge* (*View). Thence we ascend through wood, most of the way skirting the *Watendlath Beck*. *Watendlath*, on a small tarn (847 ft.), is the scene of much of Sir Hugh Walpole's 'Judith Paris.' Just N. of the hamlet is the *Churn or Devil's Punchbowl*. Walkers may follow the track (S.W.) to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Rosthwaite*, on the *Borrowdale* road; or they may go on from *Watendlath* over the fells E. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Thirlmere* (see below).

*FROM KESWICK TO WASDALE HEAD VIA THE STY HEAD PASS (14 m.). Driving is practicable to *Seathwaite*, whence the walk to *Wadale Head* takes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From *Keswick* to *Borrowdale* and (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Seatoller* (motor-bus), see above. We ascend the valley of the *Derwent*, crossing the river.

A gate on the right, just short of the bridge, leads to what remains of the

Borrowdale Yews, the 'fraternal four' of Wordsworth. The girth of the largest was 22 ft. We may follow up the same path, past the old black-lead mine (comp. p. 439), and rejoin the main route by crossing a foot-bridge to *Seathwaite*.

9 m. *Seathwaite* (N.T.) has a rainfall of 130 in. per annum (at the *Sty Head*, see below, the average is 170 in.). Hence the footpath ascends on the right bank of the stream, soon crossing a tributary beck. To the right rises *Base Brown* (2120 ft.), to the left *Glaramara*. The imposing mountain generally visible ahead of us is *Great End*. At (9½ m.) *Stockley Bridge* the path crosses the *Grain Gill* and turns to the right (the path straight on ascending along *Grain Gill* provides a short but uninteresting cut to *Esk Hause*, p. 453, and *Scafell Pike*). Beyond (10 m.) *Taylor Gill Force* (r.; fine retrospect of *Borrowdale* and *Derwentwater*) we keep to the left, cross (10½ m.) the *Sty Head* beck, and reach (10¾ m.) the *Sty Head Tarn* (1430 ft.), a sombre little lake in the heart of some of the wildest scenery England has to offer. Ahead of us (from left to right) are *Great End*, *Scafell Pike*, and *Lingmell*; to the right are *Great Gable* and *Green Gable*, with the depression known as *Aaron Slack* between them. Just beyond the tarn the track leading viâ *Sprinkling Tarn* (1960 ft.) and *Esk Hause* to *Langdale* diverges to the left. From (11 m.) the top of the *Sty Head Pass* (1600 ft.; cairn), the track (steep and stony) descends to the right, S. of *Great Gable*. From (12½ m.) *Burnthwaite Farm* a lane (l.), practicable for cars, leads to (13½ m.) the church and a field-path (r.) to (14 m.) the hotel at *Wasdale Head* (p. 458).

The fells on both sides of the *Sty Head* (incl. *Great Gable*, *Green Gable*, *Kirk Fell*; *Glaramara*, *Allen Crag*, *Great End*, and *Lingmell*) were bought by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club as a War memorial to fallen members, and are now vested in the National Trust, together with more recent acquisitions of land on both sides of *Ennerdale* (from *Great Gable* to *Steeple* and *Haycock*), and *Scafell* and *Scafell Pike* above the 2000-ft. line (bronze relief map on the summit of *Great Gable*).

FROM KESWICK TO WASDALE HEAD VIÂ SCARF GAP AND THE BLACK SAIL PASS (19 m.). We may drive to *Gatesgarth*, whence the walk to *Wasdale* takes 3-3½ hrs. From *Keswick* to (11 m.) *Gatesgarth* viâ *Honister Hause* or *Newlands*, see above. We pass through a gate (S.) and cross the strath above the head of *Buttermere*. After reaching the open fell the path slants steeply towards the S. to (1 hr.) the top of *Scarf Gap* (1410 ft.), the saddle between *Haystacks* (l.; 1750 ft.) and *High Crag* (2443 ft.; retrospect of *Buttermere*). As we begin the rough descent we have *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.) in front of us, with *Great Gable* (2949 ft.) on its left and *Pillar* (2927 ft.) on its right. On the N. or *Ennerdale* slope of the last is the famous *Pillar Rock*, a mighty pile of precipices, first ascended in 1826 by *John Atkinson*, an *Ennerdale* cooper. This rock is no place for the inexperienced. On reaching (¼ hr.) the green floor of *Ennerdale* at a small *Youth Hostel*, the bridle-path turns to the left along the bank of the *Liza*; it then (¼ m.) crosses the stream and

ascends, between two becks, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the **Black Sall Pass** (1825 ft.), flanked by **Kirk Fell** (l.) and **Pillar** (r.). [Note that we keep to the right of **Kirk Fell**.] The *View here is one of savage grandeur. Behind us (from l. to r.) are **High Crag** (with **Grasmoor** in the distance), **Haystacks** (with **Fleetwith Pike** peering over it), **Brandreth**, and **Great Gable**. In front lies **Mosedale**, with another **Red Pike** (2707 ft.) to the right and **Yewbarrow** (2058 ft.) to the left. Our path winds down along a beck, crossing it and then trending to the left after c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and revealing a sudden *View of **Scafell**. The hotel at **Wasdale Head** (p. 458) soon comes into sight, and our path descends to it (c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) along the left bank of the **Mosedale Beck**.

The MOTOR ROUTE from **Keswick** to **Wasdale** (to **Nether Wasdale** 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to **Wasdale Head** 42 m.) makes a long detour via the **Whinlatter Pass** and the coastal plain. From **Keswick** to **Scale Hill** and (17 m.) **Lamplugh**, see p. 444. The road then runs S. to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Ennerdale Bridge**. For (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Egremont** we diverge to the right (S.W.). Hence to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Calder Bridge**, (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Gosforth**, (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Nether Wasdale**, and (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Wasdale Head**, see Rte. 54 and p. 458.

FROM KESWICK TO COCKERMOUTH there are three road routes, the first two of which have regular motor-bus services. A. VIA THE PHEASANT HOTEL, 13 m. (A 594). Leaving **Keswick** by **Portinscale**, we skirt the foot of the afforested fells below the **Whinlatter Pass**, and run parallel with the railway. After 4 m. we come in sight of **Bassenthwaite Water** (223 ft.; 4 m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide). The chief feature of the rather tame opening stage is the **Barf** (1536 ft.), on the W. shore, with the rock known as the 'Bishop of Barf' (generally painted white), opposite the **Swan Hotel** (RB. 21/, P. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.). The view of **Skiddaw**, opposite, is imposing. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The **Pheasant Hotel** (RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; boats for hire) is near **Bassenthwaite Lake Station**. — At (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Brathay Hill** we join Route B, and thence follow the railway to **Cockermouth** (Rte. 54). — B. VIA ARMATHWAITE, 14 m. Crossing **Greta Bridge** we follow A 591 (r.) and soon enjoy good intermittent views of **Bassenthwaite Water** on the left with the wooded slopes above it. — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Millbeck** (Red House, RB. 19/6, P. 8 gs.). — At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. a lane on the left leads to a pleasant footpath going direct to **Armathwaite**. — At (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Castle Inn** (RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs., Mar.-Oct.) we turn left on B 5291, passing (8 m.) **Armathwaite Hall Hotel** (RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.) in fine grounds. Just beyond it we cross the **Derwent** by the **Ouse Bridge**, and enjoy a splendid *View up the lake. — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Brathay Hill**, and thence to **Cockermouth**, see above. — C. VIA WHINLATTER PASS AND THE VALE OF LORTON, 14 m., see p. 444.

From **Keswick** to **Dungeon Gill and Ambleside**, see Rte. 55C; to **Patterdale**, see Rte. 55A.

FROM KESWICK TO GRASMERE, AMBLESIDE, AND WINDERMERE, 21 m. (motor-bus, going on to **Kendal**).

We leave **Keswick** by the road running S.E. from the **Town Hall** and ascending to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the top of **Castlerigg** (702 ft.), which affords a fine retrospect of **Keswick**, **Derwentwater**, **Bassenthwaite**, and **Skiddaw**. The route is now relatively dull until after we cross the **Naddle Beck** by (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Shoulthwaite Bridge**. **Helvellyn** ('Low Man') appears in front. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther on the road forks.

It is pleasant to diverge here to the right and follow the road along the W. bank of **Thirlmere** (better views). The chief points are **Raven Crag** (1400 ft.), opposite the great dam; **Fisher Crag**, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on; **Launcy Gill** ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) with its perched boulder, waterfalls, and carpet of stag's horn moss; and **Bull Crag** (200 ft.), with the 'New Nick' at its foot ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The road

rejoins the main road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S. of *Wythburn* (see below). From Thirlmere a rough track, starting 1 m. S. of Raven Crag, leads across *Armboth Fell* (1650 ft.) to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Watendlath*.

The road to the left at the above-mentioned fork crosses the *St. John's Beck* at (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Smeathwaite Bridge*, just beyond which the road through the Vale of St. John (p. 442) diverges on the left. On the same side rises the Castle Rock. To the right the wooded *Great How* (1092 ft.) cuts off the view of the foot of Thirlmere. Opposite diverges the path to the Sticks Pass. Just beyond (6 m.) *Thirlspot* (pron. 'Thrispot'; *King's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) we are in full view of Thirlmere (569 ft.), a narrow sheet of water nearly 4 m. long, formerly known as *Brackmere*.

Thirlmere belongs to the Corporation of Manchester and is the chief source of the water supply of that city (aqueduct nearly 100 m. long). Its level has been artificially raised 50 ft. by a large dam at its foot, but this has rather improved its appearance than otherwise. The dam, which is 260 yds. long and 100 ft. high, is traversed by a road connecting the roads on the E. and W. banks. The plantations with which the reservoir is enclosed frequently restrict the views of it from the roads.

The road skirts the W. base of *Helvellyn* (ascents, see p. 441). From (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Wythburn* (pron. 'We-burn'; no inn), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the head (S. end) of Thirlmere, the road ascends nearly due S. to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the top of *Dunmail Raise* (782 ft.; retrospect of Thirlmere), the dip between *Seat Sandal* (l.; 2415 ft.) and *Steel Fell* (r.; 1811 ft.). The wall here divides Westmorland from Cumberland, and the cairn to the right is said to mark the grave of Dunmail, last king of Cumbria, whose defeat here in 945 made Cumberland a dependency of Scotland for over a century. As we begin the long descent on the other side of the pass we enjoy a good view of the vale and lake of Grasmere, with *Helm Crag* conspicuous to the W. (r.). To the right runs the *Rothay*. A gate on the left, before crossing (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the *Tongue Gill*, opens on the path to *Grisedale Pass* and the top of *Helvellyn*. At (12 m.) the foot of the pass is the *Swan Hotel*, where the road to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Grasmere* village diverges.

Grasmere is described on p. 453. The *Ambleside* road runs straight on from the *Swan Hotel* to (12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the *Prince of Wales Hotel* and skirts the E. bank of *Grasmere*, with a fine retrospect of the vale of *Grasmere*, backed (right to left) by *Great Rigg*, *Seat Sandal*, *Steel Fell*, and *Helm Crag*.

The old *Rydal* road, diverging (l.) short of the *Prince of Wales Hotel* passes *Dove Cottage* (Wordsworth's house; p. 454) and *White Moss*, whence walkers should follow the road (l.) and the path along the S. slope of *Nab Scar*, finally descending by the steep road passing *Rydal Mount* (see below).

Near (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the end of the lake, opposite which rises *Loughrigg Terrace*, we sweep to the left round a wooded elevation and come in sight of (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Rydal Water* (181 ft.), a charming lakelet, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. across, connecting with *Grasmere* and *Windermere* by the river *Rothay*. The road skirts its N. bank, passing (l.) *Nab Cottage*, where *De Quincey*

lived in 1816 and Hartley Coleridge from 1840 till his death in 1849. — 14½ m. Rydal (*Glen Rothay*, unlic., Apr.–mid-Oct., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), a charming hamlet near the E. end of Rydal Water, was the home of Wordsworth from 1813 till his death in 1850. His house, *Rydal Mount* (the second in ascending the wooded hill behind the church), is not shown to the public, but the gardens are open occasionally.

From Rydal the Ambleside road runs S.W., keeping to the left at the fork just clear of the houses.

The preferable branch to the right crosses the Rothay by *Pelter Bridge*, and follows its right bank to (2 m.) the head of Windermere. At the foot of Loughrigg Fell, near the road, are *Fox Gill* (r.) and *Fox How* (l.), the homes of W. E. Forster (1818–86), the statesman, and Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795–1842) of Rugby.

The main road skirts the park of *Rydal Hall*, a Georgian seat of the Le Flemings, now a hotel (RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), and passes the mouth (l.) of the glen of the *Scandale Beck*. To the right is the *Knoll*, once the residence of Harriet Martineau (1802–76). We then cross the *Stock Gill* and enter (16½ m.) *Ambleside* (see p. 451). In the height of summer the traffic on the next section of the road is very great. At (17 m.) *Waterhead*, at the N. end of Windermere, passengers may in summer exchange the bus for the steamer. We then skirt the E. bank of this lake (views). To the left, on the slopes of *Wansfell*, is *Dove Nest*, for a time the home of Mrs. Hemans (1793–1835). 18 m. *Low Wood Hotel* (see p. 451); *View of the fells, from the Conistone Old Man (l.) to the Langdale Pikes (r.). To the left, ¼ m. farther on, is a hilly road leading to the long and picturesque village of (20 m.) *Troutbeck* (Rte. 55A). Beyond the *Langdale Chase Hotel* (RB. 23/6, P. 11½ gs.), with a lakeside garden, our road turns somewhat away from the lake, and at (19½ m.) *Troutbeck Bridge* it is joined on the left by a road from Troutbeck. To the right stands *Calgarth Hall*, once the home of the tree-planting Bp. Watson of Llandaff (1737–1816; now used for crippled children). About ¼ m. farther on we cross a road leading left to Patterdale by the Kirkstone Pass and right to Bowness. Our road runs S.E., passing the grounds of *Elleray*, to (21 m.) *Windermere Station*, see below.

C. Windermere, Ambleside, Grasmere, and Conistone

Windermere, if not necessarily the best, is undoubtedly the most popular starting-point for a visit to the Lake District. It is approached by rail either via Oxenholme and Kendal (Rte. 53A; through-expresses from London, Liverpool, Manchester, etc.), or via Carnforth and Lake Side (Rte. 54; summer only), with steamer connection. — The direct road from Kendal (A 591) is 8½ m. long; a pleasant but hilly by-road runs from Kendal to *Newby Bridge* (13 m.) via (8 m.) *Bowland Bridge*.

Windermere ('Winand's lake'; 130 ft. above the sea), the largest of England's lakes, is 10½ m. long and so narrow (¼–1½ m.) as almost to resemble a river. Its greatest depth is 220 ft.

It drains, through the Leven, into Morecambe Bay. Its banks are beautifully wooded and of moderate elevation, except at its head, which is enclosed by a circle of imposing fells. The E. bank is lined by villages and villas, and there are many single houses on the W. bank.

On Windermere in 1930 Sir Henry Segrave perished in breaking the record for speed-boats with a speed of 98½ m.p.h.

Steamers (several times daily, from Whitsun to late Sept.). From Lake Side station (see below) to *Bowness* in 35 min. (3/6, 2/6), to *Waterhead* in 1½ hr. (5/, 3/6), up and down the lake in 2½ hrs. (7/6, 5/). Steamers call at Storrs and Low Wood piers only if required. The steamers command fine views of the mountains at the head of the lake. Approaching Bowness they steer between the wooded *Belle Isle* (½ m. long), with a circular house (no adm.), and the E. bank. — ½ m. *Bowness*, also the pier for *Windermere*, see below. Passing the N. end of Belle Isle and clearing *Ladyholme* (N.T.) and other islets, we emerge on the open water of the beautiful upper reach of Windermere. The mountains at the head of the lake now assume their full value. Immediately in front is Fairfield, with a peep of Helvellyn over its W. (l.) shoulder; far to the left of it are the Langdale Pikes, Bowfell, and the Scafell Range, ruggedly imposing in spite of their moderate elevation; to the right are Red Screes, High Street, and Ill Bell; to the W. are Conistoun Old Man and Wetherlam. To the l. (9½ m.) appears the modern *Wray Castle* (N.T.). — Beyond (9½ m.) *Low Wood* (r.) Bowfell and Scafell Pike are seen to the left of the Langdales, with the distant Great Gable rising over the top of Esk Hause. To the left opens *Pull Wyke*. — 10½ m. *Waterhead* is ½ m. from Ambleside (see below; bus) and 5 m. from *Grasmere* (bus). Opposite Waterhead, to the W., the *Brathay* enters the lake just after receiving the waters of the *Rothay*.

About 1 m. S.W. of the S. end of Windermere is *Newby Bridge* (*Swan*, RB. 24/6, P. 14 gs.; *Newby Bridge*, Easter-Oct., RB. 21/-25/, P. 11 gs.), where the lakeside road joins the Kendal-Barrow road (Rte. 54). *Lake Side* (*Lakeside*, RB. 25/, P. 16 gs.), 1 m. N. on the W. bank, with the steamer pier (see above), is the terminus of the summer railway-service from the S. (Rte. 54).

Good view-points are *Finsthwaite Tower* (605 ft.) and *Gummer's How* (1054 ft.), ½ m. N. and 2½ m. N.E. of Newby Bridge.

FROM NEWBY BRIDGE TO BOWNESS by road, 7½ m. (A 592), a well-wooded route keeping fairly close to the E. shore (road on W. bank, see below). We pass beneath Gummer's How (see above). — 4½ m. *Beech Hill Hotel* (RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.). — 5½ m. *Storrs Point* (Storrs Hall, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.) was the scene of a regatta held in 1825 in honour of Sir Walter Scott's 54th birthday, and witnessed by Wordsworth, Wilson, Canning, and Southey. — 7½ m. *Bowness*, see below.

Windermere (400-500 ft.; *Windermere*, with fine view, RB. 20/-26/, P. 9-13 gs.; *Armathwaite*, unlic., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Elleray*, RB. 16/6) the settlement round the railway station of that name, lies amid woods on the S.W. slope of Orrest Head, c. 300 ft. above the lake and ½ m. from it by the direct footpath to *Millerground Landing*. It practically forms one town (6300 inhab.) with the older Bowness, 1½ m. S.W. (bus), and both offer equally good headquarters for the S. part of the Lake District.

BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE (135-340 ft.) is situated on an attractive bay on the E. side of Windermere and is the chief place on the lake.

Hotels. Old England, T.H., on the lake, RB. 25/-37/6; Belsfield, with fine grounds and views of the lake, Easter-Oct., RB. 30/, P. 12½-15 gs.; Crown, N.E. of the lake, RB. 23/6, P. 11-15 gs.; Royal, an old family hotel in the village, Easter-Oct., RB. 22/6, P. 10½ gs.; Wild Boar, near the golf course, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; Nab Wood, unlic., near the ferry, RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; St. Martins, unlic., opposite the church, RB. 17/6, P. 25/. — Storrs Hall, Beech Hill, see above. — Windermere Hydro, on Biskey How, RB. 23/, P. 35/.

Motor-Buses from Windermere

station to Bowness Pier; to Kendal and Lancaster; Ambleside, Glasmere, and Keswick; Patterdale and Penrith; Newby Bridge (connection for Cartmel and Grange) and Ulverston.

Steamers on the lake in summer (see above). — MOTOR BOATS make trips from Bowness in the s

Boats on the lake, obtainable at Millerground or Bowness. *Regattas* (Royal Windermere Yacht Club) in the season. — *Bathing Place* at Millerground.

Golf Course on Crook Rd. (2 m. S.E.).

About 100 yds. from the pier is the parish church of *St. Martin*, consecrated in 1483. The E. window is made up of old stained glass (1300-1480) mostly from Cartmel Priory, including the coat-of-arms of John Washington (1403). At the E. end of the S. aisle is a memorial to Bp. Watson (see p. 448), by Flaxman.

The best general view of the lake is obtained from *Orrest Head (784 ft.), just N. of Windermere station. We cross the main road beside a fountain and pass through the second gate on the right, at the foot of the drive to the Windermere Hotel. The track (finger-posts) ascends through the woods of Elleray to (10 min.) the *Woodman's Cottage* and (10 min.) the summit (mountain indicator). The lake is visible practically from end to end. On the W., nearly straight across the lake, is the Coniston Old Man. To the right (N.) of this comes Wetherlam, then (beyond the dip of Wrynose Pass) Crinkle Crags, Pike o' Blisco, Scafell, Scafell Pike (14 m. distant), Bowfell, Great Gable, the prominent Langdale Pikes (over the N.W. angle of the lake), the wooded Loughrigg Fell (in front, between the Brathay and Rothay), Fairfield, Wansfell Pike (with Troutbeck at its foot), Red Screes (almost due N.), the long ridge of Caudale Moor, High Street, and the pyramidal Ill Bell. Helvellyn is not visible. The hills on the E. extend hence to Ingleborough in Yorkshire (S.E.). To the S. we see Morecambe Bay. Keeping to the right in descending, we pass *Elleray*, for forty years the country home of John Wilson ('Christopher North'; 1785-1854), and reach the Troutbeck road, leading back (l.) to (1 m.) Windermere. From a cross-roads on the way we may follow the 'Low Road' towards Bowness. Just S. of the fork the road reaches *Miller Brow* (260 ft.), another excellent point of view. Yet another is *Queen Adelaide's Hill* (259 ft.; N.T.), on the W. side of the road, ½ m. nearer Bowness. — *Biskey How* (300 ft.), just E. of Bowness, affords a good view.

A pleasant round for walkers is to cross the lake by the ferry (see below) and then follow the unfrequented roads near the lake, always keeping to the left, past (2 m.) *Cunsey* and (3½ m.) *Graythwalte*, amid woods, to (6 m.) *Lake Side* and (7 m.) *Newby Bridge*, whence they may return by bus.

FROM BOWNESS TO CONISTON VIA-HAWKSHEAD, 10 m. We leave Bowness by the 'Low Road,' which runs S. to (1 m.) the *Ferry Nab* (footpath shorter), and cross the ferry (½ m.; 4d., cycle 5d., motor-cycle 9d., motor-car 1/3-1/10; every 20 mins.). From the former *Ferry Hotel* (now a research station of the Freshwater Biological Association) the road ascends, skirting the *Claife Heights*, to (3 m.) *Far Sawrey*, and (3½ m.) *Near Sawrey*, with the 17th cent. *Hill Top Farm* (N.T.; adm. Easter-Sept., weekdays 10.30-6, Sun. 2-6; 1/), the home of *Beatrix Potter* (1866-1943). It then descends, skirts the E. side of (4 m.)

Esthwaite Water ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide), and turns to the left beyond the pool known as the *Priest's Pot*. A bend to the right brings us to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the quaint old village of *Hawkshead* (*Red Lion*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Queen's Head*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.), with curious archways, alleys, and squares. The grammar school (adm. 3d.) founded by Abp. Sandys, a native of the place, in 1585, is no longer used as such. Wordsworth was a pupil here from 1778 to 1783 and his name is carved on one of the oaken desks. *Ann Tyson's Cottage*, where the poet lodged, is in the lane starting from the square opposite the *Red Lion*. The interesting church is mainly Elizabethan, with possible traces of Norman work. — We join the road from Ambleside at ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Hawkshead Hall* (N.T.; adm. 3d.; key at farm), once the property of Furness Abbey, with a 15th cent. gatehouse in which the manor courts were once held. From (7 m.) *Hawkshead Hill* a road leads right to Tarn Hows (p. 456). At ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *High Cross* (647 ft.), the highest point of the route, we are joined by another road from Ambleside. As we descend we have *Yewdale Crag*, backed by Wetherlam, on our right. We keep to the right at the next fork. At the N. end of the lake we turn to the right. — 10 m. Coniston, see p. 455.

Other ways of reaching Coniston from Windermere are round the head of the lake (a drive of 13 m.) or via *Belle Grange* (boat from Millerground Landing), *High Wray*, *Outgate*, and *Tarn Hows* (a walk of 3–4 hrs., on foot-paths nearly all the way, with good views).

From Windermere to *Ambleside*, *Grasmere*, and *Keswick*, see Rte. 55b; to *Patterdale* (Ullswater), see Rte. 55A; to *Kendal*, see p. 426.

AMBLESIDE, a prosperous little town, is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Rothay, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the head of Windermere (not visible) and at the foot of Wansfell Pike.

Hotels. In the town: *Salutation*, R.B. 22/6; *Vale View*, unlic., R.B. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *White Lion*, R.B. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Oaks*, unlic., near *Stock Gill*, R.B. 21/, P. 8½ gs.; *Rothay Manor*, unlic., Langdale road, R.B. 17/6, P. 7½ gs. — On the lake: at *Waterhead*, *Waterhead*, R.B. 25/6, P. 13 gs.; *Wateredge*, unlic., R.B. 21/, P. £9; *Lingmoor*, *Willowsmere*, both unlic., R.B. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Romney*, unlic., R.B. 20/, P. 8½ gs.; on the Windermere road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., *Low Wood*, R.B. 21/, P. 11 gs. — At *Clappersgate*

(1 m. S.W.): *Brathay Fell*, unlic., March–Oct., R.B. 25/, P. 8 gs.; *Croft*, unlic., R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Motor-Buses to *Windermere Station* and *Kendal*; *Bowness* and *Newby Bridge*; *Grasmere* and *Keswick*; *Coniston*; *Hawkshead*; *Dungeon Gill*.

Steamers (pier at *Waterhead*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the town) to *Bowness* and *Lake Side*, see p. 449. — **BOATS** for hire at *Waterhead*.

Golf Course (9 holes) on *Loughrigg Fell* (see below).

The church of *St. Mary* (1854), by Gilbert Scott, contains a memorial chapel to Wordsworth, and a large mural painting, by Gordon Ransom, representing the rush-bearing festival, held on the last Sat. in July. On the Rydal road is a quaint 17th cent. bridge-house, now an information centre of the National Trust.

A lane behind the *Salutation Hotel* ascends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the picturesque *Stock Gill Force*, a fall of c. 70 ft. — Near *Waterhead* is the *Borrans Field* (N.T.), with traces of the small Roman fort of *Galava*, finds from which may be seen in the *Armitt Library*, in *Lake Rd.* (Mon.–Fri. 10–5, Sat. 10–1; adm.

free). — *Jenkin Crag* and *Kelsick Scar* (N.T.), c. 1½ m. S. of Ambleside, afford admirable views. — Other good points for short walks (e.g. *Loughrigg Terrace*, *Troutbeck*, *Colwith Force*, *Skelwith Force*, and *Wray Castle*) are mentioned below.

ASCENTS. **Loughrigg Fell* (1101 ft.; views), S. of Grasmere and Rydal Water, may be ascended direct from *Miller Bridge*, W. of St. Mary's Church, via *Brow Head Farm*, in less than 1 hr. A slightly longer route is by the path beginning at *Clappersgate* (see below) and ascending through a gate (r.) opposite the point where the two alternative routes to Conistone diverge. The descent (steepish) may be made to *Loughrigg Terrace* (see below) and Grasmere. — About ¼ m. beyond the entrance to Stock Gill (and 200 yds. beyond a gate) a stile (r.; finger-post) gives on to a distinctly marked path leading to the summit of *Wansfell Pike* (1587 ft.; *View, E. of Ambleside (¾–1 hr.)). The descent may be made by a marked path on the S.E. slope to (1½ hr.) *Troutbeck* (p. 438). — *Nab Scar* (c. 1000 ft.), the S. buttress of *Fairfield*, is ascended via *Rydal* in 1½ hr. We follow the road passing *Rydal Mount*, take a path to the left between walls, and (¾ hr. from the road) reach the open fell by a stepped stile. From *Nab Scar* we may follow the ridge N. to (1–1½ hr.) the summit of *Fairfield* (2863 ft.), but this fell is better ascended from Grasmere. — To the *Langdale Pikes*, see below.

TOUR OF THE LANGDALES, 19¼ m. The road leads S.W., crossing (¼ m. *Rothay Bridge* and skirting the S. base of *Loughrigg Fell*. At (1 m.) *Clappersgate* (hotels, see p. 451), a colourful hamlet, the *Hawkhead* road crosses the bridge to the left. We, however, follow the left bank of the *Brathay* via (2½ m.) *Ellers Brow*, where a lane leads right to *High Close* (¼ m.; see below) via *Loughrigg Tarn* (N.T.), to (3 m.) *Skelwith Bridge* (Hotel, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.). [About 300 yds. upstream is *Skelwith Force*.] We cross the bridge, turn to the right, and about 1 m. farther on, just beyond the top of the hill, diverge to the right from the main Conistone road. We descend rapidly to *Colwith Bridge*, and from the fork just beyond follow the left branch (narrow and steep), passing *Colwith Force* (key at cottage; 3d.) and ascending through the valley of *Little Langdale*, separated from Great Langdale to the N. by *Lingmoor Fell* (c. 1500 ft.). 5 m. *Little Langdale* (Three Shires Inn, plain). Beyond *Little Langdale Tarn*, near *Fell Foot* farm, our road turns to the right (N.) and begins to cross the W. slope of *Lingmoor* toward Great Langdale. A sudden and striking *View of the *Langdale Pikes* opens out in front. On the left lies *Blea Tarn* (612 ft.). 7½ m. *Blea Tarn Farm* is still "the one abode, no more" of the scene as it was when occupied by the 'Solitary' of Wordsworth's 'Excursion.' The abrupt descent from the top of the pass (c. 770 ft.) a little farther on passes *Wall End Farm* and soon brings us into sight of (9 m.) the *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* (P. 23/6 or 7½ gs.), at the foot of the *Langdale Pikes*. 9¼ m. *Millbeck*, with the *New Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* (RB. 15/, P. 10 gs.).

**Dungeon Gill Force*, 1 m. from the *Old Hotel* and ½ m. from the *New Hotel*, has a vertical descent of 65 ft. and is framed by the perpendicular walls of a picturesque gorge. Above the fall a natural bridge is formed by two rocks wedged in the narrow ravine. — Ascents from *Dungeon Gill*, see below.

In returning from *Dungeon Gill* our route runs at first to the E. through **Great Langdale*, a verdant valley N. of *Lingmoor Fell*, with c. 1000 acres of N.T. land. Its beck drains into *Elterwater* and the *Brathay*. Fine retrospects of the *Pikes*. Just short of (2 m.) *Chapel Stile*, where the fells are defaced by slate-quarries, the road forks. [The branch to the right, leading direct to (5½ m.) *Ambleside*, passes the *Langdale Estate*, a holiday centre (*Pillar Hotel*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), and the village and tarn of *Elterwater* (187 ft.; *Langdales*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.), and rejoins the outward route beyond (2½ m.) *Skelwith Bridge*.] The left-hand road (very hilly) leads past *Langdale Parish Church* and reaches (¾ m.) *High Close* (N.T.; 523 ft.; view), the top of the depression between *Loughrigg Fell* and *Silver How*. [A footpath on the left, a little short of the summit, shortens the route to Grasmere by ¼ m.] Descending the precipitous *Red Bank*, we enjoy an admirable *View of Grasmere. [A still finer view is obtained from *Loughrigg Terrace* (c. 300 ft.), reached by a path to the right.] The road skirts the S.W. margin of Grasmere to (4½ m.) *Grasmere Village*. Hence to (8½ m.) *Ambleside*, see Rte. 55a.

ASCENTS FROM DUNGEON GILL. The ascent of the *Langdale Pikes* (*Harrison Stickle* 2403 ft., *Pike o' Stickle* 2323 ft.), which requires 3–4½ hrs. hardly

fulfils the promise made by the striking outline of the Pikes, as the view is much limited by the higher fells around. The best ascent is by the winding bridle-path to the left of Dungeon Gill. The two peaks are separated by a gully, and climbers are advised to make a detour to the left, round Loft Crag (whether they actually climb to the top of Pike o' Stickle or not), and approach the summit of Harrison Stickle from the N.W. The view includes Skiddaw and Saddleback, Helvellyn and Fairfield, the Coniston Fells, Bowfell, Great Langdale, and Windermere. The descent may be made over *Pavey Ark* (N.E.; fine crags) and thence round *Stickle Tarn* (1540 ft.) to *Mill Gill*. An alternative descent to (2 hrs.) Grasmere leads N.E. from the tarn to the top of *Blea Rigg* and thence down to the right of *Easedale Tarn*. — **Bowfell* (2960 ft.) may be ascended from the Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel in 2-2½ hrs. via *Stool End Farm* and the shoulder known as the *Band*. The attractive view includes Skiddaw, the Scafell range, the Langdale Pikes, Windermere, Esthwaite Water, Devoke Water (S.W.), and the Solway Firth.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO KESWICK VIA DUNGEON GILL AND THE STAKE PASS (c. 22 m.; driving practicable to Dungeon Gill, 7½ m., and from Rosthwaite to Keswick, 6 m.; walk across the pass from Dungeon Gill to Rosthwaite, 3-4 hrs.). — From Ambleside to (7½ m.) the *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel*, by Great Langdale, see above (9½ m. by Little Langdale, see above). The road ends here and we ascend the bridle-path up *Mickleden*, keeping to the right of the beck. To the left rises the *Band* (see above). Beyond (9½ m.) a sheepfold the path bears to the right (Esk Hause path to the left), and zigzags up to (11½ m.) the Stake Pass (1576 ft.; view of Skiddaw), the saddle between *Rossett Crag* (l.) and *Pike o' Stickle* (see above). At (12 m.) the foot of the pass we cross the *Stake Beck* and descend (rough path) along the right bank of the *Langstrath Beck*, crossing to the left bank in ½ m. more. 15 m. *Stone-thwaite*. About ¼ m. farther on we join the Borrowdale road and turn to the right. 16 m. *Rosthwaite*, and thence to (22 m.) *Keswick* see Rte. 55a.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO CONISTON VIA BARN GATES, with return via Oxenfell (16 m.). — At (1 m.) *Clappersgate* (see p. 452) we diverge to the left from the road to Skelwith Bridge (our return route, see below) and cross *Brathay Bridge*. A little beyond the bridge our road turns to the left and runs S., passing *Brathay Hall* (l.). 2½ m. We diverge to the right from the Hawkshead road (p. 451) and climb to (3 m.) *Barn Gates* (425 ft.; view; Drunken Duck, R.B. 17/6, P. 10 gs.). Hence we ascend to (5 m.) *High Cross* (647 ft.; view of Esthwaite Water), where we join the road from Bowness to (7½ m.) *Coniston* (comp. p. 451). — The return-route leads N. through *Yewdale*. After 1½ m. the Oxenfell road bears to the right and ascends the *Guards Beck*, passing the attractive little *Yewdale Tarn* (N.T.) before reaching (3½ m.) the top of the *Oxenfell Pass* (526 ft.). Fine views of the Langdale Pikes as we descend into the valley of the Brathay. To the left, farther down, is a glimpse of *Elterwater*. 4½ m. Road leading (l.) to *Colwith Force*. Our road descends to the right to (5½ m.) *Skelwith Bridge*. Hence to (8½ m.) *Ambleside*, see above.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO WASDALE HEAD. For this route, we may go to (7½ m.) *Dungeon Gill* and proceed thence (3½-5 hrs.) by the track (comp. above) up *Rossett Gill* and over **Eak Hause* (2370 ft.), near the summit of which meet the passes from Langdale, Wasdale, Eskdale, and Borrowdale. The highest point of the house (2490 ft.) is just to the left. In bad weather map and compass should be carefully consulted. — Another route from Dungeon Gill crosses to Little Langdale and thence by the *Wrynose Pass* and the *Hardknott Pass* to *Eskdale* and *Boot* (comp. Rte. 55d), whence we reach (6 m.) *Wasdale Head* via *Burnmoor Tarn* (in all c. 22 m.).

From Ambleside to *Patterdale* (Ullswater), see Rte. 55a; to *Windermere* and to *Grasmere* and *Keswick*, see Rte. 55a.

**Grasmere* (208 ft.; 75 ft. deep), barely 1 m. long and fully ½ m. wide, with a green islet in the midst, is the roundest of the lakes. About ¼ m. from its N. end, and a little aside from the main road to Keswick, lies the village of GRASMERE, the home for fourteen years of William Wordsworth (1770-1850) who has left unsung but few points in the beautiful environs.

Hotels. Prince of Wales, Easter-mid-Oct., on the lake, R.B. 25/, P. 11½ gs.; Swan, R.B. 18/6-27/6, P. 12 gs.; Rothay, R.B. 18/6-25/6, P. 8½-11 gs.; Dale Lodge, unlic., March-Oct., R.B. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; Moss Grove, unlic., R.B. 18/, P. 9 gs.; Red Lion, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Ben Place, Hollens, these two unlic., on Windermere-Keswick road, R.B. 19/, P. 9 gs.; Oak Bank, unlic., R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.

Motor-Buses to Ambleside, Winder-

mere (connections for Bowness and Newby Bridge), and Kendal and Keswick.

Boats on the lake (near Prince of Wales hotel).

*Sports on Thurs. nearest Aug. 20th (first held in 1852); guides' race up and down Butter Crag, wrestling (Cumberland-Westmorland style), hound trail, etc. — *Rush-bearing Service* in the church on the Sat. nearest Aug. 6th (St. Oswald's Day).

Part of the church of *St. Oswald*, which is "for duration built, not raised in nice proportion," may date back to the 13th century. Wordsworth is buried in the churchyard and commemorated in the church (head by Woolner). His wife (d. 1859), his sister Dorothy (d. 1855), and Hartley Coleridge (d. 1849) likewise lie in the churchyard, where there is also a memorial to A. H. Clough (d. at Florence in 1861). From 1799 to 1808 Wordsworth lived at **Dove Cottage* (adm. weekdays, 10-1 and 2-6; Oct.-March to 4.30, closed Thurs.; 1/), about 200 yds. N. of the Prince of Wales Hotel. A collection of relics and local 'bygones' is housed in the *Wordsworth Museum* (adm. Easter-Oct., 10-1, except Fri. morn., and 2-6; 1/), across the lane. Wordsworth removed in 1808 to *Allan Bank*, at the other end of the village, and in 1811 to the *Parsonage*, opposite the church, which he quitted for Rydal Mount in 1813. Thomas De Quincey (1785-1859) succeeded Wordsworth at Dove Cottage, which remained his headquarters until 1830.

The so-called *Wishing Gate*, on the old road, less than ¼ m. S. of Dove Cottage, commands a favourite view of Grasmere. — *Tongue Gill Force*, a very pretty little waterfall, 1½ m. N.E., is reached by a slight digression (r.) from the route up Helvellyn (comp. below). — *Helm Crag* (1299 ft.), N. of Grasmere, is ascended (c. 1 hr.) less for its view than for the curious crags described by Wordsworth as the "Astrologer, sage Sidrophel," and an "Ancient Woman cowering beside her rifted cell." We follow the Easedale road (see below) to a point about 600 yds. beyond the foot-bridge, ascend to the right between houses, pass through a gate (r.) and ascend along a wall. At the highest point of this wall we take the grassy path to the left. — *Walk round Grasmere (4 m.). We follow the road on the W. bank to (1½ m.) *Red Bank* (view), and there take a lane to the left, leading to *Loughrigg Terrace* (c. 300 ft.; views). We descend to the foot-bridge across the Rothay between Grasmere and Rydal Water (2 m.), and return by the road on the E. bank of the former (2 m.) or by the old road (higher). Or we may continue along the terrace and make a circuit of Rydal Water (2 m. more). *Loughrigg Fell* is ascended from High Close in ½ hr. — *Easedale Tarn (915 ft.) is 2½ m. from Grasmere. The road leads to the N.W. from near the Rothay Hotel, and after ¼ m. crosses the *Easedale Beck*. Avoiding the turn to the right, walkers cross the beck again 250 yds. farther on by a bridge of slate slabs and ascend on the right bank. About 1 m. higher up we see the white *Sour Milk Force*. The tarn is about ¼ m. beyond. This walk may be continued to (3½ m.) *Dungeon Gill* via *Stickle Tarn*. — *Silver How* (1345 ft.), ¾ hr. from the Red Lion Hotel via *Allan Bank* (see above), commands a view of half a dozen lakes. It may readily be combined with the Easedale Tarn trip; or we may descend S. to Langdale Church via *Meg's Gill*. — *Nab Scar* (see p. 452), is another point within easy reach of Grasmere. — From Grasmere to *Fartledale*, see p. 437.

ASCENTS. Grasmere is the most frequent base for the ascent of Helvellyn (3118 ft.; 3½–4 hrs.). From Grasmere to (2½ hrs.) *Grisedale Tarn*, see p. 437. Beyond the tarn we diverge to the left from the Patterdale track and ascend in zigzags to (½ hr.) *Dollywaggon Pike* (2810 ft.), the S. end of the Helvellyn ridge. The incline hence to (½ hr.) the main summit is comparatively slight. *View, see p. 436. Descent to *Patterdale*, see p. 436; to *Keswick*, see p. 441. — *Fairfield* (2863 ft.) is ascended from Grasmere in 1½–2 hrs. We turn into a lane beside (½ m.) the Swan Hotel and ascend thence via *Stone Arthur* (1652 ft.) and *Great Rigg* (2513 ft.). Or (better) we may diverge from the Helvellyn route (see above) at the top of *Grisedale Hause*. Helvellyn dominates the view. — The *Langdale Pikes* (see above, 3–3½ hrs.) may be ascended either via *Dungeon Gill* or via *Easedale Tarn* and *Stickle Tarn* (comp. above).

FROM GRASMERE TO BORROWDALE VIA EASEDALE (to Rothwaite 3½–4½ hrs.). We diverge to the left from the Helm Crag route at the point where it ascends between two houses (see above) and follow the pony-track up *Far Easedale Gill*. After about 1 m. we cross the beck by *Siythwalte Steps*. The track ascends along the beck to (3 m.) the head of the *Easedale Valley* (c. 1600 ft.). We cross the head of the *Wythburn Valley* (descending to the right; usually very wet), and re-ascend to (4 m.) *Greenup Edge* (2000 ft.; view), between *High Raise* (l.; 2500 ft.) and *Ullscarf* (2370 ft.). In descending we turn to the right (N.); route indicated by small cairns on big rocks. Below *Lining Crag* the path again becomes clear, descending along the right bank of *Greenup Gill*. Borrowdale is now in view. At (6 m.) *Stonethwaite* we cross the beck. Hence to (7 m.) *Rothwaite*, see p. 453. — From Grasmere to *Keswick*, by road, see Rte. 55a. *Keswick* may be reached also via *Dunmail Raise*, *Harrop Tarn* or *Armboth Fell*, and *Watendlath* (4–4½ hrs.).

Coniston Water (143 ft.), formerly known as *Thurston Mere*, lies wholly within Lancashire, parallel with and 5 m. W. of Windermere. Just over 5 m. long and ¼–½ m. wide, it presents a less imposing version of that larger lake. The N. end, overlooked by Coniston Old Man and other fells, is the finest part; but the view down the lake (especially from near Tarn Hows, see below) is very attractive also.

Here in 1956 Donald Campbell set up a world water speed record of 225.63 m.p.h.

The village of CONISTON, a good tourist-centre, beautifully situated at the foot of the Old Man and Yewdale Crag, ½ m. from the W. bank of the lake at its N. end, is the terminus of a branch-railway from *Foxfield* (Rte. 54).

Hotels. Sun, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.;
Crown, P. 25/, both closed in winter.
Black Bull, RB. 14/6, P. 7½ gs.

Steamer service on the lake sus-

pended. — **BOATS** on the lake.

Motor-Buses to *Ambleside*, with connections for Windermere and *Keswick*, and to *Ulverston*.

Coniston is as closely associated with John Ruskin (1819–1900) as Grasmere is with Wordsworth. Ruskin is buried in a corner of the churchyard, under a 'runic' cross. About 100 yds. N. of the church is the *Ruskin Museum* (adm. free weekdays, 10–6), containing drawings and MSS. by Ruskin, minerals collected by him, a 'rock harmonicon' (a dulcimer of 3 octaves made for Ruskin of Skiddaw stone), photographs, books, and personal relics from Brantwood (see below).

TOUR ROUND THE LAKE, 13½ m. The Old Man, to the N.W., is the dominant feature throughout the drive. We leave Coniston by the Bowness road, and then round the head of the lake. At 1½ m. (l.) is *Tent Lodge*, where Tennyson once sojourned. On the same side, 1 m. farther on, is *Brantwood*, the home of Ruskin from 1871 until his death in 1900. Earlier tenants were the

engraver Linton and the poet Gerald Massey. The house now belongs to the Education Trust (adm. Mon.-Fri. 9-4, Sat. 9-12; 1/). *Coniston Hall* (nearly opposite), now a farmhouse, was once the chief seat of the Le Flemings. The banks lower down the lake are beautifully wooded. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *High Nibthwaite*, at the foot of the lake, we turn r. to cross the Crake and join the road from Greenodd (Rte. 54; buses). $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Torver* (Church House Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.). Helvellyn, Fairfield, and Red Screes come into sight as we proceed (N.E.) to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Coniston.

SHORT WALKS. To reach **Tarn Hows* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), the best point of view near Coniston (4520 acres of N.T. land, running N. from Coniston Water and W. to the Duddon Valley), we follow the Ambleside road to a point c. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the head of the lake and nearly opposite *Waterhead House*. Hence we ascend to the left through a woody dale, to (2 m. from Coniston) *Tarn Hows Farm* (l.). At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the top of the hill we come suddenly upon the tarn, set in a delightful hollow, among heather, bracken, and the soft greenery of plantations. The high ground on the opposite side of the valley commands a beautiful **View*. From this point we may either descend to the Bowness road at *Hawkshead Hill*, or retrace our steps until we come upon a steep path descending (r.) through *Tom Gill* into *Yewdale*. — The route to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Tilberthwaite Gill*, a romantic little rocky glen, traversed by a series of footbridges, step-ladders, wooden galleries, and planks (at present out of repair), is indicated below. At the top of the gorge is a pretty little waterfall. The return may be varied by striking direct from the waterfall to Coniston (path rough and muddy), or by a track descending N. of the gorge to *Tilberthwaite Farm*, with fine downward views into the cleft.

ASCENTS. The **Coniston Old Man* (i.e. *Allt Maen*, steep or high rock; 2635 ft.) is ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. Its sides are disfigured by copper mines and slate quarries, and many different tracks lead to the summit. The best route is by a track above and left of the *Church Beck*, eventually bending to the left towards a slate quarry near *Low Water* (1786 ft.). Thence we climb to the S., passing another quarry. The **View* is one of great variety and charm. Named from left to right and beginning on the N. are the Carrs and Wetherlam (in the foreground), Skiddaw, Saddleback, the serrated ridge of Helvellyn, Fairfield, Red Screes, High Street (N.E.), the pyramidal Ill Bell, Esthwaite Water, part of Windermere, Ingleborough and other Yorkshire hills (in the distance), Coniston Water (S.E.), Morecambe Bay and the sea (S.), Snowdon (S.W.; in very clear weather), the tiny Blind Tarn (in the foreground), Devoko Water (W.) with the sea and the Isle of Man beyond it, and the Scafell group (N.W.). Immediately to the W. is the precipitous *Dow Crag* (2555 ft.), with *Goat's Water* at its foot (not visible from the summit). The descent may be made W. and S.W. over *Dow Crag* to the *Walna Scar Pass* (see below); to the N.W., via *Seathwaite Tarn* (1210 ft.; now a reservoir), to the *Duddon Valley* (see below); or to the N. to the *Wrynose Pass* (p. 460; 2-2½ hrs.), via *Brim Fell* (2611 ft.), *Great How Crag* (2625 ft.) and *Carrs* (2575 ft.). A favourite round for good walkers is to keep along the ridge to the top of Wetherlam (see below) and descend thence to *Little Langdale* (p. 452; 3 hrs.). — *Wetherlam* (2502 ft.) is ascended from Coniston via the *Tilberthwaite Glen* (see below) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. The view is fine and fairly extensive.

FROM CONISTON TO DUNGEON GILL, 8 m. The road, impracticable for cars, follows the Ambleside road through *Yewdale*, with *Yewdale Crag* (1030 ft.) to the left. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the fork we bear left, ascending through *Tilberthwaite Glen*. To the right are *Raven Crag*, *Ivy Crag*, and *Holme Fell*. *Tilberthwaite Gill* (see above) diverges to the left 1 m. above the fork. Beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *High Tilberthwaite Farm* we pass through the gate on the left. After passing some slate quarries we descend, keeping roughly to the W. (l.) to cross the *Brathay* below ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the farm of *Fell Foot*. Hence via *Blea Tarn* to (8 m.) *Dungeon Gill*, see p. 452.

FROM CONISTON TO THE DUDDON VALLEY AND ESKDALE, via the Walna Scar Pass and Birker Moor. The route described below (11 m. in 4-5 hrs.) is the shortest and for walkers only. Walking may be avoided altogether by driving via *Broughton* (Rte. 54) and *Ulpha* (see below). — We pass under the railway, to the N. of the station, and follow the *Walna Scar* cart-road, which reaches the open fell at (1 m.) a point where five tracks meet. Our road (finger-posts) keeps the direction we have been following and passes the tiny

Boo Tarn. After 1 m. the track to Goat's Water, Dow Crag, and Coniston Old Man diverges to the right. Good retrospects as we ascend to (3½ m.) *Walna Scar Pass* (1990 ft.; *View). The descending route bears first to the left and then to the right, soon skirting *Long House Gill*. At (5 m.) *Long House* we bear to the left, join (5½ m.) the Duddon valley road (r. for Langdale), and follow it S. to (6 m.) *Seathwaite* (Inn). In the churchyard is the grave of 'Wonderful Walker,' rector and benevolent despot of the parish for 67 years (1735-1802), "a Pastor such as Chaucer's verse portrays," who, with a stipend of less than £50, brought up and liberally educated a large family, besides leaving a fortune of £2000. In summer a bus plies between *Seathwaite* (not to be confounded with *Seathwaite* in *Borrowdale*) and (8 m.) *Broughton*.

The **Duddon Valley*, which we have now reached, is described in Wordsworth's series of charming sonnets with singular fidelity to nature. The river descends, in a wonderful series of bends and water-breaks, from the sterile ridges of the Wrynose Pass to the stony levels near *Cockley Beck*, the deeply graven cleft at *Birks Bridge*, and the fine gorge just above *Seathwaite*. The N.W. bank between the Wrynose Pass and *Grass Gars* (see below) lies within the confines of the Hardknott National Forest Park (see Rte. 55D). Farther down the scene becomes tamer, till the stream sleeps through its last marsh to its junction with the sea. — Those who wish to return to Coniston via *Broughton* follow the road leading S.W. from *Seathwaite*. 1½ m. Bridge over the *Duddon*. 3 m. *Ulpha* (pron. 'Oofa'; Traveller's Rest, P. 21/ or 7 ga.), where the fell road to *Eskdale Green* (fair surface, but bad descent on the *Eskdale* side) diverges to the right. From *Ulpha* to (8 m.) *Broughton* (Rte. 54) we may follow either bank of the stream.

Walkers making direct from *Seathwaite* to *Eskdale* follow the road N. About ½ m. beyond the junction of the *Walna Scar* road we take a steep grassy path to the left, cross the *Duddon* by (1 m.) stepping-stones, and ascend (with *Gill Spout* on the left) to the abandoned farm of (1½ m.) *Grass Gars*, the last house we shall see before reaching *Eskdale*. Here we choose the track to the right, crossing *Birker Moor* and skirting the S. slopes of *Harter Fell* (r.; 2140 ft.). At (3½ m.) a fork we take the track to the left and descend rapidly to (4½ m.) the main *Eskdale* road (Rte. 55D). This is reached at a point near the *Woolpack Inn* (a little to the right). To reach *Booi* we follow the road to the left (W.) for about 1 m. and then turn to the right.

D. Ennerdale, Wasdale, Scafell, and Eskdale

From the outside this W. section of the Lake District is most naturally approached from the road or railway between *Ravensglass* on the S. and *Whitehaven* on the N. (see Rte. 54; through-carriages from London). It communicates with other parts of the district by various passes.

Ennerdale Water (368 ft.), the northernmost lake in this section, is about 2½ m. long and ½-¾ m. wide. The lake and its dale deserve a visit, but the approaches from the W. are uninteresting. The lower slopes have been afforested by the government, but above c. the 1250 ft. contour and E. of the *Black Sail* track the dale is held by the National Trust.

From *Whitehaven* (Rte. 54) the approach by road is via the half-derelict mining town of *Cleator Moor*, whence it is 3½ m. to *Ennerdale Bridge* (the churchyard of which is the scene of Wordsworth's "The Brothers") and 1½ m. more to the *Angler's Inn* (R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.), at the foot of the lake. — A motor-bus runs from *Whitehaven* to *Ennerdale Bridge* on Tues., Thurs., Sat. and (summer only) Sun.

The character of the lake is stern and solemn, and the mountains encircling it vie in grandeur with any in the district. The Steeple and Pillar group forms a specially fine combination beyond its head.

FROM ENNERDALE TO WASTWATER (9½ m., in 3-3½ hrs.). From the *Angler's Inn* we follow the N. bank of the lake (views). Beyond (2½ m.) its head we

ascend on the right bank of the river Liza (cart-road), with the Steeple and Pillar towering on our right. Beyond (3½ m.) *Gillerthwaite Farm* (now a Youth Hostel) a path crossing a small bridge to the right ascends to the foot of the famous *Pillar Rock* (p. 445). About 2½ m. farther on our path joins the route from Buttermere near another Youth Hostel. From this point over the *Black Sall Pass* to (9½ m.) *Wasdale Head*, see p. 446. — From the Angler's Inn to *Scale Hill*, *Crummock Water*, and *Buttermere*, see p. 444.

**Wastwater* (200 ft.), the most grim and savage of all the lakes, is just over 3 m. long, ½ m. wide, and 260 ft. deep. The most characteristic feature of the imposing landscape is the almost perpendicular series of the **Scree*s on its S.E. bank, culminating in *Illgill Head* (1978 ft.). Around the head of the lake rise *Yewbarrow*, *Kirk Fell*, *Great Gable*, *Lingmell*, *Scafell Pike*, and *Scafell*—a magnificent group. The timber near its foot makes a splendid foreground. The lake is subject to sudden squalls from the S.

Wastwater is best approached from the S.W., and the most convenient starting-point is *Seascale* (Rte. 54), whence a motor-bus runs to (2½ m.) *Gosforth*, where the road crosses the *Barrow-Whitehaven* road. It then turns r. and forks l., bridges the *Bleng* and (after a steep climb) descends to (6½ m.) *Nether Wasdale* (*Strands Hotel*, temp., RB. 14/, P. 6½ gs.), 1 m. from the S. end of *Wastwater*. Thence the road runs along the N.W. bank (**Views*) to (12½ m.) *Wasdale Head*. A narrow road on the left, 3 m. beyond *Gosforth*, passes close to the prominent crag of *Buckbarrow* and in 2½ m. joins the lakeside road 3½ m. from *Wasdale Head*. — *Wasdale Head* may be reached from *Ravenglass* (Rte. 54) by taking the miniature railway to (7 m.) *Dalegarth*, and walking thence (6½ m. more) via *Boot* and *Burnmoor Tarn* (see below).

Wasdale Head (*Wastwater Hotel*, RB. 15/6, P. 8½ gs.), or *Wasdale Head*, in a deep and mountain-girt hollow, 1 m. from the N.E. end of *Wastwater*, is the headquarters for many fine ascents and excursions and the chief centre of British rock-climbing. The *Fell and Rock Climbing Club* has a hut (members only) at *Brackenrigg*. The great rock-faces are on *Scafell*, *Great Gable* (N. front; *Napes Ridges* on S. side), and *Pillar* (*Pillar Rock* on N. side), but there are scores of other interesting courses in the gills and upper crags. A good deal of snow and ice work is done at Christmas and Easter. The quaint church is one of the smallest in England (42 ft. by 16 ft.). *William Ritson* (1807–90), a former landlord of the hotel, was a typical Cumberland 'statesman' or yeoman farmer, famous for his yarns, and forming a link with the *Wilson* and *Wordsworth* group.

WALK ROUND WASTWATER (12 m.). The route recommended is to descend along the N.W. bank and return to *Wasdale Head* via the top of the *Scree*s (fine and varying views). We ascend to the S. end of the *Scree*s via *Hawl Gill* and descend to *Wasdale Head* via the *Burnmoor Tarn* track (see below). The *Scree*s are most imposing, however, when seen from close below them.

ASCENTS. The *Scafell Mountains*, S.E. of *Wasdale Head*, form the most imposing group in the *Lake District*. The top of *Scafell Pike*, the highest summit in England, was presented in 1920 by Lord *Leconfield* to the *National Trust* as a War memorial, and in 1925 all *Scafell* and *Scafell Pike* above 2000 ft. was added to this gift. Though the usual routes are quite safe in good weather, great care should be exercised in mist. — **Scafell Pike* (3210 ft.) is the most repaying climb (2–3 hrs.). The usual route is via *Lingmell Gill*. We cross (½ m.) the *Lingmell Beck* and a wall, and ascend towards the S.

round the base of *Lingmell* (2649 ft.) which rises to the left. Higher up we cross another wall and the *Lingmell Gill*, reaching the foot of ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Brown Tongue*. The fine rocks in front are part of Scafell. We ascend the tongue, in c. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. bearing to the left, and after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., in the dip between Lingmell and Scafell Pike, we turn to the right. Hence to the top, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. A finer and harder route ascends W. viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Burnthwaite*, following the general course of the Lingmell Beck. After $\frac{1}{4}$ m. more our path diverges to the right from the Sty Head track just before its steep rise. We bend to the right and ascend, keeping well to the right of the fine chasm of *Piers Gill*. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. more we join the above-described route in the hollow between Lingmell and the Pike. A more leisurely route goes on from the above-mentioned fork to the *Sty Head* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Esk Hause* and ascends thence to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the top. The *View includes Skiddaw and a bit of Derwentwater (N.), Helvellyn and Fairfield (N.E.), the High Street range (E.), Ingleborough (in the distance) and part of Windermere (S.E.), the Conistone Old Man (S.S.E.), Black Combe and the Duddon estuary, and Snowdon (S.), the sea, the Isle of Man, and (at times) the Mourne Mountains in Ireland (S.W. and W.). The descent may be made to *Dungeon Gill* or *Rosthwaite* (marked paths).

Scafell (3162 ft.) also may be ascended from Wasdale Head, either viâ *Brown Tongue* (see above) or viâ *Burnmoor Tarn* (p. 460), with about the same expenditure of time and energy as Scafell Pike. This, however, is not recommended to those who have climbed the pike. It is much better to combine the two (1 hr. extra) by passing from one to the other by the *Mickledore* ridge (not difficult in good weather). From Scafell Pike we descend to the S.W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ridge, cross it, turn to the right, and follow a grassy terrace (between Scafell and its screes) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the foot of *Lord's Rake*, a steep scree slope. The way thence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the summit is unmistakable. The view is similar to that from the Pike, but more of Wastwater is visible. The direct descent (steep and laborious) is on the W. side, viâ *Green How* and *Hard Rigg*, to (1 hr.) the Burnmoor Tarn track above *Wasdale Head Hall* (c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Wastwater Hotel). — The *View from Great End (2984 ft.), the N.E. massif of the Scafell-group, is even finer than that from Scafell Pike (Derwentwater and Borrowdale are marked features). It is easily reached from Scafell Pike in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The most direct descent is to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Esk Hause* (p. 453). — *Lingmell* (2649 ft.), the grassy W. member of the Scafell group, is sometimes ascended (no difficulty) en route to Scafell Pike (similar but less extensive view). — *Great Gable (2949 ft.) is one of the finest ascents from Wasdale Head (easiest viâ *Sty Head Pass*; 1 hr.). *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.; viâ Black Sail Pass) and *Yewbarrow* (2058 ft.; *View of Wastwater) may also be ascended. — **Piers Gill*, a chasm on the E. side of Lingmell, 2 m. E. of Wasdale Head, is a fine thing for the ordinary tourist to look at but not enter. — From Wasdale Head to *Ambleside*, see Rte. 55C; to *Boot*, see below; to *Ennerdale*, see p. 457; to *Keswick*, see Rte. 55B.

Eskdale, descending S.W. to the coast from between the Scafell range on the W. and the fells stretching S. from Bow Fell on the E., has (like the Duddon Valley) no lake on its floor. Its mountains and waterfalls, however, repay a visit.

The narrow-gauge railway mentioned on p. 431 brings us in summer from *Ravenglass* viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Eskdale Green* (Bower House, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.) to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Dalegarth*, half-way up the dale, while *Esk Hause* forms the approach from other parts of the district to its head. A rough and narrow road, on the line of the old Roman road, connects it with the Duddon Valley and the Langdales.

Boot (*Burnmoor Inn*, RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Woolpack*, 1 m. E., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the terminus of the railway, is a small village on the beck descending from Burnmoor Tarn, 250 yds. N. of the main road and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Esk.

The chief attraction near Boot is **Dalegarth Force* or *Stanley Gill*, which, though not very high (60 ft.), is from its setting deservedly regarded as the finest waterfall in the Lake District. On joining the main road, we turn to the right and follow it towards the W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) a school. Opposite this we

turn to the left and cross the Esk to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Dalegarth Hall*, a quaint old farmhouse. We follow a wall E. (l.) thence, and the gate for the fall is the third on the left ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Boot). Fine view from the open fell $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the fall.

To see something of Upper Eskdale we follow the road to the E. to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the Woolpack Inn (near the foot of the Hardknott Pass). Here we diverge to the left, pass the farm of *Butterillet*, turn to the right, and ascend along the left bank of the Esk to (2 m.) the small but charming *Esk Falls*. We may follow the Esk hence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Esk Hause* (N.W.), or the *Lingcove Beck* (N.E.) to *Three Tarns* (S. slope of Bow Fell) and (2 hrs.) *Dungeon Gill* (p. 452), but clear weather is desirable. The whole of Upper Eskdale—E. of the river Esk from Wha House Bridge (c. 1 m. E. of the Woolpack) upward; S. and W. of Esk Hause, Bowfell, Crinkle Crag, Pike o' Blisco and the Wrynose Pass; and N. of the Duddon—is now contained in the Hardknott National Forest Park, administered by the Forestry Commission.

ASCENTS. Scafell (see above) is ascended in 4-5 hrs. We diverge to the left from the main road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the Woolpack, and follow a lane (finger-post) to *Bird How* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Taw House*. After $\frac{1}{2}$ m. more the track crosses a bridge, with a small waterfall on each side of it, beyond which it ascends to the left in zigzags. It then turns to the right and curves round towards the N. (not always very clear), passing to the right of *High Scarth Crag* (1458 ft.). In about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach *Cam Spout*, descending from the *Mickle-dore* ridge (see above). We ascend to the right of the beck, turn to the left and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the top. A less interesting route diverges from the Burnmoor Tarn track at *Gill Bank* and ascends the long slope to the right (passing *Eel Tarn* and *Stony Tarn*) until it joins the path described above. — The route up Scafell Pike (see above) coincides with that described above as far as Cam Spout. The direct route thence (20-30 min.; laborious) is to climb to the top of Mickle-dore and turn to the right.

FROM BOOT TO AMBLESIDE via the Hardknott Pass and the Wrynose Pass (16 m.; a walk of at least 5 hrs.; route unsuitable for motor-cars). From Boot to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the beginning of the Hardknott route, see above. Our road (rough) ascends to the E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the Hardknott Pass (1290 ft.), between *Harter Fell* (2140 ft.; r.) and *Hard Knott* (1803 ft.). Fine view of Eskdale and Scafell. Just to the left of the road, at the head of the first steep rise from Eskdale, is *Hardknott Castle*, an interesting example of a Roman fort. We now descend into the upper part of the Duddon Valley. At (5 m.) *Cockley Beck* (N.T.) our road begins the ascent to Wrynose Pass, while the road to the right descends along the Duddon. $\frac{7}{8}$ m. Wrynose Pass (1270 ft.), with the 'Three Shire Stone,' where Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmorland meet. As we descend, *Pike o' Blisco* (2304 ft.) rises to the left and Little Langdale opens up in front. 9 m. *Fell Foot*, and thence to (16 m.) *Ambleside*, see p. 452.

FROM BOOT TO WASDALE HEAD via BURNMOOR TARN, 6 m. The track ascends N. along the *Whillan Beck*, passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the farm of *Gill Bank*. It reaches (3 m.) its culminating point near *Burnmoor Tarn* (832 ft.). It then descends (views) to (6 m.) the hotel at *Wasdale Head*.

FROM BOOT TO ULPHA (DUDDON VALLEY), 7 m. We follow the road up the glen of *Stanley Gill* (*Dalegarth Force*, see above) and pass (2 m.) the farm of *Low Ground*. Just beyond this the road forks. Walkers may keep straight on to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Birkerthwaite*, beyond which a somewhat blind path crosses *Black Moor* and rejoins the road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on. The driving route (rough) takes the right branch at the fork, passes ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *High Ground*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on joins the Eskdale-Ulpha road, where we turn left. [The high-lying *Devoke Water* (765 ft.) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. straight ahead.] 7 m. *Ulpha*, see p. 457.

56. THE ISLE OF MAN

The ISLE OF MAN (227 sq. m.; 54,500 inhab.), situated in the Irish Sea, midway between England and Ireland (c. 30 m. from both) and 16 m. S. of Barrow Head in Scotland, is 33 m. long and 12 m. broad. In early August the more accessible

pleasure-resorts and beauty spots are apt to be overcrowded with excursionists from the industrial towns of N. England and the Midlands; but farther afield the island, mountainous except in the extreme N., has a wealth of attractive scenery in its wooded glens and cliff-bound coast that well repays exploration and is not overrun even in the height of the season (Whitsun to late Sept.). The inhabitants still preserve some of their old-world customs, though the Manx language (akin to Gaelic, with a Scandinavian flavour, especially in proper names) now survives only in ceremonial (see p. 464). Of the antiquities the most important are the *Crosses, decorated with interlaced patterns and Norse runes; the churches, though small and ancient, are of little interest. — The roads are good, motor coaches and cars for hire are abundant at moderate charges, and the Isle of Man Road Services control an excellent service of buses to all parts of the island. — The Manx cat (now rare) is a tailless variety of the domestic cat.

History and Administration. *Ellan Vannin* or *Mannin* (perhaps 'middle isle'), the place-names in which are mostly of Norse or Celtic origin, has no very authentic early history. In the 9th cent. it was conquered by the Norwegians, 'Orry the Dane' being the first Norse ruler, but about 1266 it became subject to Scotland by purchase. Edward I of England, however, intervened, and from 1341 it has been under English overlordship. Its first viceroys, the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, called themselves 'Kings of Man' and were crowned in Peel Cathedral. In 1406 Henry IV bestowed the island upon the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, the fourth of whom changed his title in 1505 to 'Lord of Man,' on the ground that he would rather be a great lord than a petty king. During the Civil War the island was held for the king by the 7th or 'great' Earl of Derby, but after his execution in 1651 it was surrendered by the receiver-general, William Christian, the Illiam Dhône ('brown-haired William') of Manx history. In 1765 the Duke of Atholl, descendant and successor of the Earls of Derby, sold his sovereignty for £70,000 to the Crown, which in 1825 acquired also the manorial and other rights for £417,144. — The chief industries of the island are agriculture and catering for visitors.

A form of home rule prevails in the Isle of Man. The COURT OF TYNWALD, the legislative and executive authority, consists of the *Lieutenant-Governor* (Sir Ambrose Flux Dundas), the *Council*, and the *House of Keys*, one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world, with 24 elected members. The Council includes the bishop, the two deemsters or judges, the attorney-general, all appointed by the Crown, two nominees of the Lieut.-Governor, and four members elected from the House of Keys. British Acts of Parliament do not apply to the Isle of Man, unless it be expressly so enacted, but the laws of Tynwald require the approval of the Crown, and must be proclaimed on the Hill of Tynwald (p. 464). — The use of the well-known 'three legs' device dates from 1266; the motto 'Quocunque jeceris stabit' appeared on the earliest known Manx coinage (1668). — The Bishop of Sodor and Man takes the first part of his title from the 'Sudreyjar' (i.e. the Hebrides as distinct from the Nor-dreyjar, or Orkney and Shetland), within the diocese until the 14th century. — Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' Wilkie Collins's 'Armada,' and several novels by Hall Caine refer to the Isle of Man. — The *Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle Races*, held every June in Man, attract many competitors and thousands of visitors.

Steamer Services. Douglas and Ramsey are the chief ports of entry. To DOUGLAS services are maintained by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. (agent, Thos. Orford & Son, 40 Brunswick St., Liverpool) from *Liverpool* on weekdays (daily in summer; 70 m.; 3½ hrs.; 28/, 20/; ret. 45/, 35/), and from *Fleetwood* in summer, daily, except Sun. (56 m.; 2½ hrs.; same fares). Day excursions also from Liverpool, Blackpool (via Fleetwood), Heysham, and

Llandudno to Douglas. — In addition there are services in summer from *Ardrossan* to Douglas 2 or 3 times weekly (7 hrs.; 40/, 30/; ret. 60/, 43/) and occasionally to Ramsey; from *Belfast* to Ramsey and Douglas; and from *Dublin* to Douglas. — Intending visitors to the island should consult the current time-tables, obtainable from the Steamer Co.'s head office (Imperial Buildings, Douglas) or their agent (address above).

Motor Cars under 40 cwt. (49/-158/9), motor cycles (15/3, ret. 27/3; with side-car 31/6, ret. 60/3), and bicycles (6/ single or return) are conveyed from Liverpool or Fleetwood to Douglas by passenger steamer. Cranage and portage extra. Private motors must obtain an exemption licence from the Highway Board (Athol Street, Douglas) within 24 hours of landing (motor car 10/6, motor cycle 2/6, driver 1/: valid four months).

Air Services. The airport is at *Ronaldsway*, 1½ m. N.E. of Castletown. Services from London by B.E.A. daily (exc. Tues.) in summer (2 hrs.; £6 14/, ret. £13 7/, 30-day ret. £11); from Liverpool, 2-4 services daily (50 min.; £3 8/, ret. £6 13/, 30-day ret. £4 14/); from Manchester, Blackpool, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, etc.

DOUGLAS (20,300 inhab.), the chief town, is finely situated on a wide bay on the E. coast, backed by a range of hills, just below the confluence of the *Awin Dhoo* and *Awin Glass* (i.e. dark and light rivers). During the summer months its population is quadrupled by excursionists, for whom every variety of entertainment is provided, including the characteristic huge dancing-halls. The port of Douglas is the first in the world to be controlled by radar (1948).

Steamers land their passengers at the *Victoria Pier*. — Railway Station, North Quay, ½ m. W. of the landing-place.

Hotels. *Fort Anne*, Douglas Head Rd., RB. 25/6, P. 12 gs.; *Castle Mona*, Central Prom., RB. 21/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Empress*, Central Prom., 110 R., Whit.-mid-Sept., RB. 21/6, P. 10 gs.; *Metropole*, Queen's Prom., 100 R., RB. 27/6-35/6, P. 8½-12 gs.; *Sefton*, Harris Promenade, 100 R.; RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.; *Central*, Broadway, near Central Prom., RB. 16/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Peveril*, opposite the pier, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Waverley*, Queen's Prom., RB. 21/, P. 8½ gs.; *Villiers*, Loch Promenade, 111 R., RB. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.; numerous other hotels and boarding houses. — At *Onchan* (see below): *Majestic Lido*, with tennis courts and bathing pool, near the *Howstrake* Golf Links, 150 R., RB. 31/6, P. 9-14 gs.; *Douglas Bay*, 1½ m. N. of pier, P. from 19/6.

In the oldest part of Douglas, W. of Victoria Pier, are the chief public buildings, including the *Town Hall* (1899) and the *Legislative Buildings* (1894), with the *Keys Chamber*, *Tynwald Court*, and *Government Offices*. The chief attraction, however, of the town is the splendid sea-front, a promenade 2 m. long. In the bay rises the *Conister Rock*, on which is a *Tower of Refuge* for shipwrecked mariners (1832). The *Castle Mona*

Post Office. Regent St. — INFORMATION OFFICE, 13 Victoria St.

Motor-Buses from Lord St. (½ m. W. of Victoria Pier) to *Castletown*, *Port Erin*, and *Port St. Mary*; *Peel*; *Laxey* and *Ramsey*; *Port Soderick*; etc. — HORSE TRAMWAY from the pier to Derby Castle.

Steamer cruises to *Belfast*, *Ardrossan*, *Llandudno*, *Ramsey*; and around the Island. — STEAM FERRY (4d.) from the pier to *Douglas Head*.

Pleasure Resorts. *Gaiety Theatre*, Harris Prom.; *Palace*, Central Prom.; *Derby Castle*, Queen's Prom., with dancing, concerts, and variety entertainments; *Villa Marina*, Harris Prom., with concert-hall and gardens. Also at *Onchan Head* and *Douglas Head* (see below); etc.

Golf Courses at *Howstrake*, 2½ m. N.E., near *Groudle Glen*, and at *Fort Anne*, on *Douglas Head* to the S.

Hotel was built as the residence of the Duke of Atholl, the last Lord of Man. The *Manx Museum* (adm. free weekdays, 10-5), in Crellin's Hill, above the junction of the Loch and Harris Promenades, contains a singular *Crucifixion (? Celtic), in low relief, from the Calf of Man, an old two-roomed cottage, and other Manx bygoners, a good local natural history collection, memorials of T. E. Brown (1830-97), the Manx poet, etc.

On *Douglas Head* (view), reached by ferry (see above) or by the swing-bridge at the end of Parade St., are a lighthouse, a war memorial cross, Port Skillion bathing-creek, an open-air theatre, etc. Here begins the **Marine Drive* (no cars), which runs along the picturesque rocky cliffs to (3 m.) *Port Soderick*, another popular resort with a pretty glen. — Services outside the old church at *Kirk Braddan* (Sun., 10.45 a.m.), 1½ m. N.W., are attended in summer by thousands of visitors. The 18th cent. church has an earlier tower and a number of runic crosses. John Martin (d. 1854), the artist, is buried in the churchyard. — The N. suburb of *Onchan* is reached by bus viâ *Government House*, the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor. The church, with its pretty spire, likewise attracts visitors on Sundays. — About 4 m. W. of Douglas is *Braaid* (motor-bus to Mount Murray, see below, 1½ m. S.E.), with two prehistoric monuments known as *St. Patrick's Chair* and the *Stone Circles*. — A steamer-trip round the island (see above) should not be omitted.

FROM DOUGLAS TO PORT ERIN

14½ m. MOTOR-BUS in 1 hr.; to *Port St. Mary* in 65 min.; to *Castletown* in 35 min. RAILWAY in 50 min.; to (10 m.) *Castletown* in 35 min.

3½ m. *Mount Murray* (450 ft.; Hotel, P. 6½ gs.) commands splendid views. — 5½ m. *Santon* (l.; Arragon, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), for *Port Greenaugh*, a pretty bay on the coast 1 m. S. — At (7½ m.) *Ballasalla* are the unimportant ruins of *Rushen Abbey*, a Cistercian off-shoot of Furness Abbey, not dissolved until late in the reign of Elizabeth (the last in Great Britain). It is now part of an inn-garden. Over the mill-dam is the *Monks' Bridge* or *Crossag* (13th cent.).

9½ m. *Castletown* (*George*), once the capital of the island, is a sombre old town (1740 inhab.) with a tidal harbour. **Castle Rushen* (adm. daily, 10-7; 6d.), dating perhaps from the time of Magnus (1252-65), or somewhat earlier, was gallantly defended against Parliament by the Countess of Derby after the execution of her husband in 1651. It was afterwards used as the island gaol and as the seat of the legislature and still contains a court-house. In Bridge St. is an interesting *Nautical Museum* (adm. June-mid-Sept., 10-5; 3d.).

On the E. side of the town is *King William's College*, founded in 1668, the chief school on the island. Here were educated Dean Farrar (1831-1903) and T. E. Brown (see above). Opposite is *Hango Hill*, where William Christian was "shot to death" in 1663 for his surrender of the island. Farther on is *Derbyhaven* (*Castletown Golf Links*, May-Sept., RB. 23/6, P. 12 gs., good; *Derbyhaven*, RB. 21/), a small village at the neck of *Langness*, the promontory forming the E. boundary of *Castletown Bay*, and beyond is *Ronaldsway*, 1½ m. from *Castletown*, with the Isle of Man airport (motor-buses to Douglas, Port Erin, etc.).

11½ m. *Balladoole*, where (at Chapel Hill) a remarkable

Viking boat-grave of the 9th cent. was discovered in 1945 above earlier Christian Celtic graves. — 12½ m. *Colby* (r.), for the pretty *Colby Glen*. About 5 m. N. rises *South Barrule* (1585 ft.); with a fine view of the S. half of the island. — At the fork (13 m.) we bear right for Port Erin (see below), and left for (14 m.) Port St. Mary (*Balqueen Hydro*, unlic., 140 R., P. 7 gs.; *Carrick Bay*, RB. 20/; *Perwick Bay*, RB. 18/, P. 8 gs.), a fishing village and golfing resort on the W. side of *Poolvash Bay*, with a harbour and a breakwater 400 yds. long.

This is the starting-point for a coast walk to (7 m.) *Port Erin*, round the **Mull Promontory*, the S.W. extremity of the island, with its splendid cliffs and rock scenery, via *Perwick Bay*; *Noggin Head*, with its perpendicular cliffs and fine caves; the remarkable series of fissures known as the *Chasms*; *Black Head* and **Spanish Head*, where the cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft.; and *Calf Sound*. — On the direct road to Calf Sound is (1½ m.) *Cregneash*, with the **Manx Village Folk Museum* (adm. 10.30–1, 2–5.30, June–mid-Sept.; 3d.), a group of characteristic old Manx houses, centred round the cottage of Harry Kelly, a crofter who was one of the last persons to speak Manx as his mother-tongue. The *Calf of Man* (N.T.), an island of 616 acres, is reached by boat from Port St. Mary or Port Erin. It is noted for its bird life (landing fee 1/; closed during breeding season, May and June). About ½ m. S.W. of this island is the *Chickens Rock*, with a lighthouse (visible 16 m.).

14½ m. Port Erin (*Belle Vue*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Falcon's Nest*, *Eagle*, at these RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), one of the oldest and most attractive towns in the island, with excellent bathing and golfing, is situated amid fine scenery on a square bay protected by a ruined breakwater. The aquarium of the *Marine Biological Station* here is open on weekdays in summer (10–5; 3d.).

On the N. side of the bay is (2 m.) *Bradda Head*, crowned with the Milner Tower (view). — A boat should be hired in fine weather to enjoy the magnificent coast-scenery, as far as **Fleshwick Bay* on the N. and the Calf of Man on the S. (experienced boatman necessary).

The interesting road which runs N. from Port Erin to (14 m.) *Peel* (see below) passes near *The Stacks* (3½ m.; surprising cliff-view from a view-point to the left), the *Round Table* (6 m.; 1000 ft.), *Dalby* (9 m.), and *Glen Maye* (11 m.).

FROM DOUGLAS TO PEEL

9½ m. MOTOR-BUS in 40 min.; RAILWAY in 35 min. The railway runs close to the highbroad the whole way.

Beyond (4 m.) *Crosby*, on the slopes of *Greeba Mountain* (1383 ft.) to the right, are *Greeba Castle*, the residence of Sir Hall Caine (d. here in 1931), and the ruins of *St. Trinian's Church*. — 7½ m. *St. John's*, the junction of lines to Ramsey and to *Foxdale* (2½ m.), with disused silver and lead mines.

Close to the station, on the right, is *Tyswald Hill*, an artificial mound, "Still marked with green turf circles narrowing stage above stage," where, on July 5th, in accordance with ancient Scandinavian custom, new laws are promulgated (in Manx and English) and officers are appointed for the ensuing year. Motor-buses run from *St. John's* N. to (2 m.) **Glen Helen* (adm. 6d.), with charming woods, a hotel, a chalet-restaurant, and the *Rhenass Fall* (25 ft.).

9½ m. *Peel* (*Creg Malin*, P. 27/6), at the mouth of the Neb, the most picturesque town (2600 inhab.) on the island, consists of the old fishing village and a well-built visitors' quarter. — On

St. Patrick's Isle, united by a causeway with the W. arm of Peel harbour and reached also by ferry (2d.) from the pier opposite, stands *PEEL CASTLE (adm. daily, May–Sept., 10–7; Sun. 2–6; 6d.), a group of ruins within a stout 16th cent. wall.

To the right, beyond the *Keep* and the *Guard Room*, is the roofless CATHEDRAL, said to have been founded by St. Germanus, a disciple of St. Patrick, though the existing remains date from the 13th and 14th centuries. We visit also the *Old Palace* of the bishops, with a banqueting hall; *Fenella's Tower*, whence Fenella is said to have leapt into the boat in 'Peveril of the Peak'; the *Round Tower*, resembling those in Ireland; and the roofless little *St. Patrick's Chapel* (c. 9th cent.).

A good walk from Peel leads S. along the cliffs, viâ *Corrin's Folly* and *Contrary Head*, to (4 m.) **Glen Maye* (adm. 4d.), a delightful wooded spot with pretty cascades. A motor-bus runs viâ *Glen Maye* to (5 m.) *Dalby*, a quiet village, for (5½ m.) *The Niarbyl*, on the shore, commanding the best coast-view in the island. Thence to *Port Erin*, see above. — Motor-buses also to *Kirk Michael* and *Ramsey*, and to *Castletown* and *Port Erin* viâ *Foxdale*.

FROM DOUGLAS TO RAMSEY

A. By the narrow-gauge *MANX ELECTRIC RAILWAY, 18 m., in 1½ hr. (return 4/6); to *Laxey* 17½ m. in ½ hr. (return 3/). Magnificent views on both sides.

The line runs from *Derby Castle* viâ *Banks Howe* (393 ft.; views) and the *Howstrake Golf Links* (Hotel, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) to (2½ m.) *Groudle Glen* (adm. 1/), the most picturesque part of which is the *Lhen Coan*. About ½ m. N.E. of the glen is the old church of *Lonan*, with two runic crosses. — 4½ m. *Garwick Glen* (adm. 6d.) is a pretty hollow, with the prehistoric *Cloven Stones*. On the beach (¾ m.) are some interesting smugglers' caves. — 7½ m. *Laxey* (*Bridge*, P. 8 gs.) is a little bathing resort, with the *Laxey Glen Gardens* (adm. free) and the *Big Wheel* (3d.; 72½ ft. in diameter) of the old lead mines.

From *Laxey* the SNAEFELL ELECTRIC RAILWAY (average gradient 1 in 12) ascends to (5 m. in ½ hr.; return 3/6) the top of *Snaefell* (2034 ft.), the highest mountain in the island. The line crosses the mountain road from *Douglas* to *Ramsey* at (3½ m.) the *Bullgalow Restaurant* (1400 ft.), at the junction of the road to *Sulby Glen* (see below). The *View from the top (*Summit Hotel*, a licensed restaurant) comprises the whole of the island and, in clear weather, the peaks of the Lake District in England, the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, the Mourne Mountains in Ireland, and the Snowdon group in Wales.

The Ramsey line returns to the coast along the N. side of the valley, leaving on the left 'King Orry's Grave.' We then obtain a superb *View of *Bulgham Bay*, 400 ft. below. — 10½ m. *Dhoon Glen* (adm. 6d.), Devonian in character, with a waterfall (130 ft. in two leaps). — 12½ m. *Glen Mona*, with a pretty little fall. — 14 m. *Ballaglass Glen* (adm. 4d.), quite unspoilt, with pretty cascades. — On the left appears *North Barrule* (1860 ft.), on the right *Maughold Head* (373 ft.). — 18 m. *Ramsey* (see below).

B. By ROAD, 15–24 m. according to the route selected.

- (i) The hilly coast-road viâ *Laxey* (16½ m.; motor-bus in 65 min.) is practically the same route as the electric railway. —
- (ii) The 'Long Drive' viâ *Glen Helen* and *Kirk Michael* (24 m.),

with only one difficult hill, follows the railway as far as St. John's (see below), short of which we diverge to the right at the *Ballacraigne Inn*, ascend past the entrance to *Glen Helen* (p. 464), and descend to *Kirk Michael*, beyond which we follow the railway route (see below). — (iii) The mountain road is a very laborious ascent as far as *Snaefell*. We diverge to the left from the Laxey road at (1½ m.) *Governor's Bridge* and ascend to (4½ m.) *Keppelgate* (magnificent views) and (8 m.) the *Bungalow Restaurant* (see above), at the foot of *Snaefell*. Hence we may descend to the left through *Sulby Glen* and join the 'Long Drive' at (15 m.) *Sulby* (see below); or we may follow the mountain road to the right which crosses the E. face of *Snaefell* and the W. slopes of *North Barrule*. By the former route Ramsey is 20 m. from Douglas, by the latter 15 m.

C. By STEAM RAILWAY or BUS viâ *Kirk Michael*, 23½ m. in 1-1½ hr., a much more circuitous route than the Manx Electric Railway.

From Douglas to (7½ m.) *St. John's*, see p. 464. Farther on the railway skirts the E. coast, which has some fine rock-scenery and a number of interesting caves. — 13½ m. *Kirk Michael* is a little summer resort ½ m. from the sea, with good bathing. At the parish church are preserved eight runic crosses. *Glen Wyllin* (adm. 4d.), to the S., is a popular resort. — About 1 m. N. of *Kirk Michael*, to the right of the railway, is *Bishopscourt*, the modern residence of the bishop, with a theological college and a chapel which serves as the pro-cathedral. — 16½ m. *Ballaugh* (pron. 'Baláff'). The old church (17th cent.), 1½ m. N., has an 11th cent. cross and a curious font. On the left is the *Curragh* (see below). — 18½ m. *Sulby Glen*, whence a road runs up the narrow *SULBY GLEN, the 'Manx Switzerland,' to the *Tholt-y-Will Inn*, which has beautiful grounds of 200 acres with waterfalls (adm. free). — 19½ m. *Sulby Bridge*, a favourite anglers' resort (excellent trout-fishing). — 21½ m. *Lezayre* church contains a runic cross.

23½ m. Ramsey (*Mitre*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 15/, P. 25/; *Snaefell*, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; *Beach*, unlic., P. 21/-25/; *Ramsey Hydro*, 1 m. N.), a town of 4600 inhab., situated on a magnificent bay, is the second holiday-resort on the island, quieter than Douglas. It has an excellent sandy beach and a pier 2160 ft. long. Beyond the small tidal harbour (swing-bridge or ferry) is *Mooragh Park*, with its marine lake.

The environs of Ramsey, with its background of mountains, are very attractive. Pleasant walks may be taken to (1 m.) the *Albert Tower* (view); and viâ *Glen Auldyn* or over *North Barrule* and along the ridge to *Snaefell* (see above). Wild orchises and other interesting plants are to be found in the *Curragh*, the partially drained marsh to the N. of *Sulby* and *Ballaugh*. — Motor-buses run along the coast S.E., viâ *Ballure Glen* and *Port Lewaigue*, to (3½ m.) *Maughold Head*, where the churchyard contains a rare medieval cross (14th cent.) and many runic crosses; also viâ (4½ m.) *Bride* (*Thor Cross in the churchyard) to (7½ m.) the *Point of Ayre*, the N. extremity of the island, with two lighthouses; and to (4 m. N.W.) *Andreas*, which has some inscribed tomb-slabs, including *Sandulf's Cross, with beasts and inscriptions.

57. FROM LEEDS TO ILKLEY AND SKIPTON. WHARFEDALE

ROAD, 26½ m. A 660. 11 m. *Otley*. — A 659. 14 m. *Burley*. — A 65. 17 m. *Ilkley*. — 19½ m. *Addingham* (r. for Bolton Abbey and Wharfedale, B 6160). — 26½ m. *Skipton*.

RAILWAY, 27½ m. in 1-1½ hr.; to (16½ m.) *Ilkley* in ¾ hr.; also service from Bradford, viâ *Guiseley*, similar. Principal Stations: 10 m. *Guiseley*. — 16½ m. *Ilkley*. — 21½ m. *Bolton Abbey*. — 27½ m. *Skipton*. *Otley* (12½ m.) is better reached by an alternative line (¾ hr.), which serves also *Ilkley* (18½ m.), the trains diverging from the Harrogate line at (9½ m.) *Arthington*. — For the direct route to Skipton (26 m.), see Rte. 52H.

This and the four following routes lie mainly in Yorkshire, the largest county in England (c. 6000 sq. m.). The county is divided into three *Ridings* (i.e. 'thridings' or thirds), which meet near the city of York, though York itself is in no riding but in the small district of *Ainsty*. The West Riding, the largest, is the seat of the great woollen and iron industries of Yorkshire. The East Riding, much the smallest, is predominantly agricultural. The North Riding includes the iron district of Cleveland, but otherwise is agricultural, except where occupied (like much of the N. part of the West Riding) by stretches of semi-mountainous moors. Yorkshire is noted for the scenery of its dales (Rtes. 57, 63), its moors, and its coast (Rte. 60); and, in another direction, for the sturdy character and well-marked dialect of its natives. No part of England contains more important monastic remains; those of the great Cistercian abbeys are unequalled in Europe.

A 660 quits Leeds viâ *Headingley* and *Adel* (see Rte. 52H). — At (8 m.) *Bramhope* (Parkway, RB. 23/6) is the large Golden Acre amusement park. — 11 m. *Otley* (11,550 inhab.; *Black Horse*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; *Royal White Horse*), a market town on the lower Wharfe, manufactures worsteds, paper, and printing-machines. It was the birthplace of Thomas Chippendale (1711-79), the cabinet-maker. The restored Perp. church contains 17th cent. monuments of the Fairfax family. To the S. rises the *Chevin* (925 ft.), affording a good view of the Wharfe valley and the hills to the N.W.

About 1½ m. N.E. is *Farnley Hall* (Maj. Le G. G. W. Horton-Fawkes; adm. on written application), a mansion of 1581 with an additional wing of 1790 by Carr of York. It contains a collection of water-colours and other works by Turner, who frequently visited his friend Walter Fawkes here, pictures by Reynolds and other masters, and various historical relics. Guy Fawkes was a scion of the Farnley family. — To the Washburn valley, see Rte. 58.

Denton Park (rebuilt after 1734), the birthplace of Gen. Fairfax (1612-71), is seen to the right, on the other side of the Wharfe, beyond (14 m.) *Burley*.

To the left is an alternative route from Leeds (A 65; 13½ m.) viâ (10 m.) *Guiseley*, which preserves the village stocks and a part-Norman church, dedicated to St. Oswald (pageant on the Sat. after St. Oswald's Day, Aug. 6th). Here Charlotte Brontë's parents were married in 1812; and in the churchyard lie many generations of Longfellows, ancestors of the poet.

17 m. **ILKLEY** (17,250 inhab.), identified with the Roman *Olicana*, is a residential town (highest point 750 ft.), notable for its attractive combination of river, valley, and hill.

Hotels. *Craiglands*, 100 R., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Ilkley Moor*, RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; *Crescent*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Troutbeck*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Stoney Lea*, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.;

Crescent House, unlic., RB. 18/6 P. 7½ gs.; *Cow & Calf*, about 1½ m. S.E.

Post Office, Chantry Drive, near Town Hall.

Concerts, etc., in the King's Hall. Grassington, and Buckden.
 Motor-Buses to Leeds, Bradford, Golf Courses on the banks of the
 Skipton, Harrogate, Bolton Abbey, Wharfe, and at Ben Rhydding.

The late Perp. parish church of *All Saints* has three Anglian crosses in the churchyard. The *King's Hall*, S.E. of the station, houses a Museum of local history, including many Roman finds (weekdays 10-8). To the N. of *St. Margaret's Church*, in the S. part of the town, is a singularly fine example of a rock with 'cup and ring' markings. The old bridge across the Wharfe is now used for foot-traffic and cycles only.

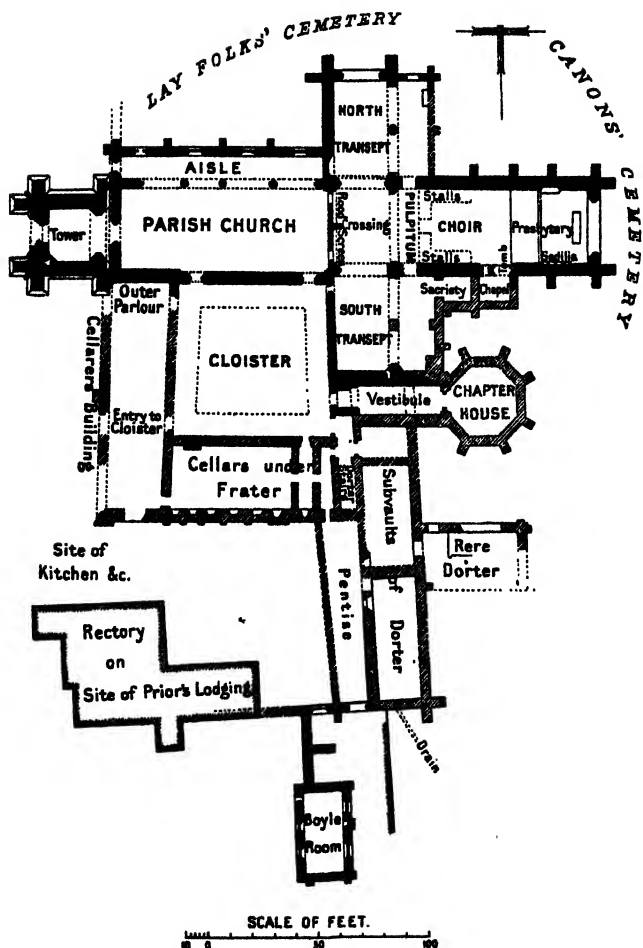
Ilkley is an excellent centre from which to make excursions in Wharfedale and on the breezy moors which adjoin it. Bolton Abbey and the beautiful part of the valley up to Barden Bridge may be comfortably visited in one day (comp. below). The most interesting road route to the abbey is that on the N. side of the Wharfe, via *Nessfield* and *Beamsley* (5 m.). — Among the points of interest near by are the *Cow & Calf Rocks*, 1 m. S.E. (above Ben Rhydding; view of Wharfedale); the *White Wells*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.; and *Heber's Ghyll* and the *Panorama Rocks*, 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. The road to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Keighley* crosses the highest part of *Rombald's Moor* (1321 ft.), 2 m. S.

At (19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Addingham* (with a curiously clumsy late-Anglian cross) the main road to (26 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Skipton* (Rte. 53a) bears off to the left. — B 6160 ascends the Wharfe to (22 m.) *Bolton Bridge* (Devonshire Arms, R.B. 27/6, P. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs., with fishing in Bolton Abbey waters), where we cross the Skipton-Harrogate road. Beyond the post office we enter the grounds of Bolton Abbey by what is known as the 'Hole-in-the-Wall.' **Bolton Abbey* or (more accurately) *Bolton Priory*, an Augustinian foundation of c. 1120, was removed from Embsay, near Skipton, to its present beautiful site on the Wharfe in 1151, in consequence (says legend) of the death at the Strid (see below) of the son of Lady Alice de Romilly, daughter of the founder (comp. Wordsworth's 'Force of Prayer'). The nave (E.E.) of the *Church* (open daily, 10-dusk) has been used as a parish church since c. 1170 and was not destroyed at the Dissolution. The roof and E. end (with the old monastic rood-screen) were last restored in 1864. The Perp. W. front (intended as the base of a W. tower which was never completed) was added in 1520 by Prior Moon, whose inscription and rebus it bears. At the end of the aisle is the Mauleverer Chantry (with a rare seated altar stone), where the Mauleverers and Claphams were popularly supposed to be buried upright—an unfounded tradition, adopted by Wordsworth in his 'White Doe of Rylstone.' The choir (large E. window) and transepts remain in ruins, but the monastic buildings to the S. are razed practically to ground-level.

In the churchyard is a cross commemorating Lord Frederick Cavendish, assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882. To the S. is the picturesque *Rectory*. To the W. of the church is *BOLTON HALL*, a residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a 19th cent. building incorporating the priory gatehouse. To the E. of the abbey the Wharfe is crossed by a footbridge and a row of 57 stepping-stones.

*Wharfedale challenges Wensleydale for natural beauty and is among the loveliest valleys in England, with its ideal combina-

BOLTON' PRIORY



tion of water, wood, hill, crag, castle, and abbey. Travellers should at least devote half a day to the portion near Bolton Abbey. The walk to and from Barden Bridge as described below takes about 3 hrs. (The drive through the woods is closed to wheeled vehicles.) We follow the road N., passing the *Cavendish Fountain*, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Hartington Seat* (r., a view-point) and enter the private grounds by a rustic gate (motors 1/). The public road goes on to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Barden Bridge* (see below). The drive descends to (1 m.) the *Wooden Bridge* (lodge, with rfmts. and car-park), at the entrance to BOLTON WOODS (adm. daily 10-7, 6d.). From this point we hug the right bank of the Wharfe, abandoning the drive wherever the path runs closer to the brink. Beyond the **Meeting of the Waters* we reach (2 m.) the *STRID, where the water boils through a rocky channel 50 yds. long and 3-6 ft. wide. Here the 'Boy of Egremond' is supposed to have been drowned, missing his leap because his dog hung back on the leash. It is prudent not to approach too near the edge, as the rocks are often wet and slippery. Higher up are the *Hawkstone* and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Pembroke Seat*. A few minutes later we cross the *Barden Beck* and pass under an aqueduct. — 3 m. *Barden Bridge*. BARDEN TOWER (i.e. 'boarden'), which has been conspicuous for some time, in an exquisite frame of foliage, is reached by a brief ascent to the left. Originally a keeper's lodge, it became the residence of Lord Clifford in 1485. The restored chapel is interesting. In the courtyard is a 13th cent. house, now a farmstead (rfmts.).

The return route to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Bolton Abbey by the left bank takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Beginning close to the bridge, it almost at once descends to the stream. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Boyle's Seat*, just beyond the Strid, affords a fine view upstream. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther on is *Harrison's Seat*, where we should take the upper (l.) path. In another $\frac{1}{4}$ m. we join the lane which descends to (2 m.) the *Posforth Beck*, passes *Queen Adelaide's Seat*, and crosses ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the lane leading (r.) to the *Wooden Bridge*. Beyond this our lane leads to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Pickle's Gill*, and thence we follow a high path, with wide views, until we reach ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the *Stepping Stones* or the *Footbridge*.

A charming detour, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the walk, may be made by following the path on the W. side of the *Posforth Beck* (see above) to ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the **Park Waterfall*, at the foot of the *Valley of Desolation*. We then cross the beck below the fall and return by the track on the other side to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Queen Adelaide's Seat* (see above).

Beamsley Hospital, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Bolton Bridge, founded by the Countess of Cumberland in 1593, is a unique group of almshouses for old women, with seven living-rooms opening directly off the little circular chapel. Across the valley of the *Kex Beck* rises *Beamsley Beacon* (1314 ft.), a good view-point.

Upper Wharfedale, above Barden Bridge, is likewise well worth a visit. During summer it is advisable to engage rooms at the inns in advance. The dale is best explored on foot, though driving is practicable. The direct and more attractive road (views) ascends the W. bank of the stream. To the right rises *Simon Seat* (1592 ft.; fine view). — Near ($5\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Bolton Bridge) *Appletreewick* (locally 'Aptwick'; Laburnam Farm, unlic., RB. 20/, P. 6 gs.; New Inn), on the E. bank, is the

picturesque gully of *Trowler's Gill*. — 7 m. *Burnsall* (Fell, RB. 17/6, P. 27/6; Red Lion, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.), with an interesting church (early font) and a 17th cent. grammar school, is on a charming reach of the Wharfe. — Beyond (9½ m.) *Linton* (L.) we cross the river to (10½ m.) *Grassington* (650 ft.; *Wilson Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Devonshire*, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.), a picturesque little town.

Ghalstrills Strid, ½ m. upstream, is reached by a river-path beginning at the N. end of the bridge. — B 6265 leads S. to (9½ m.) *Skipton* via (3½ m.) the pretty village of *Cracoe* (*Devonshire Arms*) and E. to (10½ m.) *Pateley Bridge* via (5½ m.) *Stump Cross Caves* (adm. daily Easter-Sept.; 1/6, with fine stalactite formations).

13½ m. *Conistone*, with an old chapel, and a fine limestone gorge to the E. — Recrossing the Wharfe we reach (14½ m.) *Kilnsey* (*Tennant Arms*, RB. 15/, P. 9 gs.), an angling resort at the base of the abrupt *Kilnsey Crag* (view). Beyond *Kilnsey* we cross the *Skirfare*, descending through *Littondale* (see below). — 17½ m. *Kettlewell* (700 ft.; *Race Horses*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), an attractive village forming a convenient centre for excursions.

About 3 m. W. (fully 5 m. by road), on the *Skirfare* (fishing), lies the charming little village of *Arncliffe* (725 ft.; *Falcon*, RB. 14/, P. 7½ gs., including fishing), with a 15th cent. church tower. The direct walk to it, leading due W. from the Wharfe bridge, crosses the ridge (1550 ft.) between *Wharfedale* and *Littondale* (fine views both on ascent and descent). The walk may be extended via *Malham Tarn* to (10 m. more) *Settle*, see below. — To the E. of *Kettlewell* rises *Great Wherside* (2310 ft.; view). — The rough and steep road from *Kettlewell* via *Coverdale* to (16 m.) *Leyburn* (see p. 518) skirts the N. flanks of *Great Wherside* and *Little Wherside* (1984 ft.) and offers some fine views. It attains a height of 1652 ft.

Continuing to ascend the Wharfe above *Kettlewell*, we next reach (19½ m.) *Starbottle* (730 ft.) and (21 m.) *Buckden* (780 ft.; *Buck*, RB. 14/6, P. 7½ gs.). Here the road forks, the right branch climbing the fell-side on its way to *Bainbridge* (see below), while that to the left continues up the Wharfe valley, here called *Langstrothdale*. The dialect of this dale agrees more nearly than any other with Chaucerian English as used (e.g.) in the 'Reeve's Tale.' We cross the river and hug its right bank. — 22½ m. *Hubberholme* has a small 12th cent. church, containing one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire (1558); the stalls are by Thompson of *Kilburn*. — At (25 m.) *Deepdale* we cross to the left bank. At (26 m.) *Beckermonds* (970 ft.) two streams unite to form the Wharfe. The cloudberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) is so abundant on the hills here that its berries redden the ground. Our road turns sharply to the right and ascends to (29 m.) the summit of *Fleet Moss* (1934 ft.). The road (rough) then descends rapidly to (32½ m.) *Hawes*, in *Wensleydale* (Rte. 63A).

FROM BUCKDEN (see above) to BAINBRIDGE, 10½ m. The road soon ascends rapidly along the *Cray Beck*, with its small cascades. — 1½ m. *Cray*; fine *View of *Wharfedale* and *Langstrothdale*. To the right rises *Buckden Pike* (2302 ft.). About 1 m. farther on we diverge left from the road (good views) leading

through *Bishopdale* to (8 m.) *Aysgarth* (Rte. 63A). The next part of the road is very rough. — 4 m. *Stake Moss* (1836 ft.). We turn to the left c. 1½ m. farther on and descend rapidly. Diverging (7½ m.) by a stile on the left to visit the *Park Scar Force*, we rejoin the road at the hamlet of *Stalling Busk*. A little farther on *Semer Water* (816 ft.), with its tradition of a submerged village, is seen to the left. We descend to *Bainbridge* (Rte. 63A), either direct (3 m.) or by a detour to the left via *Countersett* (3½ m.).

FROM SKIPTON TO MALHAM

Skipton, and thence to (4½ m.) *Gargrave*, where we turn right, see Rte. 53B. — 9½ m. *Kirkby Malham* was the birthplace of the Parliamentary general John Lambert (1619-83). — 11 m. *Malham* (*Lister's Arms*, P. 7 gs.), among wild hill scenery, is an attractive village on the Aire (see below).

About ½ m. N. is **Malham Cove*, a striking precipitous amphitheatre of rock, 300 ft. in height, from the foot of which issues the Aire, a full-grown stream, from a subterranean course; and 1½ m. N.E. is **Gordale Scar*, a narrow, deep ravine, also c. 300 ft. high, with waterfalls. Both are produced by the vast displacement of the mountain limestone known as the 'Craven Fault,' which extends from Kirkby Lonsdale as far as Wharfedale, a distance of 22 m. A rough road passing close to Malham Cove (driving practicable) ascends nearly to (2½ m.) *Malham Tarn* (N.T.), a secluded upland lake, probably the real source of the Aire. Charles Kingsley's 'Water Babies,' which refers to this part of Yorkshire, was partly written at Tarn House, now a field-study centre. About 1½ m. W. of the tarn our road joins the rough moorland road leading N.E. to (5 m.) *Arnccliffe* in *Littondale* (see above) and S.W. to (5 m.) *Settle* (see Rte. 53B).

58. FROM LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND STOCKTON

ROAD, 62 m. — A 61. 15 m. Harrogate. — 26 m. Ripon. — 37½ m. *Thirsk*. — A 19. 62 m. Stockton. — MOTOR-BUS every ½ hr. to Harrogate, every ½ hr. to Ripon; several times daily to *Stockton* (3 hrs.) and *Middlesbrough* (3½ hrs.).

RAILWAY, 61½ m. in 1½ hr. (through-trains to Newcastle in c. 3 hrs.). Principal Stations: 18½ m. Harrogate, junction for *Knaresborough* (3½ m.). — 29½ m. Ripon. — 32½ m. *Melmerby*. — 46½ m. Northallerton (see Rte. 62). — 60 m. *Yarm*. — 61½ m. *Eaglescliffe*, junction for *Middlesbrough* (6½ m.). — 64½ m. Stockton. Thence to Sunderland, Newcastle, etc., see Rte. 62. Most of the trains between Melmerby and Northallerton run via (38½ m.) *Thirsk*.

A 61 runs due N. from Leeds through *Chapel Allerton*, and ascends to (5 m.) *Alwoodley*, 2½ m. E. of Adel, passing near the famous *Moortown* golf links. — 8 m. *Harewood* (*Harewood Arms*, R.B. 19/6, P. 9 gs.), a model village, is at the entrance to **Harewood House* (Earl of Harewood; adm. 2/6; Apr.-Sept., Wed. & Thurs., also B.H. Mon. & Tues., 10-6; Sun., Apr.-Oct., 12-5 or 6). The house (1759-71), by Carr and Robert Adam, contains good ceilings and furniture and a valuable *Collection of paintings (Italian and English). The grounds were laid out by 'Capability' Brown; the Perp. church here (open always) contains a fine series of tombs, including that of Chief Justice Gascoigne, who is said to have committed the Prince of Wales for contempt of court ('Henry IV,' Pt. II, v. 2). We pass *Harewood Castle*, a ruined tower-house of c. 1367, and cross the *Wharfe*. — 15 m. *Harrogate*, see below.

A slightly longer route from Leeds follows the Otley road (Rte. 57) to (8 m. *Bramhope*, beyond which we turn right on the Bradford-Harrogate road (A 658), crossing the Wharfe at (9½ m.) *Pool* and passing (1.) the singular crag of *Great Alms Cliff*. We join the direct road ¾ m. S. of (17½ m.) Harrogate.

From *Pool* an interesting walk or drive may be taken up the *Washburn Valley* to (10 m.) *Blubberhouses*, on the Harrogate-Bolton Abbey road (see below). We cross the Wharfe, turn to the left for (2 m.) *Leathley*, with its early-Norman church tower and old village stocks, and farther up the valley pass the reservoirs of the Leeds Waterworks. *Fewston Reservoir*, the largest of these, has submerged the hamlet of *Thackray*, said to be the home of W. M. Thackeray's ancestors; it lies between *Blubberhouses* and *Timble* (2 m. S.; *Garth Guest House*, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.; *Timble Inn*). The route may be continued to (8 m.) *Pateley Bridge* (see below).

HARROGATE, on a breezy plateau 400-500 ft. above the sea, is the chief inland watering-place and holiday-resort (50,450 inhab.) in the N. of England. The season lasts throughout the year, but is at its height in July and August. Harrogate consists of two main parts, High and Low Harrogate, the first lying to the E. of the railway, the latter, with the Royal Baths and the gardens, to the W. of it. On the S. it is bounded by the *Stray*, a common of 200 acres. Harrogate is an excellent centre for excursions, on foot, by road, or by rail.

Hotels. In *High Harrogate*: Prospect, Prospect Place, 100 R., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Prince of Wales, RB. 27/6, P. 12 gs.; Granby, 150 R., RB. 25/, P. 10 gs.; these two fronting the *Stray*; James, Station Parade, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Clarendon, West Park, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; Claremont, Victoria Av., unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; Grange, Prospect Place, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; West Park, West Park, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs. — In *Low Harrogate*: Majestic, Ripon Rd., a huge house (200 R.) in its own grounds, with winter garden, RB. 27/6, P. 16½ gs.; Grand, Cornwall Rd., 200 R., RB. 27/6, P. 14½ gs.; Old Swan, Swan Rd., 200 R., RB. 27/6, P. 14 gs.; St. George, Ripon Rd., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Cairn, Ripon Rd., T.H., 161 R., RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; Studley, Swan Rd., unlic., RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; Adelphi, Cold Bath Rd., RB. 18/6, P. 25/; Russell, Valley Drive, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; Green Park, Harlow Moor Drive, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; Langham, Valley Drive, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 8 gs.; Cecil, Valley Drive, unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.

Restaurants. *Continental*, Oxford St.; *Betty's*, Cambridge Crescent;

Imperial, Parliament St.; *Craven*, James St.

Post Office, Oxford St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Parliament St.

Baths. The *Royal Baths*, to which all the varied medicinal waters of the district are now tapped, provide first-class equipment and treatment in all the recognised forms of hydrotherapy (from 7 gs. for 14 days), the waters being used both internally and externally. The baths are open weekdays 9-6, Sat. 9-1. **SWIMMING BATHS.** Skipton Rd. (High Harrogate), and *Starbeck*.

Motor-Buses from the Station to *Knaresborough*, *Ripon*, *Pateley Bridge*, *Harewood* and *Leeds*, *Ilkley* and *Skipton*, *York*; etc. — MOTOR COACH TOURS daily in summer to the Yorkshire Dales and Abbeys, *York*, etc.

Amusements. *Royal Hall*, Ripon Rd. (plays, ballet, etc.; symphony and other concerts in season). — *Orchestra* in the Royal Baths or the Valley Gardens. — GOLF COURSES at Pannal (S.), *Starbeck* (E.), and *Oakdale* (W.). — GREAT YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW every July at Woodlands, on the Wetherby road (S.E.).

History. The springs seem to have been used locally in much earlier times, but the history of the spa begins with the re-discovery of the *Tewit Well* by Sir William Slingsby at the end of the 16th century. Its vogue in the 18th century is reflected in 'Humphry Clinker.' The springs to which Harrogate owes its reputation are 88 in number and of remarkable variety, being either sulphurous (strong saline mild saline or alkaline) or chalybeate (saline or

pure). More than thirty of them lie within the limited area of the *Bogs Field* (Valley Gardens), where the geological structure is such that sulphur and iron wells occur close together and yet are quite distinct.

The *Royal Baths*, the principal treatment establishment and pump room, were erected in 1897 and enlarged in 1910, with a large winter-garden (the Lounge Hall). Adjacent is the *Royal Hall* (1903; see above). To the W. of these is the *Royal Pump Room* (1842), now a museum of local history (adm. free, 11-7, Sun. 2-5); the old sulphur well may also be seen (6d.). Farther W. are the attractive **Valley Gardens* (with sun pavilion and covered promenade), and the large *Royal Bath Hospital*.

From the Valley Gardens paths lead up to (1 m. S.W.) *Harlow Car* (500 ft.; view), to the N. of which is *Birk Crag*.

The route to Nidderdale, the attractive valley of the Nidd, follows the Ripon road to (4 m.) *Ripley* (see below), then bears left on B 6165. — 11 m. *Summer Bridge*, 2 m. N. of which are *Brimham Rocks* (adm. in summer; 6d.), grotesque and fantastically-named crags of millstone grit, scattered over 60 acres. — 14 m. *Pateley Bridge* (Harefield Hall Hotel; King's Arms, R.B. 12/6, P. 6 gs.) is a quaint little town amid beautiful scenery. To Grassington, see Rte. 57. — Between *Wath* and (18½ m.) *Ramsgill* (Yorke Arms, P. 30/ or 10 gs.; Longside House) is the Gouthwaite Reservoir of Bradford Corporation. Eugene Aram (see below) was born at Ramsgill and kept school at *Gouthwaite Hall*, now submerged. — Above (20½ m.) *Lofthouse* (Crown) and (21 m.) *Middlesmoor* rough roads go on to the head of the dale, 6 m. farther on, at *Angram Reservoir* beneath Great Whernside.

A 59 runs N.E. from Harrogate via (1½ m.) *Starbeck* to (3½ m.) *Knareborough* (*Elephant & Castle*, R.B. 15/6, P. 9 gs.; *Wintringham Hall*, unlic., R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), an old-fashioned town (8400 inhab.) with 18th cent. houses, attractively situated on the Nidd, which here flows through a deep glen (excellent boating). The *Church* (E.E. to Perp.) contains monuments of the Slingsby family. The best-preserved part of John of Gaunt's *Castle*, where Richard II was imprisoned in 1399, is the 14th cent. keep (adm. daily; 6d.), which (uniquely) served also as a gatehouse between the outer and inner wards. On the right bank of the Nidd, above the lower bridge, is (adm. 6d.; grounds only 2d.) the *Dropping Well*, famous for its petrifying properties. Near by is *Mother Shipton's Cave*, where the Yorkshire prophetess is said to have been born at the end of the 15th century. On the other bank, below the same bridge, is *Crag Chapel* (adm. 6d.), a cave in the limestone rock, with a roughly carved figure of a man in armour at its entrance. About 1½ m. below the bridge is *St. Robert's* or *Eugene Aram's Cave* (adm. 6d.), where Aram concealed the remains of his victim Daniel Clark (1745). *Percy House* at *Scotton*, 2 m. N.W., was the boyhood home of Guy Fawkes. — For the continuation of A 59 to York, see Rte. 59.

FROM HARROGATE TO WETHERBY, 9½ m. (A 661). — 2½ m. *Rudding Park* (½ m. r.; adm. Easter-Oct., Wed., Sat., and Sun., 2-6; 2/6) is a charming Regency house. The Gothic chapel, near by, was built in 1874. — 5¼ m. *Spofforth* has a ruined 14th cent. castle of the Percies (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.). — 9½ m. *Wetherby*, see Rte. 62B.

The road from Harrogate to (16½ m.) *Bolton Abbey* (A 59) runs over the moors via (6½ m.) *Kettlewell* (Queen's Head Inn) and (9½ m.) *Blubberhouses* (525 ft.), in the Washburn Valley (see above).

A 61 crosses the Nidd just before (19 m.) *Ripley*. At *Ripley Castle* (grounds open in summer, Sat. and Sun., 2-6; 1/), with a gatehouse of 1450 and a tower of 1550, Cromwell passed the night after Marston Moor. — 21½ m. *South Stainley* (Red Lion Inn).

26 m. *RIPON* (*Spa*, with large grounds, R.B. 25/, P. 10 gs.; *Old Deanery*, R.B. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Unicorn*, R.B. 18/6; *Black*

Bull. RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) is a pleasant little cathedral city (9450¹ inhab.). It stands on the Skell, a tributary of the Ure, which is spanned by a medieval bridge on the road to the station ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

At Ripon, the *Inhrypum* of Bede, a monastery dependent on Melrose was founded c. 660. About 10 years later St. Wilfrid built a church here, and for a short time (681-6) Ripon was a bishop's see (resuscitated in 1836). Ripon thus ranks with York and Beverley as one of the three original Christian centres of Yorkshire. The ancient custom of blowing a horn every night (9 p.m.) at the market cross and in front of the house of the mayor (anciently the 'Wakeman,' i.e., watchman) is still observed.

In the spacious MARKET-PLACE is an obelisk 90 ft. high, surmounted by the town arms (1781). Here also are the *Town Hall*, with the city's motto, and the 13th cent. *Wakeman's House*, with a museum (adm. weekdays 10-5.30; 3d.). Kirkgate descends to the *Cathedral, or Minster (dedicated to SS. Peter and Wilfrid), which, though small (270 ft. long), is interesting by reason of its multiplicity of styles. Services on weekdays at 7.30, 9.30, & 5, on Sun. at 8, 9.15, 10.30, & 5.30. Plan, p. 480.

HISTORY. The crypt of the Saxon church of St. Wilfrid (634-709) survives, as does that of its 10th cent. successor; but the main existing structure was begun by Abp. Roger of York (1154-81) as a church for secular canons. His plan, unique in England, included an aisleless nave, an aisled choir, transepts with E. aisle only, and a central tower. The existing W. front, with its twin towers, is probably due to Abp. Walter de Gray (1215-55). The E. end of the choir is a Dec. reconstruction of the last quarter of the 13th cent.; and the E. and S. sides of the central tower were rebuilt, after their collapse in 1450, in the Perp. style of the 15th century. Finally, the nave was enlarged, by the addition of aisles, in the first quarter of the 16th century.

The best external feature is the lancet W. front, which is the single E.E. example of a twin-towered façade of its kind in England (at Wells the towers stand clear of the aisles), but is disappointingly flat and lifeless. The central tower is "probably unique in being divided vertically between two different styles of architecture." The whole external aspect of the church undoubtedly suffers from the lowness and uniform height of its triple group of towers. The effect was probably better before the central leaded spire fell in 1660, and before the spires of the W. towers were taken down in 1664.

Interior. On entering by the W. door visitors will be struck by the great width (87 ft.) of the NAVE and AISLES, a feature in which Ripon is excelled by York (104½ ft.) and Winchester (88 ft.) alone among single-aisled, medieval English churches. Part of Roger's work still survives at both the W. and E. ends, and in the N. aisle is a pillar-base from the 10th cent. cathedral. The TRANSEPTS retain Roger's design in fair completeness; but the S. and E. arches of the central tower were recast in the Perp. style (15th cent.), and the unfinished appearance of the crossing is due to the fact that the other arches were not thus rebuilt. — Through a rich stone screen (c. 1480; with carved figures of kings and clerics by Esmond Burton, 1948) we enter the *CHOIR, where work of three periods (Trans., Dec. & Perp.) is curiously interwrought. "Ripon choir alone, of English cathedrals, possesses a glazed triforium" (Bond). The tracery of the E. window, and the naturalistic foliage of some capitals in the two E. bays, are finely characteristic of the Dec. period. The roof retains some old bosses. The splendid 15th cent.

'stalls, which have good misericords, were restored by Scott. The fine reredos (1922) commemorates the men of Ripon who Fell in the First World War.

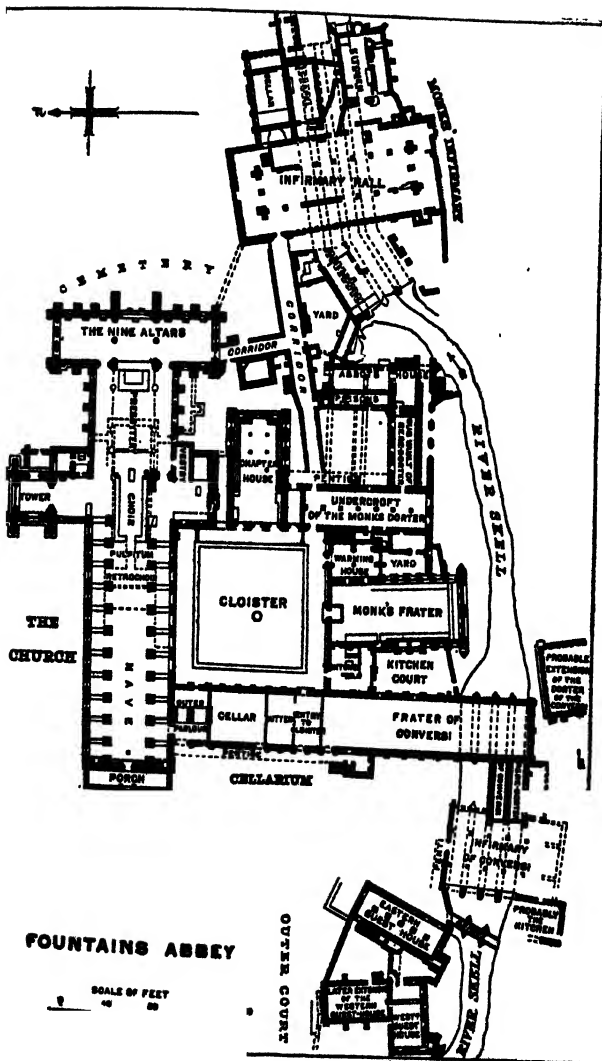
To the S. of the choir are the Norman *Chapter House* and *Vestry*, with an undercroft below. Above, and approached by steps from the S. transept, is the Dec. *Lady Loft* (or Lady Chapel; in a very unusual position), now containing the *Chapter Library* (MS. from the 10th cent., some fine Caxtons, etc.). Visitors are shown these rooms on application to a vergier, who shows the crypt also (small fee).

The remarkable *CRYPT, one of the half-dozen Saxon crypts now recognised in England, was built, like its Hexham sister, by Wilfrid. Both have a central chamber for the exhibition of relics. The niches of the interior walls held lights. 'St. Wilfrid's Needle,' the passage through which is said to have been a medieval test of chastity, is (in fact) the old credence-table, with the back knocked out.

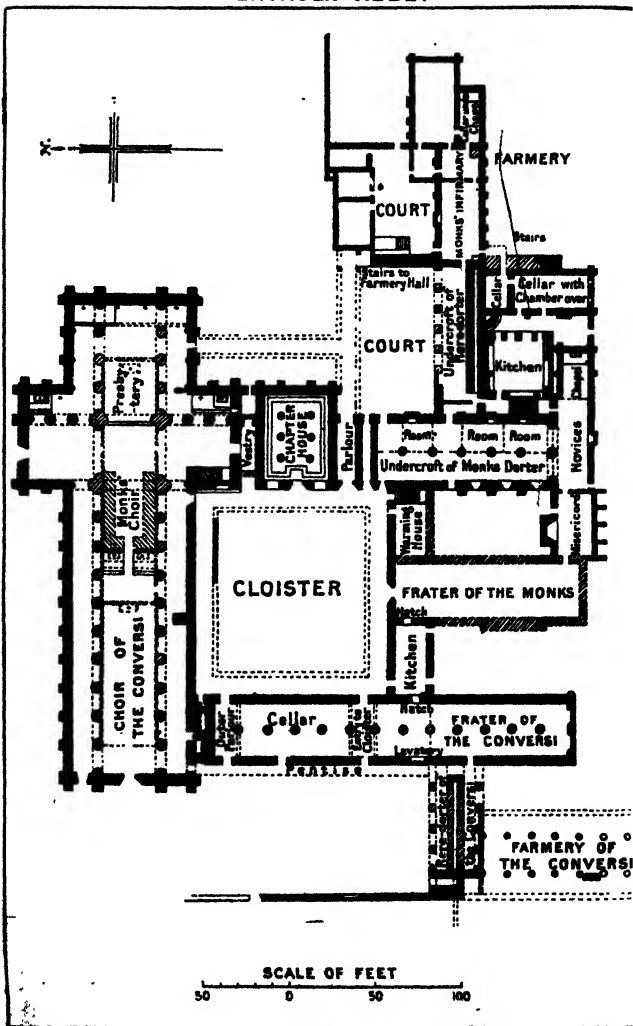
In High Saint Agnesgate, below the cathedral, are the ruined chapel of the *Maison Dieu* or *Hospital of St. Anne* (15th cent.), which has its altar-stone in the original position, and *Thorpe Prebend House* (adm. weekdays, 10-4 or 6; 6d.), with a museum. In Magdalene St. near the Ure bridge, is the chapel of the *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene*, founded for lepers by Abp. Thurstan (d. 1140), likewise with its altar-stone in situ (key at the almshouses opposite).

FROM RIPON TO STUDLEY ROYAL AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY, 4 m. Motors drive direct to the West Lodge or may proceed via Studley village to the East Lodge (car-park and rfmts.). If walking, we leave Ripon by Westgate and Park St. (L.), passing the Spa Baths. A signpost at the fork directs again to the left. Farther on, after crossing the bridge over the Laver, we take the road most to the right, whence, in c. 3 min. a wicket on the left leads into a field path (r.), affording a short cut to the centre of *Studley Roger* village. Here we cross the road, taking a footpath immediately opposite. We soon enter the park of *Studley Royal (Cdr. Clare G. Vyner), with its splendid timber, and, following the footpath which crosses the splendid lime avenue diagonally, approach the sumptuous *Church*, built in 1871 (Burgess). Before reaching the church we turn to the left down a beechen avenue leading to the little river Skell, here formed into a lake, beyond which we reach (c. 1 hr.) the *East Lodge* of the private pleasure-grounds (open daily, 10-dusk; adm. 2/-, including Fountains Hall). The grounds are among the finest examples of Italian and Dutch formal gardening. They preserve, in the main, the 18th cen. design of the then Lord of the Manor, John Aislabie. The Skell, canalised, and supplying a series of ponds, passes between terraced banks with trimmed hedges. Small temples and statuary complete a stately pleasure. The drive forward from the East Gate is the most direct way to Fountains Abbey, but a better route is to cross the stream (L.) by stepping-stones. Beyond the *Temple of Piety* we bear to the left, then diverge left again to ascend to an arbour affording a sudden *View of Fountains Abbey upstream, on the opposite bank of the Skell. Descending, and continuing on the right bank of the Skell, we pass *Robin Hood's Well*, one of the traditional sites of the encounter in which that glorious outlaw was beaten and thrown into a brook by the 'Curtal Friar.'

*Fountains Abbey (adm. see above), founded 1132, is one of the largest and best-preserved Cistercian houses in England. The buildings are of four principal periods. To the first (prior to 1147) belong the nave and transepts of the church; to the second (1147-1179), the gradual reconstruction of the domestic buildings; to the third (1203-1247), the rebuilding of the E. end; and to the fourth (1498-1526), the erection of the tower. The *Nave, of 11 bays (almost perfect), is a grand example of austere Cistercian building; while the *Chapel of the *Nine Altars* at the



JERVAULX ABBEY



extreme E. end, paralleled only at Durham (p. 506), is a miracle of delicate design. The tower, placed curiously at the end of the N. transept, is a specimen of late (and rather coarse) Perpendicular. In the vestry, off the S. transept, is the tomb of a knight (c. 1300) of the Percy or Mowbray family.

Of the buildings round the cloister, perhaps the most remarkable (on the W.) is the sub-vault of the *Dormitory of the Convent* or Lay Brothers, which (formerly divided) is now open from end to end, and vaulted from a central row of 19 pillars. On the E. side of the cloister garth is the interesting *Chapter House*. On the S. is the fine *Refectory*, with the *Kitchen* to the W. of it and the *Warming House*, or *Calefactory*, with its huge fireplace, to the E. To the E. of the cloistral buildings, and built partly across the Skell, are the foundations of the huge *Infirmiry*, intended for both the sick and the aged. — Outside the *West Lodge* (rfmts.) is **Fountains Hall* (open 10–dusk; adm. see above) a perfectly preserved Jacobean mansion (c. 1610), with contemporary furniture. We return along the left bank of the Skell to the East Gate. Walkers may regain Studley Roger by the track descending the Skell, which affords a splendid *View of Ripon, backed by the Hambleton Hills.

Likewise within easy reach of Ripon are *Markensfield Hall*, an early 14th cent. manor house, 3 m. S.W.; the woods of *Norton Conyers*, identified with 'Thornfield Hall,' Mr. Rochester's mansion in 'Jane Eyre,' 3½ m. N.; and *Newby Hall*, 5 m. S.E., approached by the road to Boroughbridge (p. 503).

FROM RIPON TO LEYBURN, 19½ m. (A 6108). We cross the Ure at (5½ m.) the pleasant village of *West Tanfield*, in which stands the Perp. gatehouse of the castle of the Marmions. The church contains effigies of the Marmions, including those of John Marmion (d. 1387) and his wife, surmounted by a fine example of an iron horse; also good wood-carving by Thompson of Kilburn. — Beyond (9 m.) *Masham* (King's Head, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), with its large and picturesque market place, we ascend the right bank of the Ure. — 13½ m. **Jervaulx Abbey* (pron. 'Jervo'; open 9–6 exc. Sun.; 6d.), dating from 1156, is a picturesque ruin, where the arrangements of a great Cistercian monastery may be studied almost as well as at Fountains or Kirkstall. The remains of the monastic buildings include the fine E.E. chapter house, with its grave-slabs of early abbots. The ground-plan of the church may be traced; in the N. transept is a well-preserved altar. Prior Aylmer, in 'Ivanhoe,' hailed from Jervaulx. — 17 m. *Middleham* (Commercial) has racing stables and the imposing ruins of *Middleham Castle* (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), once the stronghold of Warwick the King-maker and a favourite residence of Richard III, whose son Edward died here in 1484. The space between the Norman keep (c. 1170) and the outer walls (13th cent.) is extraordinarily narrow. From Middleham we may walk S.W. to (1½ m.) the slight but picturesque ruins of *Coverham Abbey*, a Premonstratensian house translated c. 1212 to this beautiful site near the foot of *Coverdale*. Thence to *Kettlewell*, see Rte. 57. A 6108 crosses the Ure. — 19½ m. *Leyburn* (for Wensleydale), see Rte. 63A.

Leaving Ripon, A 61 crosses the Ure beside the station; the Roman road of Leeming Lane (A 1; Rte. 62B) at (30 m.) *Baldersby Gate*; and the Swale at (32½ m.) *Skipton Bridge*, 1½ m. beyond which is *Busby Stoop* on the Boroughbridge–Northallerton road. — 37½ m. *Thirsk*, see Rte. 62A. At the E. end of Thirsk we turn left on A 19, skirting the foot of the Hambleton Hills (*Black Hambleton*, 1257 ft.). We are joined by the Northallerton–Whitby road at 47½ m. and leave it at (49 m.) the *Cleveland Tontine Hotel* (RB. 20/, P. 11 gs.).

About ½ m. E. of the road lies **Mount Grace Priory* (N.T.; adm. Tues.–Sat. and BH. all day, Sun. from 2; 1/), founded in 1397, the most perfect Carthusian monastery in England. The ground-plan consists of two large courts with the church between them. Note the separate cells of the monks abutting on the N. court. Part of the domestic buildings was converted into a private house in the 17th century. — From *Osmotherley*, 1½ m. S.E., a fine walk across

Scarth Wood Moor (N.T.) leads to *Swainsby* (5 m.) whence the return (3 m.) is made via *Ingleby Cross* (Blue Bell Inn).

58 m. *Yarm* is a quaint little town on a singular loop of the Tees, with a broad High Street. A tablet on the George & Dragon marks it as the birthplace of the world's railway system (comp. p. 503). We cross the river by a 14th cent. bridge to *Egglescliffe* and enter the Durham industrial area. — 62 m. *Stockton*, see Rte. 62B.

59. FROM DONCASTER TO YORK

ROAD, 34 m. (A 19). — RAILWAY, 32 m. in $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. This is part of the main line from London to Edinburgh.

Doncaster, see Rte. 49. After crossing the Don we bear right, away from A 1. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Brayton* has a 14-15th cent. church with fine chancel arch and S. doorway of c. 1150.

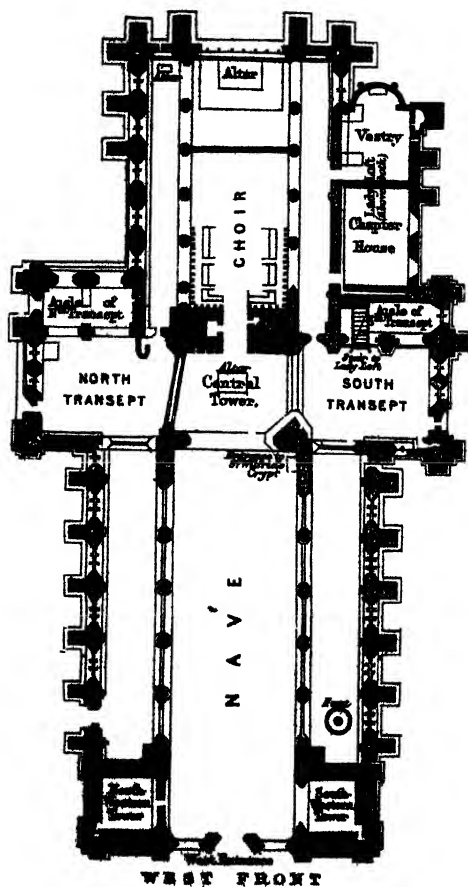
20 m. *Selby* (*Londesborough Arms*, P.R., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a market and manufacturing town (10,200 inhab.), lies on the right bank of the tidal Ouse, here navigable for small steamers. It is said to be the birthplace of Henry I (1068-1135). The **ABBEY CHURCH* (dedicated to the Virgin and St. Germanus; begun c. 1097), despite a disastrous fire in 1906, remains one of the most perfect monastic churches in England (306 ft. long; open 9-8). The Benedictine abbey to which it belonged was founded in 1069. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 6.30; on weekdays at 8.30 (exc. Mon.), 11 (Wed. only) and 5.30.

The W. front, the lower part of which is Transitional, has a fine recessed doorway of five orders. The W. towers were raised a story in 1935. The nave is notable as representing five different periods of building. Norman work (1097-1123) occurs in the four E. bays of the nave, the four tower-arches, and the N. transept. At the W. end the architecture becomes Transitional, with pure E.E. in the S. triforium and both clerestories. The slender vaulting-shafts on the S. side of the nave are unusual. The *Choir is Dec. throughout, though of more than one period, with remains of rich sculpture. The screens and sedilia are noteworthy. Some old stained glass remains in the Lady Chapel, choir, and sacristy (S. of choir). The great *East Window, a 'Jesse window,' has a fine 'Doom' in its beautiful flamboyant tracery. The Washington arms appear in a window of the choir clerestory. In 1912 a new S. transept was built on the site of the old one, ruined by the fall of the central tower in 1690. The N. porch enshrines a magnificent Norman doorway.

Motor-buses run to *Goole* via (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Snaith*, where the 13-15th cent. church contains Dawney tombs; and to *York* via (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Cawood*, with the picturesque gateway of the palace of the Abps. of York, where Wolsey was arrested in 1530, and (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Stillingfleet*, where the church has a fine Norman S. door with ironwork showing Viking influence.

FROM SELBY TO HULL (A 63), 34 m. Railway, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in 40-60 min. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Hemingbrough*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of its station. The *Church (Trans. to Perp.), with its tall spire (120 ft.), has good woodwork and offers many points of interest. The figure of a corpse in its winding sheet is said to be not monumental but to be intended to lend solemnity to money transactions arranged before it. At *Wressell*, to the left beyond the Derwent bridge, are the ruins of a 14th cent. castle, where the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, once kept regal state. — 10 m. *Howden* (*Wellington*). The important *Church of *St. Peter* (mainly Dec., but of different dates) was made collegiate in 1267. The *West Front (14th cent.) is a very beautiful composition, and the tower (135 ft. high), completed in the 15th cent., is one of the finest in Yorkshire. The choir (14th cent.) and chapter house (early Perp.) are in ruins but retain many

RIPON CATHEDRAL

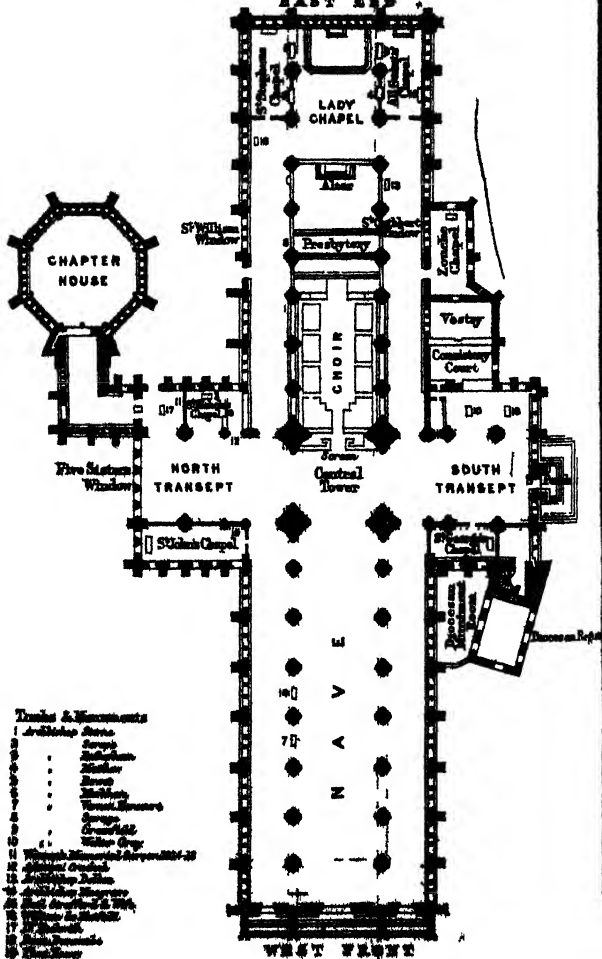






YORK MINSTER

EAST END



Towers & Monuments

1. Archbishop's Tower
2. South Tower
3. North Tower
4. West Tower
5. East Tower
6. West Tower
7. East Tower
8. West Tower
9. East Tower
10. West Tower
11. West Tower
12. East Tower
13. West Tower
14. East Tower
15. West Tower
16. East Tower
17. West Tower
18. East Tower
19. West Tower
20. East Tower

WEST FRONT

Scale of Feet

beautiful details. Roger of Hoveden (d. 12017), the chronicler, was rector of Howden, and his statue stands in front of the market hall. To the r., as we approach the Humber, is (24 m.) *Brough*, the site of the Roman station of *Petuaria*, one of the few in England identified by an inscription (now at Hull) found on the actual site. The fort guarded the ferry by which Ermine Street crossed the Humber. — 34 m. *Hull*, see Rte. 61B.

From Selby to Leeds, see Rte. 52H.

The York road crosses the Ouse (toll-bridge, car 9d., motor-cycle 3d.) and enters the E. Riding, which it leaves again at (32½ m.) *Fulford*, in the suburbs of York.

34 m. **YORK** (105,350 inhab.), famous for its stately minster and its medieval city walls, is situated on the Ouse, at the junction of the three Ridings of Yorkshire. It is one of the most interesting of ancient English cities; many of its streets retain the narrowness, quaintness, and irregularity of medieval times; and its churches present an array of stained glass that makes it prominent even among the cities of Europe. The Archbishop of York bears the title of Primate of England, and his sway extends over the N. Midlands and the N. of England (14 dioceses). York is the headquarters of the N. military district and an important railway centre.

Hotels. Royal Station (B 2), 124 R., with garden, RB. 28/6-55/; Chase, Dringhouses (beyond D 1), RB. 25/-30/; Dean Court (A 3), opposite the Minster, RB. 20/; Abbey Park (D 1), The Mount, RB. 26/6; Young's (A, B 3), High Petergate, RB. 22/6; White Swan (B 4), Piccadilly, RB. 25/; Half Moon (B 3), Blake St., RB. 21/, P. 11 gs.; Embassy, The Mount (beyond D 1), unlic., RB. 17/6; St. Mary's (A 2), St. Mary's, unlic., RB. 19/6, P. 8½ gs.; Adelphi (C 2), Railway St., RB. 21/; Fordham (B 3), Low Petergate, unlic., RB. 18/6; Galtres Lodge (B 3), Low Petergate, unlic., RB. 16/6; Queen's (C 3), Bridge St., RB. 15/6, P. 9 gs.; Ainsty, Boroughbridge Rd. (beyond D 1).

Restaurants. *Betty's* (with the 'bombers' mirror'), *Terry's*, both St. Helen's Sq. (B 3); *De Grey Rooms*, with dancing, St. Leonard's Place (A 3).

History. York, the British *Caer Eborac*, attained to great importance as the *Eboracum* of the Romans, under whom it ultimately became the capital of the province of Britain and the headquarters of the 6th Legion. The first emperor to visit York was Hadrian (A.D. 120), the first stone wall was built c. 180, and Severus and Constantius Chlorus both died here (211 and 306). Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor here on the death of the last but was probably born elsewhere. Under the Saxons *Eoforwic* played a prominent part in the spread of Christianity through N. England, and when Alcuin (735-804) was 'Magister Scholarum' here it was one of the chief centres of European learning. For some time York was an important settlement of the Danes, who gave it the name of *Jorvik*. William the Conqueror built two castles here. Alexander III of Scotland married the daughter of

Post Office (B 3), Lendal. — INFORMATION BUREAU, adjoining Central Library (A, B 3).

Motor-Buses from Rougier St. (B 2) to *Boroughbridge* and *Ripon*; *Knaresborough* and *Harrogate*; *Tadcaster* and *Wetherby* or *Leeds*; *Scarborough*; *Pickering* and *Whitby*; from the Station (B 1) to *Thirsk*; from Piccadilly (C 4) to *Selby* and *Doncaster*; *Beverley* and *Hull*; *Bridlington*; from St. Leonard's Place (A 3) to *Coxwold* and *Helm-sley*. — **MOTOR COACHES** from Piccadilly to *London*, to *Durham* and *Newcastle*; etc. — **MOTOR LAUNCHES** ply on the Ouse from Lendal Bridge (B 2) to *Bishopthorpe*, etc.

Theatres. *Royal* (repertory), St. Leonard's Place (A 3); *Empire* (variety), Clifford St. (C 3).

Racecourse on the *Knave-mire*, 1 m. S.

Henry III at York in 1251 and here in 1328 Edward III married Philippa of Hainault. In 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor, York surrendered to the Parliamentarians. Guy Fawkes (1570-1606), John Flaxman (1753-1826), and William Etty (1787-1849) are natives of York. Robinson Crusoe, "of York, mariner," was "born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country." Isaac of York, in 'Ivanhoe,' dwelt in the Castle-gate.

*York Minster (A 3), the *Cathedral Church of St. Peter*, the largest of English medieval cathedrals (60,952 sq. ft.) and correspondingly stately in effect, affords a coherent and typical view of architectural development during three periods: E.E. (transepts), Dec. (nave and chapter house), and early and late Perp. (choir and towers). It lies in the N. corner of the old city and the best view of it is from the city walls. It is open daily from 7.30 to dusk; adm. to chapter house 6d. (on application to a verger); to the central tower 1/ (until 6, except during service). Services on weekdays normally at 8 (also 10 on Tues. and Fri.) & 4 (6 on Sat.); on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, & 4.

HISTORY. The building covers the site of a wooden chapel put up for the baptism of Edwin, King of Northumbria, and his court by Paulinus, first Bishop of York, on Easter Day, 627. This was soon replaced by a stone church, which served as the basis for reconstruction until burned down in c. 741. A second stone church, begun by *Abp. Albert* (767-80), was ruined, with the city, in the troubles following the Norman Conquest. *Thomas of Bayeux*, first Norman archbishop, began rebuilding (c. 1080). His church, the choir of which had been rebuilt by *Abp. Roger of Pont-l'Évêque* (1154-81), was gradually replaced by the present edifice. The S. transept was first rebuilt by *Abp. de Gray* (c. 1220-41); then the N. transept (1241-60). The new nave was founded in 1291, and, together with the chapter house and vestibule, was in process until c. 1345. Roger's Norman choir was displaced by the present one between 1361 and 1405. The erection of the central tower (1400-23) and of the W. towers (1433-74; 202 ft. high) completed a labour of nearly 250 years. The lunatic Jonathan Martin, brother of the painter, set fire to the church in 1829, causing considerable damage.

The finest parts of the Exterior are the **West Façade*, particularly the great window and finely sculptured portal; the *North Transept*, especially the façade; the octagonal *Chapter House*; and the **Central Tower*.

Interior. The glory of York Minster is the extensive series of ***Stained-Glass Windows*, mainly the product of a well-defined local school. It includes some of the earliest glass in England, a masterpiece of E.E. grisaille glass, a great range of splendid Dec. windows, and superb Perp. glass. The most valuable glass, removed during the Second World War, is being replaced and carefully restored under the direction of the dean, Dr. Eric Milner-White.

The entrances are by the W. door and the S. transept door. The latter reveals an unequalled aspect of the interior, culminating in the perfect five-lighted lancet window in the N. transept. The visitor should, however, begin his detailed inspection at the W. end.

The effect of the NAVE is less impressive than we should expect from its exceptional height and breadth, but defects in proportion, such as the over-wide spacing of the piers and the practical suppression of the triforium, are due perhaps to the aim of giving the utmost space for stained glass. The design, moreover, presupposed a stone vaulting which was never

built. The present wooden roof (c. 1830), painted to resemble stone, perpetuates an earlier sham. The detail throughout the nave is good, if timid, and the tracery of the large clerestory windows and the flamboyant tracery of the famous *West Window are admirable. The unusually wide aisles (30 ft.), stone-vaulted, achieve the lofty effect missed in the nave. The W. windows here have fine glass, and the second window from the W. in the N. aisle contains a panel of the oldest glass in England (c. 1150). Besides the 14th cent. glass elsewhere in the aisles, the remains of 12-13th cent. glass in the clerestories should be noted. All round the nave and choir, below the triforium, are painted stone shields of Edward II and the barons who met in parliament at York in 1309-10. An oak pulpit to the memory of Abps. Lang and Temple was dedicated in 1948.

The *TRANSEPTS are most important, having aisles on the W. side as well as on the E. The lantern is the largest medieval lantern in England, and the impression of magnitude in this part of the church is hardly marred by the obtrusive triforium, and consequent meanness of the clerestory, or by the unsatisfactory wooden vault. All the detail is worth notice. The terminal wall of the N. Transept, incorporating the lancet lights of the *'Five Sisters,' with their wonderful 13th cent. grisaille glass, is far finer than that of the S. Transept, with its over-large rose-window. The 'Five Sisters' window (the largest of its kind in England) was restored in 1925 as a memorial to the women who gave their lives in 1914-18; an oak screen in the E. aisle of the N. transept bears their names. Here also are the fine canopied tomb and brass of Abp. Greenfield (Pl. 9; 1306-16); a memorial (by F. W. Pomeroy) to Adm. Cradock (killed at Coronel in 1914); and an astronomical clock (Pl. 17) designed by Sir A. E. Richardson (1955) as a memorial to airmen based on N.E. England who died in the Second World War. The tomb of Abp. de Gray (Pl. 10; 1215-55) is in the E. aisle of the S. transept, which he built.

The *CHOIR is separated from the nave by an elaborate late-Gothic *Rood Screen* (1473-1505) with life-size statues of English kings, from William I to Henry VI (the last modern); the central boss of the vaulted entrance has a lovely relief of the Madonna (c. 1150), Byzantine in manner. The great *E. Window (78 ft. x 31 ft.), by John Thornton of Coventry (1405), is now restored to its former beauty; it forms the largest sheet of medieval glazing in England, and probably in the world. The soaring windows of the *East Transepts (properly transeptal bays), N. and S. of the Presbytery, contain 15th cent. glass depicting the lives of SS. William and Cuthbert (removed for restoration). The roof, the altar-screen, and all the other woodwork in the choir, were lost in the fire of 1829; the present archbishop's throne is by Thompson of Kilburn. The miracle-working shrine of St. William of

York, canonised in 1230, is believed to have stood behind the high altar. In the N. choir aisle are the Tudor monument of Abp. Savage (Pl. 8; 1501-7), with a restored chantry above, and the damaged but finely wrought effigy tomb of William of Hatfield (Pl. 16; d. 1344), the little son of Edward III. In the *Lady Chapel* is the splendid tomb of Abp. Bowet (Pl. 5; 1407-23). Opposite is the plain (restored) monument of Abp. Scrope (Pl. 2), beheaded in 1405 ('Henry IV,' Part II). On the S. side of the choir is the *Zouche Chapel* (1352), reserved for private prayer.

The late-Norman *Crypt*, entered from the choir aisles, has archaeological as well as architectural interest. The structure shows the extent of Roger's choir and includes foundations of the work of Abp. Thomas; and the base of a pillar of the Roman *Prætorium* has been revealed. The herring-bone masonry laid bare in the wall enclosing the W. portion is a fragment most probably of Abp. Albert's 8th cent. church. In the crypt are carvings (Virgin & Child, Cauldron of Hell) from Roger's choir.

A **Vestibule* leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept to the **CHAPTER HOUSE*. Both are among the supreme examples of Dec. work, and both preserve in traceries of inventive beauty contemporary glass of rare quality. The chapter house suffered renovation in 1845, but little damage was done to the beautiful and spirited details, which enrich a building not unduly vaunted in the inscription on the doorway, "Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum." The windows are at present under restoration.

Among the relics preserved here are the Saxon 'Horn of Ulphus,' Saxon Gospels (c. 1000), a 15th cent. missal of the York use, and Abp. Scrope's indulgence cup. The arcade above the seats is richly carved.

Despite its designation, the minster was a foundation of the secular clergy, and has, therefore, no monastic outbuildings. In the Dean's Park (open daily, 11-4), on the N., is a fragment of a cloister belonging to the Norman *Archiepiscopal Palace* of Abp. Roger; the building now used as the *Chapter Library* (adm. Mon. & Thurs., 10-1) was probably built by Abp. de Gray (13th cent.). This contains about 8000 vols. (some of great rarity and interest), valuable MSS., and the Hailstone collection of Yorkshire books and prints.

The late Perp. church of *St. Michael-le-Belfrey* (A 3), on the S. side of the cathedral, has some magnificent stained glass (13-16th cent.), and its registers contain the entry of the baptism of 'Guye fauxe' (1570), who was probably born in his father's house in Stonegate near by, where also is the oldest house in York (Nos. 13-15; 1434).—Immediately E. of the minster is *St. William's College* (A 4; adm. weekdays, 1/), a restored Jacobean building with a Perp. gateway. Founded in 1461 to house the chantry priests attached to the minster, it is now used as the House of Convocation for the province of York. To the left is the charming **Treasurer's House* (A 3; N.T.), a 17th cent. building on 13th cent. foundations, containing interesting furniture, etc. (adm. weekdays, exc. Wed. morning, 10-1, 2-4 or 6; 2/; closed Dec. and Jan.). *Holy Trinity* (B 3, 4), in Goodramgate, is York's quaintest church, a 14th cent. building with 15th cent. glass and wooden box-pews.

The **City Walls* (c. 3 m. in circuit), with their frowning

'bars' or gates, are among the finest surviving examples in Europe of medieval city-fortification. As they now stand they date mainly from the reign of Edward III (1327-77), and at their N.W. angle follow the line of the Roman wall. The visitor should walk along at least part of their circuit.

Goodramgate (see above) leads N.E. to *Monk Bar* (A 4), probably so called from an adjoining monastic house. This is the tallest of the four main gates, and, like the others, has a Norman core, encased later in the Dec. period, when the portcullises were added. We here mount the wall and follow it (1.) round its N.W. angle, enjoying fine *Views of the minster, to *Bootham Bar* (A 3). Here we quit the wall, cross *Lendal Bridge* (B 2), and regain the wall beyond the river (good retrospect of the minster). Farther on is *Mickle-gate Bar* (C 2), the chief of the four original gates, where the Duke of York's head was exposed in 1460-1 and those of Jacobite rebels in 1746. Beyond the modern *Victoria Bar* (D 2) we skirt (1.) the old *Balle Hill* (D 3), site of William the Conqueror's first castle. We cross the river by the iron *Skeldergate Bridge* (C, D 3), pass the massive modern wall enclosing the *Castle* (C 4; see below), cross the Foss or canal, and regain the wall at *Fishergate Bar* (C, D 4). Thence we follow the top of the wall to *Walmgate Bar* (C 5), which still retains its barbaric or outwork. The stretch between the *Red Tower* (C 5), built of brick in the 16th cent., and *Laythorpe Bridge* (B 4, 5) was never walled, as the city was protected here by a marsh. At the bridge we remount the wall; on the left, beyond the *Merchant Taylors' Hall* (A 4; see below), is the foundation of the Roman E. bastion. A little beyond it is *Monk Bar*.

Close to Lendal Bridge are the MUSEUM GARDENS (A, B 2; adm. 9-dusk, Sun. in summer from 1; 6d.) of the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, containing the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, a Benedictine foundation of 1089.

On the right, as we enter the grounds, are the remains of *St. Leonard's Hospital* (better seen from outside), built by Abp. Thomas (d. 1114) to replace a hospital founded by Athelstan c. 940. The ruins (ambulatory and chapel) probably date from the 13th century. Beyond it, at the corner of the City Wall, is the *Multangular Tower*; the lower part of this and the adjoining wall is Roman. To the W. is the *Yorkshire Museum* (open weekdays, 9-5), with natural history and antiquarian collections, including the 8th cent. silver-gilt *Ormside Bowl of Viking origin. Below the adjoining lecture-hall is the *Chapter-House Vestibule* (pillars still in situ) of St. Mary's Abbey, containing a museum of medieval architecture. Next come the picturesque ruins of the *ABBEY CHURCH, begun in 1259, consisting chiefly of the N. wall of the nave and part of the W. front. The foundations of the E. end of the original Norman church, with seven apses, have been partly excavated (plan in the vestibule of the museum). Through the N. door of the nave we see (in St. Olave's churchyard) the grave of William Etty. The *Abbey Gatehouse*, S.W. of St. Olave's church, is now a private residence. The *Antiquarian Museum*, occupying the restored *Hospitium* or *Guest House* (open weekdays, 9-5), contains a notable collection of Roman antiquities, including tessellated pavements. Adjoining is a fragment of the *Water Gate*.

To the N.E. of the gardens is the *King's Manor* (A 2), originally the abbot's house, but after the Dissolution assigned to the Lord President of the Great Council of the North and much altered in the 16th century. It is now occupied

Lycett Green bequest of European old masters, well worth study for its remarkable variety. — *St. Peter's School*, in Clifton, the N.W. extension of Bootham (beyond A 2), claims a continuous history from its foundation as a choir-school by Alcuin in 718.

In Blake St. (B 3) are the *Assembly Rooms* (adm. weekdays, 10-5, 6d., when not in use), built by the Earl of Burlington (1700-36; restored 1951). The finest of the rooms is the Egypt-

tian Hall, 112 ft. by 40 ft., with double rows of columns; the Rotunda has frescoes of scenes in Roman York. The *Mansion House* (1726), in St. Helen's Square (B 3), is probably also by Burlington. Behind it is the *Guildhall*, built 1447-53, but largely gutted by bombing in 1942. — Coney St., passing the late Perp. *St. Martin-le-Grand* (B 3; also gutted), is continued by Spurriergate, where is the 12-15th cent. church of *St. Michael* (C 3), with fine medieval glass, and Castlegate, in which the 13-15th cent. church of *St. Mary* (C 3, 4) has a Saxon dedication-stone (within, W. of the organ) and a fine Perp. tower and spire.

The Castle (C 4), William I's second fortification, is now mainly replaced by the Assize Courts (1777) and the Museum. *Clifford's Tower* (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6, or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), with its remarkable quatrefoil ground-plan, was built early in the 14th cent. and stands on the mound thrown up for the Conqueror's wooden keep, which was the scene in 1190 of a massacre of 500 Jews. The *CASTLE MUSEUM (adm. weekdays 9.30-4.30 or 5.30, Sun. 2-4.30; 1/6), housed in the former Female Prison, a dignified building by John Carr (1780), and the old Debtors' Prison (1705; the centre block), grew out of the private collections of Dr. J. L. Kirk. The principal section includes 17-19th cent. interiors, agricultural implements, and 'bygones,' but the most interesting part is a reconstructed street of old shops, etc.

To the N., at the E. end of High Ousegate, is the 15th cent. church of *All Saints* (B 3), partly rebuilt, with an elegant octagonal lantern on its square tower and a sanctuary knocker on the N. door. In the Pavement (B 4) is the half-timbered Jacobean house of Sir Thomas Herbert (1606-82), who was born here. From the Pavement diverge, on the left (N.), Parliament St., the only wide street in York, and the Shambles, one of the narrowest and quaintest. The former leads to St. Sampson's Sq., where, in the basement of the *Mail Coach Inn* (always open), a Roman bath may be seen. Fossgate leads to the right (S.E.) from the E. end of the Pavement. At No. 40 is the entrance to the *MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' HALL (C 4; adm. weekdays, 6d.; 10-12.30, 2.30-5 or 6; in winter to dusk, closed Mon.), with its fine 14th cent. hall, containing interesting mementoes of the guild (founded 1357). Beneath it is a hospital or almshouse, with a restored 15th cent. chapel in which a service is annually held (Fri. after Michaelmas). — In Walmgate, the continuation of Fossgate, are the churches of *St. Denis* (C 4), with good 14th cent. glass and a Norman S. doorway, and *St. Margaret* (C 5), with an elaborate *Porch (c. 1160), brought from a demolished church.

St. Anthony's Hall (B 4), partly of the 15th cent., the headquarters of a guild founded before 1435, is now the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research. Close by is *St. Cuthbert's* church, rebuilt c. 1500, and Aldwark

leads N.W. to the *Merchant Taylors' Hall* (A 4), another restored 15th cent. guild hall (adm. weekdays until dusk; 6d.).

Some of the churches on the W. side of the Ouse are interesting. Another * *All Saints* (B 3; late 12-15th cent.), in North St., has windows (in the N. aisle) depicting the Fifteen Last Days, in illustration of Richard Rolle's 14th cent. poem 'The Pricke of Conscience,' and the Seven Corporal Acts of Mercy, besides other glass of great beauty. In Micklegate (C 2) are *St. Martin's-cum-Gregory*, with 14-15th cent. glass, and another *Holy Trinity*, partly of the 12th century. *St. Mary's Younger* (C 2), Bishopill Junior, has an 11th cent. tower showing Saxon herring-bone masonry, and in the old Friends' Burial Ground, near *St. Mary's Elder* (C 3), is buried John Woolman (1720-72), the Quaker diarist and opponent of slavery. — The *Railway Museum* (adm. free, weekdays, 10-4 or 5), illustrating railway history in Britain, is in two sections, the smaller opposite the offices (B 2), the larger and more generally interesting, with locomotives, signals, etc., off Queen St. (C 1).

Bishophorpe, the residence of the archbishop since 1226 (shown on written application to the secretary), was rebuilt c. 1769 but retains a 13th cent. chapel. It is 2½ m. S. by road (motor-bus), but is preferably reached by boat (see above). Longer excursions may be made to *Harewood House*, *Bolton Abbey*, *Ripon* and *Fountains Abbey*, *Byland Abbey*, *Helmstrey* and *Rievaulx Abbey*, *Kirkham Abbey* and *Castle Howard*, *Beverley*, *Selby*, etc.

FROM YORK TO HARROGATE, 24½ m. (A 59). Railway in 35-50 min. To the S. of (8 m.) the Nidd bridge stretches *Marston Moor*, the battlefield on which Cromwell won his decisive victory over the Royalists in 1644. To the left, just beyond the river, is *Kirk Hammerton*, the Saxon church of which forms the S. aisle of a 19th cent. church. *Nun Monkton*, 3 m. N.E. at the junction of the Ouse and the Nidd, has a beautiful little Norman and E.E. conventual church (Trans. and E.E.) and a maypole 68½ ft. high. — At (13 m.) *Allerton Park* we join A 1 for about a mile. — 15½ m. *Goldsborough House*, to the left, was the first home of Viscount Lascelles (later Earl of Harewood) and Princess Mary. *Ribston Hall*, 2 m. S., gave its name to the Ribston pippin, introduced from Normandy in 1709. — 18 m. *Knaresborough*, and thence to *Harrogate*, see Rte. 58.

FROM YORK TO LEEDS, 24 m. (A 64). Railway via Church Fenton, 25½ m. in 30-40 min. — 9½ m. *Tadcaster* (Londesborough, RB. 14/6, P. 5 gs.) is a market town on the Wharfe, 3½ m. N. of the bloody battlefield of *Towton*, where the Lancastrian cause was defeated in 1461. *Bolton Percy*, 4 m. S.E., has, a good church (1411-23). — 12½ m. *Hazlewood Castle* (adm. daily, 10-6, 2/6) has early Georgian rooms and an interesting 14th cent. chapel. — At (13½ m.) *Bramham Moor* we cross A 1. — At 15½ m. a road leads left to *Barwick-in-Elmet* (1½ m.) with some remarkable mounds (probably early Norman), including the *Hall Tower Hill* (30 ft. high; 200 ft. in diameter). — 24 m. *Leeds*, see Rte. 52H.

From York to *Bridlington*, *Beverley*, and *Hull*, see Rte. 61; to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, see Rte. 60; to *London*, see above and Rte. 49; to *Durham*, *Newcastle*, and *Berwick*, see Rte. 62.

60. FROM YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY

A. To Scarborough

ROAD, 41 m. (A 64; motor-bus). — RAILWAY, 42 m. in 60-70 min. Principal Stations: 21½ m. *Malton*. — 39½ m. *Seamer*. — 42 m. *Scarborough*.

We leave York by Monkgate (A 4) and follow A 64 across the level plain of York. — About 1 m. N.W. of (10½ m.) *Barton Hill* is *Foston-le-Clay*, of which Sydney Smith was rector from 1808 to 1828.

The picturesque ruins of *Sheriff Hutton Castle* (c. 1381), a stronghold of the Nevilles, are 4 m. W. of Foston. The church here (Dec.) has a peculiar W. tower and unusual window-tracery in the N. aisle; it contains effigies of the 14-15th cent., one of which is possibly that of Edward, son of Richard III (if so, the only monument of a Prince of Wales in a parish church).

We ascend to the Howardian Hills at (11½ m.) *Whitwell*.

Attractively situated ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. r.) on the opposite bank of the Derwent appear the scanty ruins of *Kirkham Priory* (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), an Augustinian house founded in 1122 by Walter l'Espec. The chief remains are the sculptured gatehouse (late 13th cent.), and the exquisite *Lavatorium (14th cent.) in the cloister. — To the left farther on is the road to Castle Howard (3 m.; see below).

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Malton* (*Talbot*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.), an old town of 4250 inhab. on the Derwent, probably the Roman *Derwentio*, has an important corn trade. At *Old Malton*, 1 m. N.E., are the W. front and part of the nave of a Gilbertine priory church (founded c. 1150; late-Norman and E.E.).

About 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. (motor-bus in summer) is the mansion of *Castle Howard* (adm. Easter–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun., 1.45–5.15, also BH. weekends; 2/6), a magnificent seat of the Howard family, designed by Vanbrugh and built in 1702–32 (but damaged by fire in 1940), with a fine art collection. The beautiful park contains a lake of 65 acres, the family *Mausoleum, by Hawksmoor, and the Temple of the Four Winds, by Vanbrugh. From the main York road (see above) we ascend to (1 m.) *Welburn*, beyond which we reach the avenue, 4 m. long (open always). Visitors may drive or walk through this, and return to Malton by the Hovingham road (Rte. 60b).

From Malton to *Helmsley*, and to *Pickering* and *Whitby*, see Rte. 60a.

Beyond Malton the escarpment of the chalk Wolds appears on the right. — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Scrampton Hall* (l.), remodelled in 1803 by Thomas Leverton, stands in a fine park. — The church-tower of (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *East Heslerton* has statues of SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, rejected as un-Protestant from the N. porch of Bristol Cathedral (1876). — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Ganton* has a noted golf course. — Beyond (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Staxton* the direct road to Filey and Bridlington diverges on the right; the Scarborough road turns N. to *Seamer* (Mayfield, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.).

41 m. **SCARBOROUGH** (44,000 inhab.), the most popular seaside resort in the N.E. of England, is charmingly situated on the steep shores and the background of two fine sandy bays, which are separated by a bold rocky bluff crowned with the picturesque ruins of the castle. On the South Bay the town is divided by an attractive valley from the South Cliff, the fashionable residential quarter. The sea-front is laid out with pleasant irregularity, and the cliffs of both bays are covered with delightful gardens. The bathing is good.

Hotels. Near *Town Centre*: *Royal*, St. Nicholas St., 160 R., RB. 22/6–35/, P. 11–15 gs.; *Grand*, St. Nicholas Cliff, 300 R., RB. 27/6–40/, P. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ –21 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Pavilion*, opposite the station, RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; *Balmoral*, T.H., Westborough, RB. 18/6, P. 11 gs.; *St. Nicholas*, RB. 20/–27/6, P. 10–15 gs.; *Manor*, 125 R., unlic., RB. 17/6–25/, P. 9 gs., these two on St. Nicholas Cliff — On *South Cliff*: *Crown*, Esplanade, 100 R., RB. 30/, P. £14–£20; *Prince of Wales*, Esplanade, 140 R., RB. 30/; *Cam-*

bridge, Ramhill Rd., RB. 19/6–25/, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ –13 gs.; *Cumberland*, Belmont Rd., 100 R., unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Southlands*, West St., unlic., RB. 21/, P. 8–12 gs.; *Argyll*, Esplanade, unlic., RB. 25/, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs. — On *North Cliff*, *Clifton*, *Queen's Parade*, RB. 25/, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; and many others in all quarters.

Restaurant. *Rowntree's* (unlic.), Westborough.

Post Office, Aberdeen Walk, off Westborough. — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, St. Nicholas Cliff.

Motor-Buses from Valley Bridge or Northway to all destinations. — STEAMER CRUISES along the coast.

Cliff Railways at St. Nicholas Cliff and the South Cliff (see below).

Amusements. *The Spa*, see below; *Opera House* (repertory drama), St. Thomas St.; *Open Air Theatre*, Northstead Manor Gardens; *Floral Hall*, Alexandra Gardens, North side, *Arcadia*, South Bay, for concert-parties; *Olympia*, South Bay,

dancing. — BATHING POOLS on N. and S. sides. — BOATING in North and South Bays, Peasholm Park, etc. — FISHING from the East Pier and Marine Drive, and from boats (tunny, etc.). — GOLF COURSES on the N. Cliff, S. Cliff, and at Ganton (see above) — TENNIS COURTS in Filey Rd. (national championships) and Northstead Manor Gardens. — CRICKET GROUND (festival at the beginning of Sept.), North Marine Rd.

Scarborough's early history centres in its castle. As a watering-place it dates from the discovery of mineral springs in 1620, and it was frequented for sea-bathing as early as 1767 (comp. Smollett's 'Humphry Clinker' and Sheridan's 'A Trip to Scarborough'). Lord Leighton, P.R.A. (1830-96) was a native of the town. — On Dec. 16th, 1914, it was bombarded by a German battle-cruiser squadron.

The chief business street, known as Westborough, Newborough, and Eastborough, descends N.E. from the *Central Station* to the *Harbour*, which is most characteristically busy when the Scottish herring-fleet visits the town in August. To the S. stretches the wide *South Bay*, its sands crowded by holiday-makers in summer. Facing the harbour is a house, built c. 1350, where Richard III is reputed to have stayed (adm. weekdays, 10-12.45 and 2-5.30; 6d.). To the N. the broad *Marine Drive* sweeps round the base of the castle hill, to be continued by the *Royal Albert Drive* to (1½ m.) the quieter but less interesting NORTH BAY, with *Northstead Manor Gardens*, a pleasure park. Above is *Peasholm Park*, with a boating lake.

Immediately above the harbour, on the S. slopes of the castle hill, is crowded the quaint 'old town' of Scarborough, with narrow and steep but clean streets climbing up towards Castle Rd. Here stands the parish church of *St. Mary* (Trans. and E.E.), with an interesting series of four vaulted chapels (14th cent.) opening off the S. aisle. The choir and N. transept were destroyed during the siege of the castle in 1645. Anne Brontë (1820-49) is buried in the detached part of the churchyard, E. of the church. Of the ruined Castle (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), the chief remains are the *Keep* of Henry II (1158-64) and the 13th cent. *Barbican* by which it is approached across the moat. On the cliff are foundations of a Roman signal-station.

Piers Gaveston was besieged and captured in this castle by the Earl of Pembroke in 1312. It suffered two sieges during the Civil War and was twice captured by the Parliamentarians (in 1645 and 1648). George Fox, the Quaker, was confined here in 1665-6.

On the SOUTH BAY, N. of the too conspicuous Grand Hotel, are the pretty *St. Nicholas Gardens*, at the top of which (cliff railway; 2d.), in St. Nicholas St., are the *Municipal Offices*, in a converted mansion. Farther S. the *Ramsdale Valley*, with its attractive park, opens on the right (lift; 1d.). Near its beginning is (r.) the rotunda built in 1829 to house the *Museum* founded by the geologist, William Smith.

Restored in 1953, the museum (open weekdays 10-1, 2.30-5; Sun. 2-5 in Apr.-Sept.) contains prehistoric antiquities (including finds from Star Carr, 6 m. S.), early engravings of the town, and aeronautical models of Sir G. Cayley (see below). In the Crescent (above, to the W.) are the *Art Gallery* (weekdays, 10-5 or 6) and Wood End, a former home of the Sitwells, now a natural history museum (10-1, 2.30-5).

Near the sea the valley is spanned by the *Spa Bridge* (with an entrance to the Spa), and farther up is the much loftier *Valley Bridge*, leading from the station to the South Cliff. Just beyond the valley begins the roadway leading to the SPA (adm. 1/-3/-; weekly 17/6), the favourite resort of visitors, which is situated on a terrace close to the sea at the foot of the South Cliff (cliff railway, 2d. each way) and includes a large concert hall, a theatre, a restaurant, and a ballroom. Farther S. is a fine *Bathing Pool*, reached via the South Cliff or the sands.

The SOUTH CLIFF is reached direct from Westborough by the Valley Bridge. The well laid out **South Cliff Gardens* (views) and *Holbeck Gardens* occupy the face of the cliffs. The church of *St. Martin-on-the-Hill* (1863), in the Filey road, has a reredos by Burne-Jones, pulpit panels by Rossetti, and windows by Morris. — *Oliver's Mount* (500 ft.), 1 m. S. of the station, surmounted by the Scarborough War Memorial (an obelisk 75 ft. high), commands wide views.

Fine walks may be taken from Scarborough along the cliffs or sands (beware of the tide); S. to *Cornellian Bay* (pebbles), *Cayton Bay*, *Gristhorpe Bay* (fossils), and (8 m.) *Filey* (see below); and N. to (4½ m.) *Cloughton Wyke* and (6½ m.) *Hayburn Wyke* (see below).

Inland the favourite short drive is as follows (14½ m.). We climb Stepney Brow (B 1262) and descend to (4½ m.) *Ayton*. We now ascend the wooded *Forge Valley*, watered by the Derwent (trout-fishing), from the end of which (6½ m.) 'Lady Edith's Drive,' diverging on the right, leads back to Scarborough (4½ m.). We continue along the Derwent, past (7½ m.) the pleasant inn of *Everley*, to (8½ m.) *Hackness* (Grange, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), beautifully situated at the junction of several valleys. [The left-hand road leads through charming country to *Langdale End* (2½ m.).] Farther on we pass *Hackness Church* (r.; Norman and E.E.), containing a monument by Chantrey and fragments of an Anglian cross (? 8th cent.) with a unique inscription in Latin, Oghams, and Runes. This was the site of a Saxon monastery between 680 and 869. The road ascends past *Hackness Hall* (Lord Derwent) to (9½ m.) *Suffield* (534 ft.) and then descends, with a superb view, to (11½ m.) *Scalby*, whence we return to (14½ m.) Scarborough on A 171.

From Ayton (see above) A 170 goes on W. to (17½ m.) *Pickering* (Rte. 60s) via (7½ m.) *Brompton* (Brompton Hall), where Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson in 1802. The Hall was the home of Sir George Cayley (1773-1857), the 'father of the aeroplane.' — 11 m. *Ebberston* has a charming manor house in an Italian style, by Colin Campbell (1718). — From (14½ m.) *Thornton-le-Dale* (Hotel, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.) a walk may be taken up the pretty valley via *Ellerburn* (1 m.), with a primitive church, to the *Bridestones* (7 m.; N.T.), six great gritstone rocks.

FROM SCARBOROUGH TO HULL, 44½ m. (A 165). Railway, via Bridlington, Driffield, and Beverley, 53½ m. in 1½-2 hrs. [The more direct road via (15 m.) *Langtoft* and (21 m.) *Driffield* is 43 m.] The Filey road affords good sea views on the left. — 7 m. *Filey* (*Royal Crescent*, RB. 27/6, P. 13 gs.; *Hylands*, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Linkfield*, unlic., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *White Lodge*, unlic., open Apr.-Sept.) is a pleasant little bathing and golfing resort (4750 inhab.) on Filey Bay, with a good sandy beach extending N.E., below the cliffs, to (1 m.) *Filey Brig*, a curious low rocky spit, c. ¼ m. long. At one time the boundary between the East and the North Riding separated the town from its interesting church (St. Oswald's; Norman and E.E.), now both in the East Riding. The small rude figure on the wall of the S. aisle is probably not St. Oswald (who was a king, not a cleric). Charlotte Brontë stayed in 1845 in a house in Belle Vue St. — Above (11½ m.) *Reighton* (pron. 'Ree-ton'), where

the church has a fine Norman font, the road to Flamborough Head (8½ m.; B 1229) diverges via *Speeton* and *Bempton*. Both are noted for their lofty chalk cliffs, the breeding places of innumerable sea-birds, the eggs of which are collected by hardy fowling men let down over the sheer precipices on ropes (late May and early June). The fine cliffs may be followed S.E. to the North Landing (p. 496). — 17½ m. *Bridlington*, and thence to Hull, see Rte. 61A.

FROM SCARBOROUGH TO WHITBY, 20 m. (A 171; very hilly). Railway, 21½ m. in c. 70 min.; one of the prettiest coast lines in England (best views to the right). — 5 m. *Cloughton* (Blacksmiths' Arms, P.R.). Here a road on the right leads via *Hayburn Wyke* (1½ m.; Hotel), a wooded dell laid out with a labyrinth of walks (adm. 3d., free to hotel guests), and over *Staintondale Moor* to *Ravensthorpe* (5½ m.; 600 ft.; Raven Hall, RB. 21/, P. 11½ gs.), a small seaside resort at the N. end of a fine range of cliffs. — From Cloughton the Whitby road ascends over *Fylingdales Moor*, now largely requisitioned as a military training ground. — From (17½ m.) *Hawsker* a road on the right (B 1447) leads in 2½ m., by a steep descent, to Robin Hood's Bay (*Victoria*, RB. 15/, P. 7½ gs.), a quaint irregular fishing village on a steep slope. — 20 m. *Whitby*, see Rte. 60B.

B. To Whitby

DIRECT ROAD, 47 m. (A 64, A 169) via (17½ m.) *Malton* (see Rte. 60A) and (26 m.) *Pickering*. The longer and more interesting route (58 m.) via (23½ m.) *Helmsley*, (30½ m.) *Kirby Moorside*, and (37 m.) *Pickering* is described below.

RAILWAY, 56½ m. in c. 2 hrs. Principal Stations: 21 m. *Malton*. — 32 m. *Pickering*. — 46½ m. *Goathland*. — 50 m. *Grosmont*, junction for *Glaistdale* (3½ m.), and *Battersby* (17½ m.). — 56½ m. *Whitby*. The moorland scenery between *Pickering* and *Whitby* is delightful.

Leaving York by Gillygate (A 3), B 1363 leads due N. to (8½ m.) *Sutton-on-the-Forest*, where Laurence Sterne was vicar from 1738. In 1743 he acquired also the living of (10½ m.) *Stillington*. — We ascend to (15½ m.) *Grimston Grange*.

The by-road on the left here leads to (5½ m.) *Coxwold* (Fauconberg Arms), a delightful village whose Perp. church has an unusual octagonal tower. Here Sterne was perpetual curate in 1760–68, writing part of 'Tristram Shandy' and 'A Sentimental Journey' in the house now called *Shandy Hall* (W. end of village). *Kilburn*, 2½ m. N.W., beneath Roulston Scar, is noted for the village workshop of Robert Thompson (d. 1955) whose beautiful wood-carving ('signed' with a mouse) adorns many churches.

About 1½ m. N.E. of Coxwold are the remains of Byland Abbey (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6, or 8; Sun. from 2; 1/), a Cistercian foundation transferred from Old Byland, 5 m. N., in 1177; the chief features are the façade and S. transept of the church, which contains fine 12–13th cent. floor-tiles, and a small museum with some beautifully carved capitals. The road goes on along the S. slopes of the Hambleton Hills to (7½ m.) *Oswaldkirk* (see below) via (5 m.) *Ampleforth*, where there is a modern Benedictine priory with an important school (founded in 1802); the memorial chapel has a fine reredos.

18½ m. *Gilling* has a castle (now a preparatory school for *Ampleforth*), with an Edwardian keep. Its Elizabethan panelling and stained glass may be seen on application. — 20 m. *Oswaldkirk*.

The road on the right here (B 1257) leads to 12½ m. *Malton* (Rte. 60A) via (4½ m.) *Hovingham* (Worsley Arms, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) where the Hall (Sir Wm. Worsley) has good pictures and a bust of Cromwell (adm. by permission only) and a noted riding school. *Nunnington Hall* (N.T.; adm. May–Sept., Thurs. and Sat., 2–6; 1/), 2½ m. N., is a large 16–17th cent. manor house with a panellled hall and staircase. — Farther on are (6½ m.) *Slingsby*, with a fine ruined Caroline country house, and (8 m.) *Barton-le-Street*, where the rebuilt church has good Norman carving.

23½ m. *Helmsley* (*Black Swan*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Feverham Arms*, RB. 15/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Crown*), with a ruined

castle (Norman and 16th cent.; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), stands at the foot of the S. slopes of the Cleveland Hills. Beautifully situated in *Rye Dale*, 2½ m. N.W. (walkers may approach through *Duncombe Park*, a detour of ¼ m.), is **Rievaulx Abbey* (pron. 'Reevo'), the earliest Cistercian house in Yorkshire (adm. as for Byland, p. 491), founded by Walter l'Espec in 1131. The mainly E.E. ruins include the lower walls of the nave with its chapels, the *Choir and transepts of the church; the chapter house with its apse, a unique feature in an English Cistercian house, and remains of the shrine of the first abbot (1148); the sub-vault of the dormer (c. 1175); and the refectory (13th cent.). Rievaulx Terrace (1/), above to the E., commands a magnificent *View of the dale and the

Beyond Rievaulx the fine road skirting Rye Dale on the E. and continuing up *Bilsdale* leads over the Cleveland Hills to (20 m.) Stokesley (p. 495). At 1½ m. a side road (L.) descends across the valley to (4½ m.) *Hawaby* (Hotel), at the E. foot of the Hambleton Hills.

At Helmsley A 170 turns right (E.) for (26½ m.) *Nawton* and (30½ m.; l.) *Kirbymoorside* (King's Head, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.), where the 2nd Duke of Buckingham died in 1687.

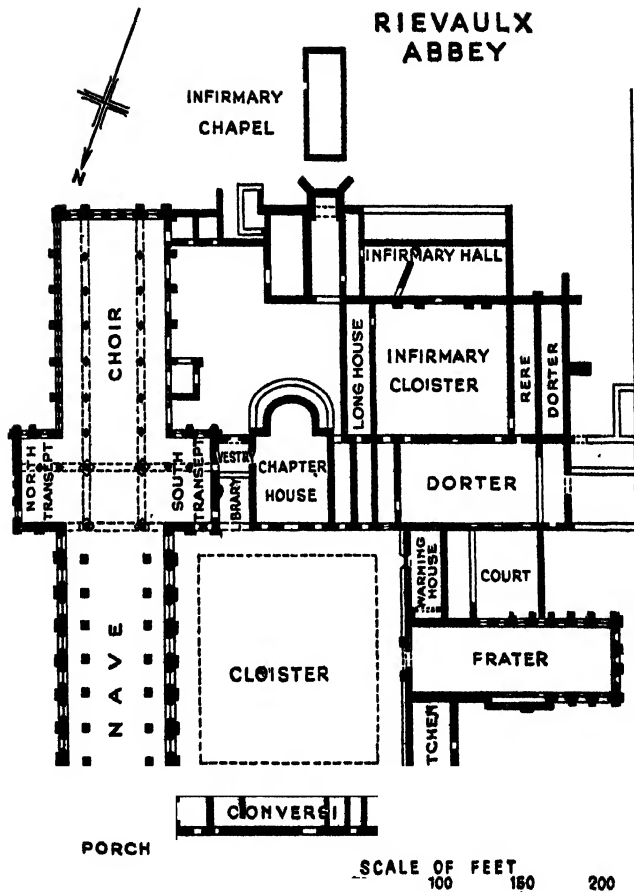
On a by-road to the left (¾ m.) between these two villages is the church of *Kirkdale* (l.) with a noted sundial, recording the rebuilding of the church in the days of Edward the Confessor, and two Anglian crosses built into the walls. On the edge of the moors, to the N.E. of Kirbymoorside, are the charming villages of (3 m.) *Hutton-le-Hole* and (5 m.) *Lastingham* (Grange, RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.), the interesting church of which (Trans. and E.E.) has a famous aisled Norman crypt (c. 1080), forming practically a lower church. — To *Castleton*, see p. 495.

35½ m. *Middleton* church has a 10th cent. wheel-head cross. — 37 m. *Pickering* (*Forest & Vale*, RB. 21/, P. 12 gs.; *Kirby Misperton Hall*, 4 m. S.W., RB. 17/6, P. £8), a plain little town (4330 inhab.), has a castle and an interesting church. The *Castle* (adm. 6d. daily, Sun. from 2), in which Richard II was confined for a time after his abdication, had two wards and a shell keep, recast in the 14th cent. but probably with a Norman core. The *Church* (Norman & Dec.) contains a Norman font, but its chief interest is the remarkable series of mural paintings (c. 1450) in the nave, too drastically restored in 1889.

On the N. choir wall is a monument to Nicholas and Robert King (d. 1812 and 1817), surveyors of the city of Washington; brasses beneath it commemorate the Anglo-American alliance and W. H. Page (1855–1918), U.S. ambassador in London. The choir panelling (1929) is a memorial also to Anglo-American friendship and to J. H. Choate (1832–1917), likewise ambassador.

From Pickering to Scarborough, see Rte. 60A.

The Whitby railway ascends the narrow and wooded Newton Dale, but the road (A 169) climbs on to the open moor, passing 1½ m. W. of the *Bridestones* (p. 490). — 45½ m. *Saltergate Inn* is near the head of the *Hole of Horcum*, a curious depression in the moors. — Beyond (47½ m.) *Eller Beck Bridge* a road on the left leads in 2½ m. to *Goathland* (Mallyan Spout, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Hydro*, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs.), in a charming moorland situation and noted for its waterfalls (*Mallyan Spout*,



etc.). On Wheeldale Moor, 3 m. S.W., part of a Roman Road has been exposed. — A long, steep descent (views) leads to (53½ m.) *Sleights*, beyond which we cross the Esk (see below). A pleasant walk of 3½ m. may be taken S.E. up the Little Beck to *Falling Force*, a waterfall 40 ft. high, in a woodland setting.

58 m. **WHITBY** (11,650 inhab.) consists of the picturesque old red-tiled fishing town on both banks of the Esk (which here makes its way to the sea between tall cliffs) and the sea-side resort on the West Cliff, quieter than Scarborough. 'Whitby jet' ornaments are still made here, though the jet is mainly brought from elsewhere. Capt. Cook (1728–79) made his first voyage round the world in Whitby-built ships; and William Scoresby (1789–1857), another famous navigator, was a native of Whitby. Whitby is the 'Monkshaven' of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Sylvia's Lovers.'

Railway Stations. *Town Station*, in the old town, for Goathland, Pickering, etc., and for Glaisdale and Battersby (Eskdale); *West Cliff*, ½ m. distant on the Scarborough and Middlesbrough line. Infrequent service between the two.

Hotels. On the West Cliff: *Metro-pole*, RB. 16/, P. 11 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Kirby's*, unlic., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *West Cliff*, unlic., *Royal Crescent*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Monk's House*, unlic., North Prom.,

RB. 21/, P. 9½ gs. — By the golf links: *White Point*, unlic., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.; *White House*. — In the town: *Crown*, Skinner St., RB. 13/6, P. 7 gs.

Restaurant. *Clarence*, Station Sq. **Post Office**, Baxtergate. — **INFORMATION BUREAU** Station Sq.

Motor-Buses from Station Sq. to all destinations.

Concerts and Theatre at the *Spa* (adm. 1/–3/6).

The road from York passes *Pannett Park*, in which is a *Museum* (adm. 9 or 10.30–1, 2–4 or 5.30; closed Mon., Tues., and Fri. afternoons and Thurs. in winter; Sun. 2–4 or 5; 6d.) containing a good local fossil collection, a curious Anglian comb (with runes), ship models, etc. Thence Baxtergate descends to the swing-bridge spanning the Esk, the mouth of which is protected by two stone piers, forming a small harbour. We cross the bridge to the quaint old fishermen's quarter. To the right opens Grape Lane, in which stands a house (No. 16; dated 1688) where Capt. Cook served as an apprentice (adm. daily, 10–12.30, 2.30–4.30, 6–8; 6d.). From the N. end of Church St., the main thoroughfare, a flight of 199 steps ascends to *St. Mary's Church*, quite unrestored and containing a curious array of Georgian galleries and box-pews, a three-decker pulpit, and some portions of Norman work (chancel and S. doorway). An imposing cross (1898) in the churchyard commemorates the poet Cædmon (d. c. 680), who was a monk of Whitby Abbey. Close by are the beautiful ruins of **Whitby Abbey* (adm. 9 or 9.30–4, 6, or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), which was founded in 657 by St. Hilda for monks and nuns, and was long the chief school of learning in the North.

Destroyed in 867 by the Danes, the abbey was refounded for the Benedictines by William de Percy, a Norman baron. The ruined church, in a commanding situation on the exposed cliff 200 ft. above the sea, dates for the

most part from the E.E. period (12–13th cent.), with Dec. work towards the W. end. The W. front was battered by a German naval bombardment in 1914, but was restored in 1922. The S. side of the nave and the central tower have disappeared. The N. front and the E. end, with its three tiers of triple lancets, are especially fine. The axis of the choir is deflected 9 ft. from the line of the nave. The plan of an earlier Norman church is marked out within the existing walls. No domestic buildings remain. The curious ruined mansion S. of the Abbey was originally built by Sir Hugh Cholmley, temp. Charles II.

On the WEST CLIFF is the so-called *Spa* (adm. 6d.; concert-hall, restaurant, etc.) and the modern visitors' quarter. The promenade overlooks a good sandy beach (lift 2d.). The bronze statue of Capt. Cook, at the E. end, is by Tweed.

Among the numerous pleasant excursions from Whitby are the walks to *Ruswarp* (1½ m. S.W.), on the Esk (boating); to *Cock Mill*, in a pretty glen, 2 m. inland; N. to (3 m.) *Sandsend* and (4 m.) *Mulgrave Castle and Woods* (see below); S. to (7 m.) *Robin Hood's Bay* along the cliffs, etc. The routes to *Scarborough* (60A), *Pickering*, *Saltburn*, and *Stokesley* provide opportunities for fine walks along the coast and among the moors and dales. An interesting local feature is the series of moor crosses (probably marking boundaries).

FROM WHITBY TO STOCKTON, 43½ m. The road (hilly and meandering) ascends the Esk valley and gives access to the wild moorland scenery of *Cleveland*. Railway to Middlesbrough, 35 m. — 7 m. *Grosmont* (Wheatsheaf, at Egton, 1½ m. N.W., RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.) is the junction of the line to Pickering. — Near (9 m.) *Egton Bridge* (Horse Shoe, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; St. Mary's, unlic., RB. 12/6, P. 17/6) is an ornate Rom. Cath. church. We cross the defile of *Arncliffe Woods* near the 'Beggars Bridge' at the W. end of it. — 10½ m. *Glaisdale*, at the mouth of a beautiful side-valley. — 16 m. *Danby*. To the N.E. rises *Danby Beacon* (988 ft.); to the S. lies the ruined *Danby Castle* (c. 1300), once the home of the Latimers. — 17½ m. *Castleton* (Moorlands, unlic.), a good centre for moorland walks. Fine roads lead S. across the moor to Kirby Moorside or Pickering viâ (4½ m.) *Ralph's Cross* (18th cent.) and either Blakey House or (9½ m.) *Rosedale*. — We then proceed W. viâ (23½ m.) *Kildale*, where we leave the Cleveland Hills, to (29½ m.) *Stokesley* (Golden Lion), a little market town with a fine wide street. On the Guisborough road, 3 m. N.E., is *Great Ayton* (Royal Oak), the base for the ascent (¼ hr.) of the conical *Roseberry Topping* (1057 ft.). Capt. Cook attended the old village school here and his cottage, removed to Melbourne, Australia, in 1934, is replaced by an obelisk of Australian granite. — We turn N. on B 1365 to join A 174. — 39 m. *Stockton*, see Rte. 62.

FROM WHITBY TO SALTBURN AND MIDDLESBROUGH, 32 m. (A 174). Railway, 36½ m. in 1½ hr. There is another road route (30½ m.; A 171) across the moors viâ Guisborough, missing the cliff-scenery, but avoiding the iron works near Loftus. — 3 m. *Sandsend* (Sandsend, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.) is a small seaside resort. *Mulgrave Castle* (Marquess of Normanby), in a wooded valley 1 m. W., has beautiful woods (adm. on Mon., Wed., and Sat.) and the scanty ruins of an 11th cent. castle. — 9 m. *Hinderwell*, for *Runswick* (1 m. S.E.; Grey-stones, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.); a fishing-village on the small *Runswick Bay* (good bathing). — 10½ m. *Stalithes*, another primitive fishing village, at the bottom of a deep ravine reached by a precipitous descent. Capt. Cook served here as a lad in a huckster's shop. To the W. rises *Boulby Cliff* (666 ft.), said to be the highest cliff on the English coast. — 14½ m. *Loftus* is a beautifully situated but grimy town (7425 inhab.) with ironworks. — At (17 m.) *Brotton*, where we leave the ironworking district, the road and railway to Saltburn diverge right from those to Middlesbrough. — 19 m. *Saltburn* and thence to *Middlesbrough*, see Rte. 62B.

61. FROM YORK TO BRIDLINGTON AND HULL

A. To Bridlington

ROAD, 41½ m. (A 1079, A 166) via (29½ m.) *Driffield*. — RAILWAY, 48½ m. in c. 70 min. Principal Stations: 9½ m. *Stamford Bridge*. — 16½ m. *Pocklington*. — 22½ m. *Market Weighton*. — 36½ m. *Driffield*. — 47½ m. *Bridlington*.

Leaving York by Walmgate (C 5) and A 1079, we bear to the left on A 166 at (2½ m.) *Grimston*. — 8 m. *Stamford Bridge*, over the Derwent, was the scene of the victory of Harold of England over Harald Hardrada of Norway on Sept. 25th, 1066. Farther on we ascend the escarpment of the undulating chalk Wolds. The roads N. and S. to Malton and Pocklington run through out-of-the-way country, with old-fashioned villages. There is a fine Norman doorway at *Bishop Wilton*, 1 m. S., at the foot of the slope, and another at (18 m.) *Fridaythorpe*. — 29½ m. *Driffield* (Bell; Keys), an agricultural town (6900 inhab.), has a fine 15th cent. church tower.

Over 3 m. S.W. is the fine Norman *Church of *Kirkburn*, with rich carvings; a Norman font; and a curious, and perhaps unique, tower staircase (c. 1200). About 5½ m. S., on the Beverley road, is *Watton Priory*, an Elizabethan farmhouse incorporating some remains of the largest Gilbertine priory in England (12th cent.), including an exquisite oriel window. The priory was dual, the canons and canonesses each having a church of their own.

At (35½ m.) *Burton Agnes* are an interesting church, containing the extraordinary monument of Sir Henry Griffith (d. 1654), and a splendid Elizabethan *Manor House (1598-1610), with fine chimneypieces, paintings, and furniture, and a remarkable oak staircase (adm. May-Oct., Mon.-Fri., 1.45-5; also Sun. June-Sept.; 2/6). Close by is its Norman forerunner, altered in the 15th cent. (adm. daily 3d.; Sun. from 2).

41½ m. *Bridlington* (*Victoria*, R.B. 21/; *Expanse*, R.B. 18/6, P. 25/-40/; *Alexandra*, R.B. 21/, P. 12-15 gs.; *Monarch*, P. 25/-36/; *Old Star Inn*), a popular summer resort (24,750 inhab.) with fine sands and a small harbour, is situated on the wide sweep of *Bridlington Bay*. William Kent (1685-1748) is a native. In the old town, to the N., is the imposing nave of the old **Priory Church* (E.E. to Perp.; restored 1850-80), founded for Augustinian canons in the reign of Henry I. The neighbouring *Bayle Gate* dates from c. 1388.

The chief excursion from Bridlington is to Flamborough Head, reached by road or footpath. The road (motor-bus) runs N.E. past (2 m.) *Sewerby House*, a Georgian mansion (open daily in summer, 9-dusk; 6d.), and crosses (3½ m.) the misnamed *Danes' Dyke*, the best example in England of a late Neolithic (or early Bronze Age) 'promontory fort'. — 4½ m. *Flamborough church*, partly Norman and E.E., has a 15th cent. *Rood-Loft, one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire. — 6½ m. *Flamborough Head*, a bold chalk headland with sheer cliffs (c. 400 ft. high) descending to the sea, is a sanctuary for sea-birds during the breeding season. The finest scenery (stack rocks, caves, etc.) is on the N. side, in the direction of the *North Landing* (p. 491; *Thornwick Hotel*; boats for hire). It was off Flamborough Head that in 1779 Paul Jones,

the American privateer, in the 'Bonhomme Richard' captured the British ship 'Serapis' after a bloody fight; his own ship sank next day.

Another excursion may be made W. via (3½ m.) *Boynston Hall*, where Queen Henrietta Maria took refuge in 1643 when bombarded in Bridlington by the Parliamentary Adm. Batten, to (6½ m.) *Rudston*, with an early Norman church tower, and, in the churchyard, a huge menhir, 25 ft. high; nearly 1 m. S.W. are fine Roman pavements (adm. weekdays, 6d.).

From Bridlington or Flamborough to *Filey* and *Scarborough*, see Rte. 60A.

B. To Hull

ROAD, 37½ m. (A 1079) via (29½ m.) *Beverley*. — RAILWAY, 42½ m. in 65-90 min. Principal Stations: To (22½ m.) *Market Weighton*, see above. — 34 m. *Beverley*. — 38½ m. *Cottingham*. — 42½ m. *Hull* (Paragon). Some trains run via *Selby*.

We quit York as in Rte. 61A and at (2½ m.) *Grimston* bear right. — At (10½ m.) *Barmby* B 1246 diverges left for *Pocklington* (2 m.; Feathers, T.H., RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.), a small town with a boys' school where Wm. Wilberforce was a pupil. The fine 13-14th cent. church contains a 14th cent. cross-head. — 19½ m. *Market Weighton* (pron. 'Weeton'; Londesborough Arms, RB. 15/), at the foot of the Wolds, is on the road and railway from *Selby* to *Bridlington*.

About 1½ m. N.E. is *Goodmanham*, the 'Godmundingaham' of Bede, where the 12th cent. church probably occupies the site of the heathen temple destroyed by the high priest Coifi after the Great Council of 626. The church has two fonts: one of the 15th cent., richly carved; the other Norman, or possibly Saxon. — *Nunburnholme*, 4½ m. N., has an interesting mid-10th cent. churchyard-cross. *Kipling Cotes*, 3½ m. E., is noted as the starting-point of the oldest and longest horse-race in England, run yearly since 1519 on the third Thurs. in March (at mid-day). The present course, extending 4 m. N.W., has been used since 1664.

29½ m. **BEVERLEY** (*Beverley Arms*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), a staid, old-fashioned market town (15,500 inhab.), and the county town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, was incorporated in 1129 by Abp. Thurstan of York, and possesses two splendid churches. Bp. John Fisher (1459-1535), the martyr, was born here. In the Saturday Market, the principal square, is the fine *Market Cross* (1714). **ST. MARY'S CHURCH*, to the N., has a Dec. chancel and Perp. nave, is little inferior in interest to the minster, and is superior in possessing a fine central tower.

Among the most striking features of the exterior are the W. front, a notable example of the transition from Dec. to Perp., and the great S. porch, with an inner Norman arch (surmounted by a Dec. canopy) and an outer E.E. arch (perhaps not in situ). The panelled ceiling of the chancel, the earliest part of the interior, is adorned with painted figures of English kings (1445; restored 1939, when that of George VI was inserted). The N. choir-aisle is elaborately vaulted, and its adjoining chapel has flowing window-tracery. The choir-screen and misericords deserve attention. The nave was carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and its roof was renewed in 1937. The N. aisle arcade was destroyed in 1520, when the tower collapsed, and on its pillars are angels with shields recording the names of those who contributed to the rebuilding in 1524. The rich sculpture throughout should be compared with that in the minster.

Beyond *St. Mary's* is the red-brick *North Bar* (1409; restored 1867), the sole survivor of the five town-gates. From the square the winding main street leads S.E. to (½ m.) the minster. On the right is the *Guildhall*, with a Georgian

court-room (1762; good ceiling), and farther W. is *Lairgate Hall*, a restored Georgian mansion, now municipal offices.

****Beverley Minster** (interior length 334 ft., width 64 ft., across the transepts 168 ft.), dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is one of the few great English churches with a double set of transepts, and in size and splendour it is more than the equal of some English cathedrals. It is especially noteworthy for the purity and loveliness of the E.E. work (13th cent.). Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 6.30; on Mon. and Thurs. at 7.30.

John of Beverley (d. 721), Bishop of Hexham and York, died and was buried at the monastery founded by him at Beverley on the site of a chapel of St. John the Evangelist. Miracles supposedly wrought at his tomb led to his canonisation in 1037, and kings, from Athelstan to Henry V, conferred benefits on the church, in gratitude for victories won after pilgrimages to his shrine. The minster, rebuilt after its destruction by the Danes in 866, was much disfigured by fire in 1188; and though much of the Norman core was preserved, its restoration during the next two centuries was mainly on Gothic lines. The Choir and Transepts are E.E., the Nave mainly Dec. and Perp.; the *West Façade (with its slender twin towers, 163 ft. high), the finest of its kind in England, and the N.W. porch are Perp. In the 18th cent. the church was saved from ruin by restoration under Hawksmoor, and a further restoration was carried out in 1866-68 by Sir Gilbert Scott.

INTERIOR. The usual entrance is by the N. Transept door. We note at once the blending of styles that makes the church, the work of centuries, appear of single design. In the NAVE E.E. (two E. bays) and Perp. (W. bay) are combined with fine Dec. work of the first half of the 14th century. In the S. aisle, which is the earlier and better in detail, are the massive late-Norman font of Frosterley marble, and the canopied 'Maiden Tomb' (Dec.). St. John of Beverley is buried at the E. end of the nave. — The ***GREAT TRANSEPT** (E.E.) is notable (like the transepts at York) for having both E. and W. aisles. In the S. arm is a painting (temp. James I) of Athelstan making a grant of sanctuary to the minster (938), and in the E. aisle of the N. arm is a remarkable 14th cent. tomb with the effigy of a priest.

Beyond a screen of 1880, by Scott, is the *Chancel* (adm. 6d., exc. Sun.). The ***CHOIR**, a perfect example of E.E., has a wealth of 15-16th cent. wood-carving in the ***Stalls**. The collection of misericords (68 in all) is the largest in England. The front of the Dec. altar-screen was renewed in 1826 and adorned in 1897 with statues and mosaics. On the N. side of the altar is the magnificent ***Percy Tomb** (c. 1350) to the memory of Eleanor, wife of the first Lord Percy, the masterwork of an English school of sculptors whose skill need fear no comparison with contemporary Continental work. On the S. side is the 'Fridstool,' or peace chair (temp. Athelstan), which afforded inviolable sanctuary until the Reformation. — The lovely **RETRO-CHOIR**, or *Lady Chapel*, has an E. window (inserted in 1416) containing fine glass (13-15th cent.), some collected from other windows. The flamboyant tracery on the back of the altar-screen is noteworthy. In the small *Percy Chapel* (15th cent.), to the N., is the



mutilated tomb of the fourth Earl of Northumberland (d. 1489). — The beautiful double staircase in the N. choir-aisle (c. 1547; a very rare feature) formerly communicated with the chapter house (destroyed).

34½ m. *Cottingham* is now practically a suburb of Hull. The fine church (Dec. and Perp.), in the old village W. of the main road, contains the over-restored brass of Rector de Lude (d. 1383), who built the chancel.

37½ m. **HULL**, officially *Kingston upon Hull* (299,050 inhab.), ranking third among English seaports, is situated on the N. bank of the Humber (here 1½ m. wide), 20 m. from the sea, at the confluence of the little river Hull. Hull is the largest vegetable oil-extracting centre in the world, and is an important flour-milling centre. Its fishing fleet, with c. 170 steam trawlers, lands a greater quantity of fish than any other port. Hull suffered more than most cities from the attentions of enemy aircraft during the Second World War.

Railway Stations. *Paragon* (B 2; Rfmts.), main station of the E.R.; *Corporation Pier* (E 4), for the steam-ferry (see below) to *New Holland*, whence trains run to *Grimaby*, *Lincoln*, etc.

Hotels. *Royal Station* (a; C 2), RB. from 35/6; *White House* (b; C 3), *Jameston St.*, RB. 22/6-32/6; *New York* (c; C 2), *Anlaby Rd.*, RB. 21/; *Imperial* (d; C 3), *Paragon St.*, RB. 22/-30/; *New Manchester* (e; B 4), *George St.*, RB. 21/; *Broadway* (f; B 3), *Brook St.*, RB. 19/6; *Vittoria* (E 4), *Nelson St.*, to be reopened shortly.

Restaurants. *Tudor*, *Paragon St. City*, opposite the Post Office.

Post Office (C 4), *Lowgate*.

Motor-Bus. Station in *Ferensway* (B 2). — **STEAM FERRIES** from *Corporation Pier* (E 4) c. every hr. to *New Holland* (1/6, 11½d.; cycle 1/2; motor-cycle 2/8-4/10; car 10/3-18/3; all incl. pier toll)

Steamers ply regularly from the *Landing Stage* to *Rotterdam*, *Ham-burg*, and other ports.

Theatres. *New*, *Kingston Sq.* (B 4); *Palace*, *Anlaby Rd.* (C 2; music hall). — **CONCERTS**, etc., at the *City Hall* (C 3).

History. Hull was deliberately selected and laid out as a seaport by Edward I (1293-99)—an origin different from that of any other town in England. The port contributed ships to fight the Armada and was noted for its warships in the 18th cent.; the Lord Mayor ranks as 'Admiral of the Humber.' The refusal of Sir John Hotham, the governor, to admit Charles I to the town in 1642 (though he had been hospitably entertained in 1639) was the first overt act of rebellion in the Civil War; and in 1643 and 1644 the town resisted sieges by the Royalists. Andrew Marvell, who was member of Parliament for Hull from 1658 till his death, received 6/8 a day during session for his services, and is often cited (perhaps erroneously) as the last paid borough member before the resolution of 1911 established the present payment of members. William Wilberforce (1759-1833) was a native of Hull. — Some of the streets preserve their quaint old names, e.g. 'Land of Green Ginger' and 'Rottenberring Staiths.'

From the *Paragon Station* (B, C 2), opposite which is the *City War Memorial*, *Paragon St.* leads E. to **CITY SQUARE**, officially *Queen Victoria Square* (C 3), the centre of Hull, with the *City Hall* and *Dock Offices*. On the S. side is the *Ferens Art Gallery* (adm. free 10-6, Sun. 2.30-4.30), with a representative collection of British paintings, and adjoining the *City Hall* (entrance in *Carr Lane*) is the *Mortimer Museum* (adm. free 10-5, Sun. 2.30-4.30), containing prehistoric, Roman, and

Saxon antiquities (including the important Roman finds from Brough-on-Humber).

To the S.W., in Osborne St., is the *Danish Church* (C 2), built in 1934, in a modern style, to replace the church bombed in 1941.— To the N.E. of City Square is the broad *Wilberforce Avenue* (C 4) with the Queen's Gardens and the Wilberforce Monument (1834). The boulevard occupies the site of the Queen's Dock (1778; filled in 1929–32), the oldest of the *Town Docks*.

From City Square, Whitefriargate (C 4) leads S.E. to the oldest part of the town. Parliament St., on the left, preserves some 18th cent. façades. We follow Trinity House Lane (r.) past *Trinity House* (rebuilt 1753), a 14th cent. foundation for the relief of distressed mariners; interesting plate, paintings, and curiosities are shown (advance notice desirable). Just beyond is **Holy Trinity* (D 4), one of the largest parish churches in England (272 ft. long), chiefly Dec. (chancel, transepts) and Perp. (nave).

This church is noteworthy for the early use of brick (introduced from the Low Countries) in the chancel and transepts, for its fine central tower (150 ft. high), and for its variety of window-tracery. The interior effect is marred by the extreme attenuation of the capitals of the nave arcades. A tomb in the S. choir-aisle is supposed to be that of Sir William de la Pole (d. 1366), first mayor of Hull and ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Suffolk. The 15th cent. font and the modern glass are noteworthy.

To the S.W. of the church is the old *Grammar School*, rebuilt in 1583, where Marvell and Wilberforce were educated. The E. end of the church gives upon the Market Place (with a gilt statue of William III), which is continued on the N. by Lowgate to the Guildhall (see below), and on the S. by Queen St. to *Corporation Pier* (E 4), where the ferry boats start. Near by is a statue of Sir William de la Pole (see above).

Parallel with the Market Place on the E. is *High Street*, now a mere back-lane, towards the N.E. end of which is **Wilberforce House* (C 5; adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), the Elizabethan house where the great abolitionist was born in 1759 and where Charles I was entertained in 1639. It contains a historical museum (with period rooms), relics of Wilberforce, and a collection referring to the abolition of the colonial slave-trade. No. 160 High St. (on the other side) is *Maister House* (1743). Chapel Lane leads to *St. Mary's Church* (C 5), in Lowgate, a handsome Perp. building, restored and enlarged in 1863. Thence we may return viâ Alfred Gelder St. (C 4), passing the imposing *Guildhall* and *Law Courts* on the right.

In Cottingham Rd., 2½ m. N.W. of the centre, are the buildings of the *University* (790 students), founded in 1927 as University College by T. R. Farns and raised to its present dignity in 1954.— The *Pickering Museum* (adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), in Pickering Park (2½ m. W.), illustrates the shipping and fisheries of Hull, including the Greenland whale-fishery, for which Hull was until 1865 an important centre. In the East Park (2 m. N.E.) is the watch-tower of the old *Citadel*, moved to this point from its original site at the mouth of the river Hull.

Apart from the older Town Docks, the Docks at Hull extend along the river frontage for nearly 7 m. and have an aggregate water-area of about 200 acres. The *King George Dock* (53 acres; 1914) is the largest dock on the N.E. coast and from that and from the *Alexandra Dock* steamers maintain services to all parts of the world.

To the E. of Hull lies the flat corn-growing district of **HOLDERNESSE**, noted for its churches and for the bathing resorts of *Hornsea* (Alexandra, R.B. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), 18½ m. N.E., with a large mere, and *Withernsea* (Queens, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), 20½ m. E. On the main road to the latter (A 1033) are (6 m.) *Hedon*, a famous port before Hull was dreamt of, and (16 m.) *Patrington*, each with an unusually striking church. **Hedon Church*, known as the 'King of Holderness,' has a Dec. nave, E.E. choir and transepts, and a noble Perp. tower. The tracery in the windows of the three E. bays of the nave is exceptionally fine. **Patrington Church*, the 'Queen of Holderness,' with a central spire 189 ft. high, is a beautiful example of the Dec. style; the W. window, the doorway in the N. transept, the vaulted Lady Chapel (S. transept), and the Easter Sepulchre should be noted. Andrew Marvell (1621-78) was born in the rectory of *Winstead*, 1½ m. N.W. of Patrington. — From Patrington a road goes on to (6 m.) *Easington*, beyond which the Yorkshire coasts ends (c. 13 m. from Patrington or Withernsea) in *Spurn Head*, a causeway of sand and pebbles overgrown with sharp-pointed rushes and marked by two lighthouses. A bird observatory has been set up here. No trace has survived of the ancient port of *Ravenspur*, where Bolingbroke landed in 1399 ("upon the naked shore of Ravenspur") and Edward IV in 1471 on his return from exile. — The most interesting road from Hull to *Bridlington* (33 m.) runs viâ *Aldbrough* and *Hornsea* (B 1238, B 1242) and is only 2 m. longer than the direct road by *Catfoss* airfield (A 165). At *Skipsea*, 5½ m. N. of Hornsea, is a large Norman motte-and-bailey castle.

From Hull to *Selby*, see p. 480; to *Doncaster*, see p. 384; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

62. FROM YORK AND DONCASTER TO BERWICK

A. From York

ROAD, 145½ m. — A 19. 23 m. *Thirsk*. — A 168. 32 m. *Northallerton*. — A 167. 50 m. *Darlington*. Thence to Berwick, see Rte. 62a.

RAILWAY, 147½ m. To *Darlington* in ¾-1 hr.; to *Newcastle* in 1½-2 hrs.; to *Berwick* in 3-3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 11½ m. *Aline*, for *Easingwold* (2½ m.). — 22½ m. *Thirsk*. — 30 m. *Northallerton*. — 44 m. *Darlington*, junction for *Stockton*, *Middlesbrough*, *Hartlepool*, etc., for *Richmond* (Rte. 63a), for *Barnard Castle* (Rte. 63c), and for *Bishop Auckland* (Rte. 63d). — 66½ m. *Durham*, junction for *Sunderland* (15 m.). — 72 m. *Chester-le-Street*. — 80½ m. *Newcastle*, for *South Shields*, *Tynemouth*, etc., and for *Hexham* (Rte. 64). — 97 m. *Morpeth*. — 115½ m. *Alnmouth*, junction for *Alwark* (3 m.). — 132½ m. *Belford* (for *Bamburgh*). — 139 m. *Beal* (for *Holy Island*). — 147½ m. *Berwick*.

York, see Rte. 59. 4 m. *Skelton* has a small but interesting E.E. church. — 13 m. *Easingwold* (George, R.B. 13/6, P. 5½ gs.) has a large and pleasant green. In the church is the old parish coffin, formerly used to convey the bodies of the poor to the grave. At *Aline* (4½ m. S.W.) the church doorway (1160) is carved with animals (named) from the medieval bestiary. The 'Sterne Country' lies to the E. (see Rte. 60a). — 23 m. *Thirsk* (*Golden Fleece*, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Three Tuns*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), 1½ m. E. of its station, has a good Perp. church and a racecourse. Here was born Thomas Lord (1755-1832) of the Cricket Ground.

Thirsk is the starting-point for a visit to the picturesque cliff-scenery of the *Hambleton Hills*. One of the chief points (6 m. E. by A 170) is *Whitstone Cliff* (pron. 'Whisson'; 1053 ft.; *View), at the foot of which is the little lake of *Gormire*, without visible outlet or feeder. The *White Horse*, 1 m. S. of (6½ m.) the *Hambleton Hotel*, was cut in 1857. A fine road goes on to (11 m.; l.) *Rievaulx Abbey* (Rte. 60a). — To *Tilburn* and *Coxwold*, see p. 491; to *Ripon* and to *Stockton*, see Rte. 58.

32 m. **Northallerton** (6100 inhab.; *Golden Lion*, T.H., RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), the county town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, has a fine church (mostly 12–13th cent.) with a striking Perp. tower. About 3 m. N. near the main road was fought the *Battle of the Standard* (1138).

From Northallerton to *Wensleydale*, *Hawes*, and *Kendal*, see Rte. 63A.

At (46½ m.) *Croft* (Spa, RB. 21/, P. 9 gs.), where we cross the winding Tees and enter County Durham, the old rectory was the boyhood home of 'Lewis Carroll.'

At the 17th cent. *Halnaby Hall*, 3 m. S.W., Byron spent his honeymoon. — *Sockburn*, 5 m. S.E., with its Viking cross-shaft, and *Middleton St. George* (Devonport, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.), 5½ m. E., are attractively placed on the Tees.

50 m. **Darlington**, and thence to **Berwick**, see Rte. 62B.

B. From Doncaster

ROAD, 175 m. (A 1). — 16 m. *Brotherton*. — 32 m. *Wetherby*. — 44 m. *Boroughbridge*. — 71½ m. *Scotch Corner*. — 79½ m. *Darlington*. — 98 m. *Durham*. — 112½ m. *Newcastle*. — 127 m. *Morpeth*. — 146 m. *Alnwick*. — 175 m. *Berwick*. — RAILWAY, see Rtes. 59 and 62A.

Doncaster, see Rt. 49. A 1 leads N.W. across the Don. — 4½ m. *Adwick-le-Street* (½ m. r.) has a 12–16th cent. church with a Washington tomb.

At *Hampole*, 3 m. N.W. on the Wakefield road, is buried Richard Rolle or de Hampole (d. 1349), the hermit-author of 'The Pricke of Conscience' and other works for the 'unlered and lewed.'

Robin Hood's Well (rebuilt by Vanbrugh), 1 m. S. of (8½ m.) *Barnsdale Bar*, marks the centre of the former forest of *Barnsdale*, reputedly a favourite haunt of the outlaw. — 12½ m. *Darrington* church has a remarkable Lady Chapel with a small gallery above its entrance and 14–15th cent. stained glass. — 15 m. *Ferrybridge* (*Golden Lion*), on the Aire. — At (16 m.) *Brotherton* (Fox, RB. 17/6) we bear left.

A 162 keeps straight on for Tadcaster and York via (3½ m.) *South Milford*, 1 m. W. of which is *Steeton Hall*, with a late 14th cent. gatehouse, and (5 m.) *Sherburn-in-Elmet*, where the partly-Norman church contains the halves of a 14th cent. *Cross-head, foolishly divided when it was rediscovered c. 1850.

The *Church of *Birkby*, 3½ m. E. of *Brotherton*, is an unspoilt little late-Norman building of c. 1140, with a remarkable doorway and capitals, and a vaulted apse. — To the left, 2½ m. N.W. of *Brotherton*, a road leads to (½ m.) *Ledsham* and (3½ m.) *Kippax*, both with churches of the early 11th century.

We cross the Leeds–York road at (26½ m.) *Bramham Moor*. — 28 m. *Bramham* is 1½ m. N.E. of *Bramham Park* (adm. mid-Apr.–early Sept., Sun., 2–6; 2/), a Queen Anne mansion in beautiful grounds. — 32 m. *Wetherby* (Angel, Brunswick, at both RB. 15/, P. 8 gs.) is a market town on the Wharfe.

Bardsey, 4½ m. S.W., near the Leeds road, was the birthplace of William Congreve (1670–1729) and has a late Norman church with a Saxon tower. For the road to *Spofforth* and *Harrogate*, see Rte. 58.

At (35½ m.) *Walshford* (Bridge Inn) we cross the Nidd. — 44 m. *Boroughbridge* (*Three Arrows*, RB. 23/6, P. 11 gs.; *Crown*, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; *Three Horseshoes*, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; *Hotel*

Cottages Motel, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., RB. 22/6) stands at an important bridge, where the traffic of six roads crosses the Ure. Here the Duke of Lancaster was defeated by Edward II in 1322. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of the village are the *Devil's Arrows*, three gritstone monoliths c. 20 ft. high.

Aldborough, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., with a good 14-15th cent. church (interesting monuments), was the Roman walled city of *Isurium*. In the garden of the *Aldburgh Arms Inn* can be seen two tessellated pavements (adm. 3d.). Farther up is a *Museum* of relics (adm. 6d.), and, in the grounds behind, a fragment of the city wall. — The lower road to Ripon (via Skelton) skirts the park of (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Newby Hall* (adm. Apr.-early Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., and BH. Mon. and Tues., 2-7; Sun. 2-6; 2/6), a Queen Anne house remodelled by Robert Adam (1770). It is noted for its portraits by Romney, Lawrence, and Raeburn, its superb Gobelins tapestries, and its classical statuary, and is enclosed by lovely gardens (tea-room in the orangery).

Leaving the Old North Road on the right and (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the upper Ripon road on the left we keep on the Roman LEEMING LANE. — 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Leeming Bar*, for Wensleydale (Rte. 63A) — 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Catterick* has a good 15th cent. church. — 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Catterick Bridge* (Bridge House, RB. 22/6, P. 10-15 gs.), on the Swale, has a racecourse and a large military camp, 'the Aldershot of the North' (3 m. W.). The bridge dates from 1425 and some traces of the Roman *Cataractonium* are visible on the left of the road leading to the camp.

Kiplin Hall, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Catterick Bridge, built in 1616 by Lord Baltimore, founder of the state of Maryland, has a collection of pictures and furniture (adm. Sun. in Aug. and Sept., 2.30-6.30; 2/6).

For *Richmond* and *Swaledale*, see Rte. 63A.

At (71 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Scotch Corner* (Scotch Corner, RB. 25/; Kirklands, 1 m. N.W., unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.) A 66 diverges N.W. for Greta Bridge (10 m.), Teesdale, Appleby, etc. (see Rte. 63c). About 1 m. farther N. we turn right. Then, crossing the Tees, we enter County Durham.

Durham, lying between the Tees and the Tyne, is one of the most thickly populated and industrial counties of England, noted for its coal mines, its shipyards, and its iron works. The valleys of the Derwent, Wear, and Tees, however, are full of picturesque charm, and in the W. is a wild region of mountainous moors. The county is conterminous with the diocese, 'the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.' Like Cheshire and Lancashire, Durham is a county palatine, and until the death of Bp. Van Mildert in 1836, when the palatine rights were vested in the Crown, the bishops, as counts palatine, exercised rights of sovereignty within its limits, like the king in his palace.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Darlington* (84,850 inhab.; *King's Head*, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; *Fleece*, RB. 25/, P. 11 gs.; *Imperial*, RB. 25/; *North Eastern*, at Bank Top station, RB. 22/6) is the seat of large iron works as well as being a road and railway centre. The **Church of St. Cuthbert* (formerly collegiate) is a fine E.E. structure of 1180-1220. The spire was added in the 14th century. Inside are a curious stone rood-screen (added to strengthen the central tower) and stall-work of the time of Card. Langley (1406-37). *Church Lane*, to the N., is a quaint relic of old Darlington.

Darlington has grown immensely since the opening in 1825, through the joint exertions of George Stephenson and Edward Pease, of the 'Stockton & Darlington Railway,' the pioneer passenger line in England. The No. 1

Locomotive, which drew the first train at a rate of 10-13 m. per hour, is exhibited at the main line station. — Ben Jonson bought a new pair of shoes at Darlington on his way to Hawthornden to see Drummond in 1618.

From Darlington to *Swaledale*, see Rte. 63B; to *Teesdale*, Rte. 63C; to *Weardale*, Rte. 63D.

FROM DARLINGTON TO STOCKTON, MIDDLESBROUGH, AND SALTBURN, 28½ m. Railway to Stockton in c. ¼ hr.; to Middlesbrough in ½ hr. and Saltburn in 1-1½ hr. — A 67 runs E. to (11 m.) Stockton-on-Tees (*Vane Arms*, RB. 25/, P. 11 ga.; *Queen's*, at the station, RB. 22/, P. 9 ga.; *Metropole*, RB. 20/, P. 9 ga.; *Royal*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 ga.), an industrial town (74,000 inhab.) with ship-repairing yards and iron works. The High Street is 180 ft. wide. At No. 59 in 1827 John Walker invented and sold the first practical matches. *Preston Hall*, 2½ m. S.W. on the Yarm road (Rte. 58), contains a museum of arms and armour, local bygonies, etc. (adm. free, Apr.-mid-Oct., daily exc. Fri., 2-8). To the N.E. of Stockton, on the Hartlepool road, are *Norton* (2 m.), with 18th cent. houses and the mother-church of Stockton (partly Saxon), and *Billingham* (3 m.), where the church, enlarged in 1938, has a fine 10th cent. tower. Billingham (23,950 inhab.), an industrial town of modern growth, is the seat of the huge works of Imperial Chemical Industries, including a big plant for the extraction of petrol from coal.

A 19 and A 689 (r.) lead N.E. from Stockton to (11 m.) West Hartlepool (Grand, RB. from 27/6; *Staincliffe*, at the bathing resort of Seaton Carew, 1½ m. S., RB. 30/, P. 14 ga.), one of the chief exporting centres (72,600 inhab.) of the Durham coalfield, sprung into existence since 1845. It was shelled by German cruisers in 1914. It is connected by trolley-bus with Hartlepool (17,200 inhab.), 1½ m. N.E., the original and much more interesting settlement, dating from the foundation of a Saxon convent by St. Heiu c. 640. St. Hilda became abbess in 649 and raised the house to great eminence, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 800; her headstone is preserved in the museum. The parish church of **St. Hilda* (late Norman and E.E.; 1188-91) has a heavily buttressed tower. Towards the sea there remains a section of the 13th cent. *Town Walls*, including the *Sandwell Gate*. From Stockton to *Durham*, see p 509; to *Sunderland* and *Newcastle*, p. 512:

Leaving Stockton we cross the Tees to (12 m.) *Thornaby* (23,400 inhab.), with a large R.A.F. station. — 15 m. Middlesbrough (*Corporation*, RB. 21/, P. 9½ ga.; *Highfield*, Marton Rd., RB. 23/, P. 9½ ga.), on the S. side of the Tees estuary, is the chief place in the Cleveland steel and iron and chemicals district and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Founded in 1830, it grew with enormous rapidity and now contains 147,350 inhab. and produces c. 1½ million tons of pig-iron and c. 3½ million tons of steel annually, largely from the famous blast-furnaces of Dorman, Long & Co. Two transporter bridges cross the Tees; one, opened in 1911 (1d.; motor-cycle 2d.; car 6d.), N.E. to *Port Clarence* (for Hartlepool); the other, the **Newport Bridge*, N.W. to Billingham, opened in 1934, has a vertically lifting roadway between steel towers 182 ft. high, and a main span of 270 ft. *Marton*, 3½ m. S., was the birthplace of Capt. James Cook (1728-79). The road passes another large I.C.I. works. — 23½ m. Redcar (*Park*, RB. 25/; *Clarendon*, RB. 21/; *Swan*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ ga.; *Red Lion*, RB. 16/; P. 7½ ga.) is a popular seaside resort (27,500 inhab.). At *Kirkcleeatham*, 2½ m. S., is an almshouse of 1676 with a museum containing a boxwood **Carving* of St. George and the Dragon (15th cent.). Our road skirts the dunes to (25 m.) *Marske* (Ship, RB. 21/, P. 12 ga.), then turns inland.

28½ m. Saltburn (*Alexandra*, RB. 30/, P. 14 ga.; *Zetland*, RB. from 24/, P. 14 ga.; *Queen*, RB. 14/6, P. 8½ ga.) is a pleasant seaside resort (8425 inhab.), with good sea-bathing, pretty public gardens, and golf links. To the E. rises the prominent *Huntcliff* (549 ft.). To Whitby, see Rte. 60A. — The return to Middlesbrough may be made via (2 m.) *Skelton*, where the 18th cent. castle was a favourite haunt of Laurence Sterne and the 'Demoniac' club, and (5½ m.) *Guisborough* (pron. 'Giz'; Fox, RB. 16/6, P. 6½ ga.), a pleasant town (8600 inhab.), with the scanty but charming ruins of an Augustinian priory, founded by Robert de Bruce in 1119 (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), at the foot of the Cleveland Hills.

34½ m. *Aycliffe*, on the Skerne, has a 13th cent. church and

two Saxon crosses (one with St. Peter, head downwards). — 88½ m. *Rushyford* (Eden Arms, R.B. 22/6, P. 10 gs.). — 91 m. *Ferryhill* is on the S.E. edge of a coalfield, the centre of which is *Spennymoor*. — Beyond (94 m.) *Croxdale* (Bridge, P.R.) we cross the Wear (view). We then bear right on A 1050 to enter Durham by New Elvet (C 3).

98 m. DURHAM (19,300 inhab.) is built on a bold peninsula almost surrounded by the Wear and, despite its position in the centre of a colliery district, is probably the most romantic city in the N. of England. Side by side, on the summit of a richly wooded bank that rises abruptly from the river, tower the great Norman cathedral and the castle of the prince-bishops.

Hotels. Royal County, a; B 3),	Redhill, Crossgate Moor, ½ m. W.
Old Elvet, Three Tuns (b; C 3), New	(beyond B 1), R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.
Elvet, at these R.B. 30/, P. 14 gs.;	Post Office (A 3), Claypath.
Waterloo (c; B 3), Old Elvet, R.B.	Motor-Buses from North Rd. (B 1).
19/6, P. 9 gs.; Dunelm (d; B 3),	Boats on the Wear (hired below
Old Elvet unlic.), R.B. 15/, P. 7 gs.;	Elvet Bridge).

History. Durham grew up, somewhat like St. Albans, round the nucleus of a cathedral that arose on virgin soil in 995 (see below). As count palatine the bishop held his own courts of law and ruled with the powers of a petty sovereign, in return for defending the N. marches of the kingdom, so that the city had, almost from the first, a curiously complex aspect—"half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scot."

There is a magnificent view of the cathedral and castle from the Railway Station (A 1), which stands high above the city. We descend thence by North Road to the Wear, which is crossed at *Framwelgate Bridge* (B 2; rebuilt by Bp. Skirlaw, 1388-1405; famous *View), then climb steeply to the triangular MARKET PLACE, with a vigorous equestrian statue of the third Marquess of Londonderry (d. 1854), and turn right into the narrow Saddler St. Hence the shortest ascent to the cathedral is to bear always to the right (comp. below); but those with leisure will do well to descend (l.) to *Elvet Bridge* (B 3), completed c. 1160 and widened in 1805, but still retaining a few old bridge-houses at its S.E. corner. On the farther side is the quiet suburb of *Elvet*; Old Elvet contains some good 18th cent. houses. By turning to the right and traversing New Elvet and Church Street, we strike (6 min.) a path which passes through the churchyard of *St. Oswald's* (D 3; late 12-15th cent.; badly restored) and affords a magnificent *View of the cathedral. The path winds gradually through the delightfully laid-out 'Banks' and descends to (9 min. more) *Prebends' Bridge* (D 1; 1778; view), from the farther end of which a track (l.) mounts steeply to the cathedral cloister and (4 min.) the S.W. door of the nave (fine ironwork of 1133-40). Those who ascend directly from Saddler St. cross Palace Green to the N.W. door.

The **Cathedral (C 2), dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, is one of the largest and most important of English churches and has few rivals in situation. The Sun. services are

at 8, 11, & 3.30, the weekday services at 7.30, 10, & 3.45. Ascent of tower, 1/ (closed Sun.).

HISTORY. The see of Bernicia, originally founded at Lindisfarne by St. Aidan in 635, followed the body of St. Cuthbert (d. 687) to Chester-le-Street in 883, and thence, under Bp. Aldhun, to Durham in 995. Of the Saxon cathedral then erected there is no trace. The present great Norman church was begun by Bp. *William of St. Carles* in 1093, the choir and transepts being first put in hand, and the nave being completed by Bp. *Flambard* (1099-1128). The Galilee, at the W. end, was added as a Lady Chapel by Bp. *Puiset* (or *Pudsey*; 1176), whilst the two W. towers (144½ ft.) were probably built between 1100 and 1226. The original church terminated in three apses to the E.; but the present Chapel of the Nine Altars, in the shape of an E. transept and paralleled only at Fountains Abbey, was substituted (1242-78) by Bp. *Farnham* and his successors. The great central tower (218 ft.) was rebuilt in the latter half of the 15th century. The interior was ruthlessly pillaged at the Reformation, and again damaged by the Scottish prisoners confined in the church after the battle of Dunbar (1650). Much of the Renaissance woodwork, misguidedly 'cleared up' in 1845-47, has been recovered and replaced.

The Exterior has been marred (N. side, E. end, W. towers) through its barbarous treatment in 1795 by Wyatt, who pared down the wall for a depth of 4 inches, thus ruining the proportion of the detail. The N.W. porch was spoilt by the removal of its upper story, and by recasting in its present form. The famous closing ring or knocker (late 12th cent.) is often called a 'sanctuary knocker,' possibly in error, though Durham had extensive rights of sanctuary. The figure of a cow at the N.E. perpetuates the legend that a dun cow acted as guide to Bp. Aldhun in choosing the site for his church.

Interior. The uninterrupted view up the church produces an impression well described by Dr. Johnson as one of "rocky solidity and indeterminate duration." No other great English church, save perhaps Peterborough and Norwich, retains its original Romanesque bulk so comparatively untouched; no Norman work elsewhere is so strongly individualised (an effect due largely to the great circular columns, with their remarkable incised ornament, and to the profusion of zigzag moulding); and none is on the whole so admirably proportioned.

The *NAVE is built on the system of alternate single circular columns and clustered piers. The quadripartite vaulting is illogical, being designed for single bays, but it is the earliest existing example of a 'high vault' in Europe, the N. transept vault dating from before 1096, the nave vault from before 1126. In the pavement between the second pair of piers from the W. is a cross of Frosterley marble beyond which, in accordance with the supposed views of St. Cuthbert, no woman was permitted to advance. The Renaissance font, removed as 'inappropriate' in 1845, has been recovered; its towering tabernacle is part of the magnificent woodwork with which Bp. Cosin (1660-72) endowed his cathedral. The existing W. window is an insertion of c. 1346. Part of the S. aisle was formerly screened off as the *Neville Chantry*, and two battered *Neville* effigies remain in the S. arcade. Farther W. is the organ case that Bp. Cosin built over the choir-screen.

The *GALILEE, entered from the W. end of the nave, is a remarkable example of Trans. work, begun by Bp. Puiset in 1176, but altered by Card. Langley. It contains the simple

16th cent. tomb of the Venerable Bede (Pl. 9; d. 735 at Jarrow; remains transferred hither in 1370); the inscription ('Hæc sunt in fossâ Bædæ venerabilis ossa') was cut in 1831. To the E. is the tomb of Card. Langley (Pl. 8; 1437). Above the arcade of the inner N. aisle are 13th cent. wall-paintings of the Passion; those in the recess in the E. wall (SS. Cuthbert and Oswald) date from the late 12th century. The same saints are depicted in modern windows by Hugh Easton.

The original Norman ends of the GREAT TRANSEPTS were altered in the 14th (N.) and 15th (S.) cent. by the insertion of the present windows. The crossing is surmounted by an open lantern of unusual height and dignity. At the end of the S. transept is Prior Castell's Clock (c. 1500), the case of which, dismantled in 1845, was restored in 1938.

The *CHOIR is separated from the crossing by a light, open screen of coloured marbles by Sir Gilbert Scott, replacing the former screen of Bp. Cosin, removed in 1845. Cosin's fine stalls, however, survive. On the S. is the *Bishop's Throne*, the "highest in Christendom," the lower part of which, with a fine recumbent effigy, serves also for the monument of Bp. Hatfield (1345-81), who erected it. The magnificent stone *Altar Screen*, with its lofty open pinnacles, dates from 1372-80. The *CHAPEL OF THE NINE ALTARS (1242-78) harmonises admirably, though wholly different in style, with the massively Romanesque choir; but the tracery of the great E. rose window is neo-Gothic tampering by Wyatt (1795). The slender polished shafts are of Weardale marble. The rich *Bede Altar*, in the central chapel, was designed by S. E. Dykes Bower (1935). The fine 13th cent. stone cross, to the S., came from the vanished abbey of Neasham, near Darlington. On the W. side are the remains of the *Shrine of St. Cuthbert*, destroyed in 1538; the wooden screen around it preserves part of the 17th cent. work that was removed in 1845. The saint's body still rests below, notwithstanding the tradition, quoted in 'Marmion,' that its secret burial-place is known to none "save of his holiest servants three." Part of the paving here has been removed to reveal the original Norman apse.

Durham, as re-established in 995, was a secular church; but Bp. St. Carilef made it monastic in 1083, by transferring hither the monks from the revived Benedictine houses of Jarrow and Monkwearmouth. The Monastic Buildings are clustered round the CLOISTER (c. 1388-1418), S. of the nave. The CHAPTER HOUSE, completed under Bp. Geoffrey Rufus (1133-40) but partly destroyed in 1796, was restored in 1895. The *Prior's House* (to the S.E.) is now the *Deanery*. On the opposite (W.) side of the cloister garth is the *Dormitory* of the monks, now the *Chapter Library* (adm. 6d.), in which are preserved a number of Roman altars and Anglian crosses from the N. of England, and a fine collection of seals, including early seals of the Washington family. In an adjoining room is the wooden *Coffin of St. Cuthbert, made before 698 and recently restored, in which his body was carried on its famous wanderings, and the relics (including a fine pectoral cross of the 5-6th cent.) and vestments found within it in 1827. The dormitory has a fine timber roof, and below it is a vaulted undercroft. The *Refectory*, on the S. side, has been rebuilt, but the

Kitchen, at the S.E. angle of the dormitory, is a fine octagonal example of the Glastonbury type (1368). The *Gateway*, to the S.E., dates from c. 1500.

To the N. of the cathedral, on the opposite side of *Palace Green*, and placed so as to guard the exact neck of the peninsula, is the stately **Castle* (B 2) of the bishops (adm. weekdays, 9.30-12.30 & 2-4 or 5.30; 1/), used by Durham University since 1836. Founded by the Conqueror in 1072, it was probably originally a mere system of defensive earthworks of the 'motte-and-bailey' type, and this plan has been retained through all subsequent mutations.

Visitors are usually conducted first to the *Kitchen*, with its huge fireplaces, recast by Bp. Fox in 1499, and thence through Bp. *Bek's Great Hall* (late 13th cent., but altered in 1499). We next ascend the splendid Renaissance staircase, added by Bp. Cosin (1660-72), to Bp. *Tunstall's Gallery* (1530-59), at the end of which is Bp. *Tunstall's Chapel*, containing good woodwork. A **Doorway* "which may fairly be called the most magnificent example of late-Norman Romanesque art in England" leads from the gallery to the *State Rooms* (16th cent. Flemish tapestries), converted from the Lower Hall of Bp. Puisset (1153-95), temp. Henry VII (shown only on application to the Master). We ascend again to the *Norman Gallery* of Bp. Puisset, once the upper or 'Constable's Hall,' remarkable for its open wall-arcades. We finally descend a second, spiral, staircase to the striking *Norman Chapel*, on the ground floor, the earliest existing portion of the castle (c. 1072; restored 1952). The 14th cent. *Keep* (rebuilt 1840), on the ancient motte on the E. side of the courtyard; is not shown.

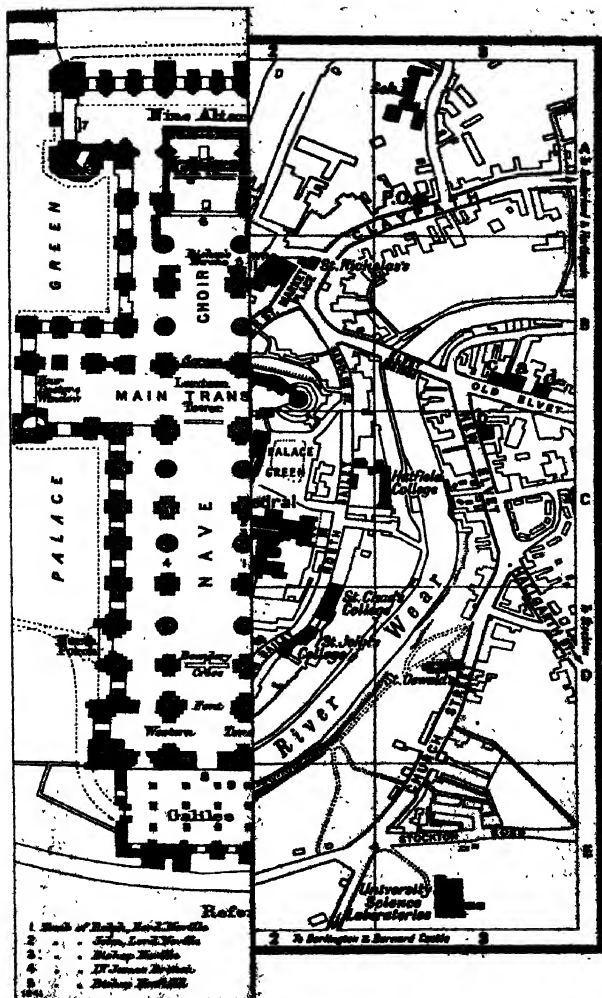
The views of the cathedral and castle from the W. end of the weir below *Prebends' Bridge*, from the upper end of South St. (W. bank), and (more distant) from the University Observatory are worth seeking out.

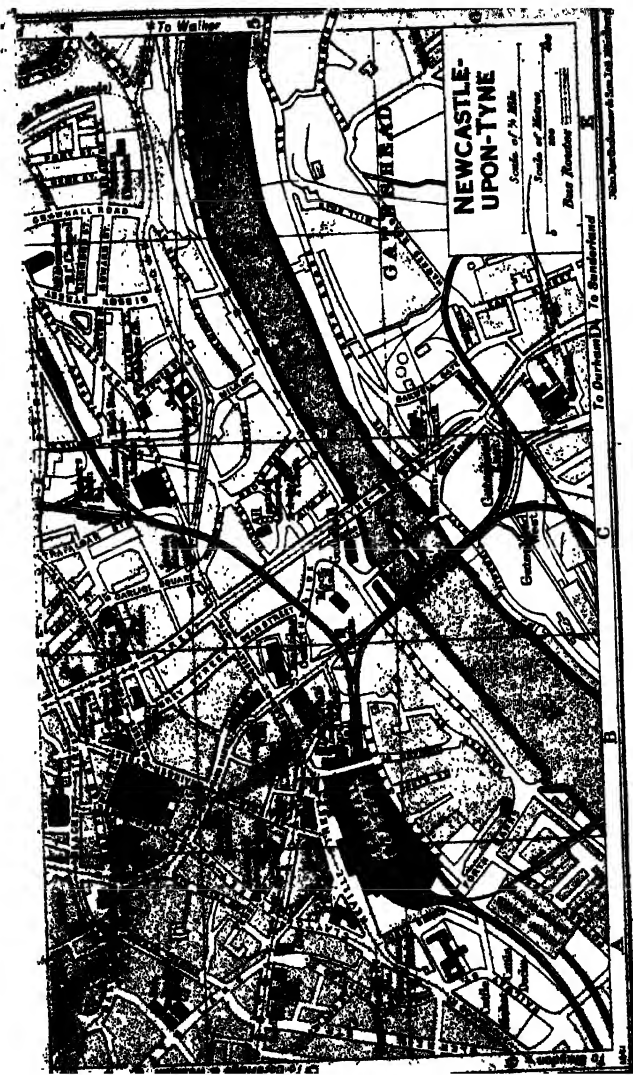
Durham University was founded in 1832 by Bp. Van Mildert, the last episcopal count palatine, who gave up the castle and part of his princely revenue for the purpose, and reconstituted in 1937 to incorporate King's College, Newcastle. The Durham division includes *University College* (occupying the castle), *Hatfield College* (in the North Bailey), *St. Chad's College*, and *St. John's College* (both in the South Bailey), and *Bede College* (near *Gilesgate*; with a fine new chapel by Mottistone and Paget), for men; and *St. Mary's College*, for women.

The university has faculties of theology, arts, music, pure science, education, medicine, applied science, economics, law, and agriculture. There are 1200 students at Durham, 3000 at Newcastle. *St. Hild's* and *Neville's Cross Colleges* train women teachers.

Both N. and S. Bailey are lined by attractive houses, and in *St. Mary the Less* (rebuilt), in the S. Bailey, is a fine 13th cent. Majesty. Other interesting parish churches are *St. Margaret's* (B 1), partly late-Norman, and *St. Giles's*, *Gilesgate* (beyond A 3), with some late 12th cent. work. The banks of the Wear afford charming walks, both above and below the city.

**Finchale Priory* (pron. 'Finkle'; adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 4 m. N. by lane and footpath, is charmingly situated on the left bank of the rocky Wear. It was founded as a cell to Durham Priory by a natural son of Bp. Puisset in 1196 on the site of the hermitage of St. Godric, whose stone coffin was unearthed here in 1928. The picturesque buildings were erected in the 13th century. — Of *Kepler Hospital*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., on the right bank of the Wear, originally founded in 1112 by Bp. Flambard, little remains save a 14th cent. gatehouse. — *Neville's Cross*, 1 m. S.W., on the road to Brancepeth, commemorates the battle of 1346, in which the Scots were decisively defeated and David II taken prisoner. — *Sherburn Hospital*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., retains the contemporary gatehouse of the picturesque hospital founded by Bp. Puisset in 1181. — *Pittington Church*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., has an interesting N. arcade of c. 1175. —





Ushaw College, 4 m. W., founded in 1808, in direct succession to the dispossessed seminary for Rom. Cath. priests at Douai, contains a small collection of Italian and Flemish pictures; the chasuble used by Tunstall, last pre-Reformation bishop of Durham; a ring (12th cent. ?) said to have been taken from the coffin of St. Cuthbert; and medieval illuminated manuscripts.

The road (A 690) to *Sunderland* (13 m. N.E.; see below) passes (7 m.) *Houghton-le-Spring*, with the monument of Bernard Gilpin, 'the Apostle of the North' (d. 1583), in the fine 13th cent. church. — A 690 also leads S.W. towards (11 m.) *Bishop Auckland* (Rte. 63D) via (4½ m.) *Brancepeth*, where the *Castle* (no adm.), mostly rebuilt, was the seat, prior to 1569, of the princely house of Neville. The adjacent church of *St. Brandon* (13–14th cent.) is remarkable for its Neville monuments and mid-17th cent. woodwork.

FROM DURHAM TO STOCKTON, 19 m., A 177. — We cross the Wear near (1½ m.) *Shincliffe*. — ½ m. *Coxhoe Hall* (l.) was the birthplace of Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806–61). — 10½ m. *Sedgefield* (Hardwick Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) has a church with good brasses, and screen and stall work by Bp. Cosin (1635). — 15½ m. *Thorpe Thewles* is ½ m. S.W. of *Wynyard Park* (Marquess of Londonderry), which has large gardens (no adm.). — 19 m. *Stockton*, see p. 504.

FROM DURHAM TO NEWCASTLE BY THE DERWENT VALLEY, 29½ m. A 691, 694. — 8 m. *Lanchester* has a good 12–13th cent. church with Roman columns in the N. arcade, and (½ m. S.W.) remains of the Roman *Longovicium*. — We traverse the mining community of *Blackhill* and descend to the attractive valley of the Derwent at (15 m.) *Shotley Bridge* (Crown & Crossed Swords, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.). [Here A 691 crosses the river for (½ m. S.W.) *Edmundbyers* and *Blanchland* (Rte. 64A) or *Stanhope* (Rte. 63D).] A 694 descends the Derwent. — 16½ m. *Ebchester* has a restored church incorporating carved stones from the Roman *Vindomora* on whose site it stands. — 16½ m. *Hamsterley*. R. S. Surtees (1803–64), creator of 'Jorrocks', was born at *Milkwell Burn*, 2 m. N.W. and spent much of his life at the 17th cent. *Hamsterley Hall*, ½ m. S.E. — 21½ m. *Rowlands Gill*. On the S. bank, in the grounds of the dismantled *Gibside*, are a beautiful chapel, begun in 1760 by James Payne and completed in 1812 (with an unusual three-decker pulpit), and a distinctive Column of Liberty, 140 ft. high (1757). — 29½ m. *Newcastle* (p. 510).

For excursions in *Weardale* and *Teesdale*, see Rtes. 63D, C.

We leave Durham by A 177, and at (99½ m.) *Framwellgate Moor* rejoin A 1. — 104½ m. *Chester-le-Street* (l.; Lambton Arms, RB. 21/), a colliery town (18,550 inhab.), lies on the site of a Roman station. Hither in 883, after eight years of wandering, the monks of Lindisfarne brought the body of St. Cuthbert, and here it rested until the see was removed to Durham in 995. The church is remarkable for its spire (156 ft.), its anchorite's cell, and the fourteen Lumley monuments in its 'Aisle of Tombs' (mostly Elizabethan forgeries).

To the E. (1 m.) is **Lumley Castle* (adm. Mon., Wed., and Sat., 2–4; 6d.), a fine example of the local type of 14th cent. castle (courtyard with angle-towers), altered by Vanbrugh and now occupied by Durham University. — About ½ m. N.E., beyond the 18th cent. *Lambton Castle* (Earl of Durham), is the colliery village of *Washington*, where the restored 17th cent. hall embodies fragments of the original manor house of the Washington family. Across the Wear is *Penshaw Monument* (N.T.), a Doric temple erected to Lord Durham in 1844. The road goes on to *Sunderland* (7½ m. more) via *Hylton Castle* (4 m.), a 15th cent. gatehouse-keep with the arms of the Washingtons on its front.

The road passes through (112 m.) *Gateshead* (Springfield, at Low Fell, 2 m. S., RB. 22/6), an industrial town (115,000 inhab.) where the parish church has fine 17th cent. pews, crosses the Tyne Bridge (see below) and enters Northumberland.

Northumberland, the most northerly county in England, is one of the most sparsely populated, except in the busy Tyneside district in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle. Towards the coast, off which lie the *Farne Islands* and *Holy Island*, the county tends to be flat, but its W. side is covered with wild, mountainous moors. The desolate Middle Marches at the head of the Coquet and Rede valleys are characteristic. Northumberland, which, owing to its proximity to the Scots, is rich also in remains of medieval fortifications, is crossed in its S. part by the *Roman Wall*.

112½ m. **NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE** (291,700 inhab.), the county town of Northumberland and the chief city of N.E. England, stands on a steeply sloping site on the left bank of the Tyne, about 9 m. from its mouth. It has been the see of a bishop since 1882. The sarcasm, 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' is a tribute to the magnitude of its principal industry, the export of coal, for which it has been famed for generations. Shipbuilding, cannon-founding, locomotive building, etc., are likewise carried on on a very large scale.

Hotels. Royal Station (a; B 5), Neville St., 143 R., RB. from 35/; County (b; B 5), Neville St., RB. 32/6, P. 16/; gs.; Royal Turk's Head (c; B 4), Grey St., 100 R., RB. 32/6, P. 15 gs.; Grand (d; B 3), Barras Bridge, RB. 30/, P. 12 gs.; Douglas (e; B 5), Grainger St., RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; Crown, Clayton St. West (A 5), RB. 25/, P. 11 gs.; Gordon, Clayton Rd. (C 1), RB. 22/6, P. 7 gs.; Embassy, unlic., RB. 17/6; Imperial, RB. 19/6, P. 9 gs., both in Jesmond Rd. (D 1); Cairn, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; St. Margaret's unlic., RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs., both in Osborne Rd. (beyond C 1).

Restaurants. Eldon, 118 Grey St.; Criterion, 3a Market St.; Tilley's, 22 Blackett St.; Phillips' Sea Food, 12 Neville St.

Post Office (B 5), St. Nicholas St.

History. Newcastle, under the name of *Pons Ælius*, was a station on the Roman Wall, the line of which through the city has been traced. The foundation of the present city is due to the building here of a castle by Robert Curthose (eldest son of the Conqueror) on his return from his incursion into Scotland in 1080. The city suffered more than once (e.g. in 1342 and 1388) from the unfriendly proximity of the Scots, and it held out against them for ten weeks in 1644 on behalf of Charles I. Two years later Charles was here surrendered to the English Parliament by the Scots. — Duns Scotus (d. 1308?) is said to have become a Franciscan monk at Newcastle. Natives of the city include Mark Akenside (1721–70), the poet; Lord Eldon (1751–1838); Adm. Collingwood (1750–1810); Lord Armstrong (1810–1900); and John Forster (1812–76) the biographer of Dickens, educated at the Royal Grammar School.

The Tyne Bridge approach ends at Mosley St., where we turn left to reach the *Town Hall* (r.) and the cathedral (l.). Collingwood St. goes on thence, past Lough's statue of George Stephenson, to the *Central Station* (B 5).

The *Cathedral* (St. Nicholas; B 5), which was one of the largest parish churches in England, was raised to its present dignity in 1882. Externally the main feature of note is the

Motor-Buses and Trolley-Buses from the Central Station to all parts of the city and suburbs. Motor-buses from Haymarket (B 3) to *Whitley Bay*; *Rothbury*; *Alnwick and Berwick*; *Alnmouth and Bamburgh*; from Worswick St. (C 4) to *Durham*; *Sunderland*; *Darlington*; etc.; and from Marlborough Crescent (A 5) to *Hexham* via *Corbridge*; *Allendale*; *Carlisle*; etc.

Steamers to N. European ports (*Oslo*, *Bergen*, etc.).

Airport at *Woolsington*, 6 m. N.W. Services to London, Glasgow, Belfast, Isle of Man, etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (B 4), Grey St.; *Empire* (B 5), Newgate St.; *Playhouse* (repertory; beyond E 1), Benton Bank; *Palace* (B 5), Percy St. (music hall).

W. tower, surmounted by a remarkable *Spire (194 ft.) supported in the air by flying buttresses. This is the earliest (c. 1442) and best example of its kind in Britain, and almost certainly served as a pattern for St. Giles's, Edinburgh. Services on weekdays at 7.30 (Wed. also 10.30) & 5.15 (exc. Sat.), on Sun. at 8, 9, 11 & 6.

The interior (mostly 14th cent.) is pleasing. We notice the bust of Adm. Collingwood, the Trafalgar hero (N.W. entrance); the canopy of the font (15th cent.), which stands in the striking vaulted basement of the tower, and (N. aisle) a grisaille panel of St. George by Louis Raemaekers in memory of Gen. Riddell, who fell at the second battle of Ypres (1915). Under the N. transept is a singular crypt. The eagle lectern dates from the early 16th cent. In the S. choir aisle is an effigy of J. C. Bruce (1805-92), the antiquary, and in St. Margaret's Chapel, on the S., is a good medallion of 15th cent. glass. In the vestry is shown the fine 13th cent. 'Hexham' Bible. — Thomas Bewick (1753-1828), the engraver, had his workshop in St. Nicholas's churchyard.

From the W. end of the cathedral St. Nicholas St. leads S. to the interesting remains of the *Castle (C 5), the site of which is intersected by the railway.

The *Black Gate*, the original entrance to the castle, dates from the 13th cent. and is one of the most remarkable examples of its kind in England. The upper part (rebuilt in the 17th cent.) contains a fine collection of *Roman antiquities (adm. weekdays, 10-4 or 5; 6d.). The noble though not very large *Keep*, on the other side of the railway, was built by Henry II in 1172-77 and now contains the medieval collections of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries (adm. 6d., closed Mon. morn.). It is entered on the E. face at the second floor level, the stairway being contained in an external fore-building. From the *Hall*, which occupies the whole interior space of the keep, stairways descend to the beautiful Norman *Chapel*, and the *Garrison Room*, with its central pillar; and ascend to the *Battlements* (restored in 1809), which command an interesting view. Passages in the thickness of the walls can also be explored.

From the N. side of the Black Gate we descend abruptly by the Side (C 5) to the *Sandhill*, an open space adjoining the *Quayside* and containing three or four picturesque 18th cent. houses. A tablet on No. 42 marks the window through which Bessy Surtees eloped in 1772 to marry the future Lord Chancellor Eldon. On the S. is the classical *Guildhall*, erected by Robert Trollop in 1658, with the later *Merchants' Court* (containing a remarkable chimneypiece of 1630) attached to it on the E. The quay in front of the Guildhall commands a good view of the **Tyne Bridge* (C 5; 1928), an imposing steel structure by Burns Dick, crossing the river by a single arch 531 ft. in span and 193 ft. above high water (road level 94 ft.), and the *High Level Bridge* (C 6), erected by Robert Stephenson in 1846-49, by which the railway crosses the Tyne from Gateshead, with a roadway at a lower level. The *Swing Bridge* (1876), between the two, also for road traffic, occupies the site of the Roman bridge. From the Quayside, farther down the river, Broad Chare, one of the narrow lanes on the left, leads to the *Trinity House*, with its interesting chapel and hall, dating partly from the early 18th century. Diverging left beyond the institution, then bearing right from Akenside Hill (formerly Butcher Bank), in which Mark Akenside was born, we climb to the conspicuous *All Saints' Church* (C 5), rebuilt in a classical style

in 1789, with the magnificent German *Brass of Roger Thornton (d. 1429) and his wife (in the vestry). From the church we make our way N.W. by Pilgrim St. and Mosley St. to the broad GREY STREET (B 4, 5), the finest street in Newcastle, a noble curve of Regency buildings, at the top of which is a column to the second Earl Grey (1764-1845).

Blackett St. leads r. to New Bridge St., in which is the *Central Public Library* (C 4), with a notable *Bewick Collection* (weekdays, 9-9), comprising drawings, blocks, and prints by Bewick, besides personal relics. The adjoining *Laine Art Gallery* (weekdays, 10-6; Sun. 3-5) contains good collections of water colours and applied art, and exhibits illustrating the history and antiquities of Newcastle.

From the Grey monument the busy GRAINGER STREET (B 4, 5) leads S.W. to the Central Station, passing (l.) the battered-looking church of *St. John's* (14th cent.), which has old glass in its chancel. — Blackett St. leads W. from the Grey monument, passing Eldon Sq. with the *City War Memorial* (1923), to Newgate St. (l.), with *St. Andrew's Church* (A 4; 12-15th cent.). Behind, in West Walls, are remains of the 14th cent. *City Walls*. From Blackett St., Percy St. (r.) leads N. to the Haymarket and Barras Bridge (B 3). To the left here, approached by College Rd., is *King's College* (3000 students), the Newcastle division of Durham University, formed in 1937 by the amalgamation of the College of Medicine (1834) and Armstrong College (1871), a noted school of engineering. Farther N., in the pleasant, old-fashioned Eldon Place, is the house (No. 17) in which George and Robert Stephenson lived in 1824-25 (tablet).

Beyond is the *Hancock Museum* (B 2; adm. weekdays 10-5; 6d.), with collections of birds and of fossils from the coal-measures, as well as an important series of pencil drawings and prints by Bewick (see above). Farther on is the extensive *Town Moor* (A, B 1), with the *Museum of Science and Industry* (adm. weekdays 11-8 or dusk; 3d.), an interesting collection of models, drawings, etc., illustrating the industries of N.E. England. Noteworthy are Stephenson's locomotive (built 1826), Armstrong's first breech-loading gun and first hydraulic engine, the model of the 'Turbinia,' Sir Charles Parsons's first turbine vessel, and a large-scale model of industrial Tyneside. — About 1½ m. N.E. of Newcastle is *Jesmond Dene (beyond E 1), a pretty dell laid out in ornamental grounds, presented to the city by Lord Armstrong (trolleybus in 10 min.). Visitors should ascend as far as the old mill and cascade.

FROM NEWCASTLE TO SOUTH SHIELDS, 10½ m. (A 184, A 185). Railway, 11 m. in 27 min. — From Gateshead the road skirts the S. side of the industrial Tyne (views). — 7 m. Jarrow (28,550 inhab.) suffered much from the pre-war depression in the shipbuilding industry. The basilica founded here by Benedict Biscop c. 681, with its contemporary dedication stone (above tower arch), survives in the chancel of the church (key at vergers' house, on S.), at the E. end of the town. The Venerable Bede was an inmate of the adjacent monastery from 682 until his death in 735. In the chancel is a chair reputed to be his. A tunnel (no motors) under the Tyne to Howdon was completed in 1950.

10½ m. South Shields (*Sea*, R.B. 25/1, P. 11 gs.; *New Crown*, R.B. 19/6, P. 10 gs.) is a seaport and small seaside resort (106,600 inhab.) on the site of the Roman station of *Arbela*. On the *Lawe* are some excavated remains (2nd-3rd cent.), and a museum (closed Sat. aft. and Sun. in winter). The principle of the lifeboat was perfected by Henry Greathead of South Shields in 1790. Ernest Thompson Seton (1860-1946), author and naturalist and the first chief scout of America, was born here, but went to Canada at the age of five.

FROM NEWCASTLE TO STOCKTON, 38 m. Railway, 41½ m. in 1½ hr. A 184 leads E. from Gateshead to (7 m.) *East Boldon*, beyond which it joins A 19. —

10½ m. *Monkwearmouth* is an unattractive suburb of Sunderland. St. Peter's Church preserves a porch, the tower, and the west wall of the church of a monastery founded by Benedict Biscop in 674. The Venerable Bede (see above) entered the monastery in 680, at the age of 7. The iron bridge (236 ft. in span) crossing the Wear to Sunderland was the boldest structure of its kind at the date of its erection (1796; rebuilt 1929). To the N.E. of Monkwearmouth are the seaside residential quarters of *Roker* (Roker, RB. 19/6, P. 30/), with a pleasant park, and *Seaburn* (Seaburn, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.). — 11½ m. *Sunderland* (Grand, RB. 21/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Palatine*, RB. 17/, P. 11 gs.; *Manor*, unlic. RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), a busy but grimy town (181,500 inhab.) at the mouth of the Wear (S. bank), has shipyards and exports coal. An aluminium alloy bridge (1948) at Hendon Dock is the first of its kind in the world. The *Museum* (adm. 10-7.30, Sun. 3-5), in Mowbray Park, contains Sunderland glass and pottery, and ship models. Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1857) was born in Sunderland, and here Henry Irving made his first stage appearance in 1856. To *Chester-le-Street* via Washington, and to *Durham*, see above. — At (14½ m.) *Ryhope* we leave on the left the road to *Seaham Harbour* (2½ m.), a coal-port (26,150 inhab.); at *Seaham Hall* (¾ m. N.) Byron and Miss Milbanke were married in 1815. — At (20½ m.) *Easington*, with a 13th cent. church, the Hartlepool road bears to the left, passing the new mining town of *Peterlee*, founded in 1948. — 35 m. *Billingham*, and thence to *Stockton*, see p. 504.

FROM NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH AND WHITLEY BAY, 11 m. Railway, 10 m. in 25 min. — The best road is A 1058. The route below (A 695) links up the industrial towns on the N. bank of the Tyne. — ¾ m. *Wallsend* (48,650 inhab.), so called from the E. end of the Roman Wall, which here rested on the Tyne. — 7½ m. *North Shields*, a coal-port, is connected by ferry (every ½ hr., on Sun. every ¼ hr.; 3d., motor-cycle 6d., car 1/3-2/3) with South Shields. — 8½ m. *Tynemouth* (66,550 inhab. with N. Shields; Grand, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Park*, RB. 27/6) is a sea-bathing resort and residential suburb of Newcastle. The ruins of the *Priory* (closed on Sun. until 2; adm. 6d.), a foundation of perhaps the 8th cent., re-established in 1090, on a prominent cliff at the mouth of the Tyne, consist chiefly of the 14th cent. fortified gatehouse, the E.E. presbytery, and the 15th cent. Percy Chapel at the E. end. — 10 m. *Cullercoats* (Bay, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), once a fishing village. — 11 m. *Whitley Bay* (Rex, RB. 22/6; *Esplanade*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Cliffe*, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.; *Hamilton*, RB. 15/), a popular seaside resort (32,250 inhab., including the adjoining residential suburb of *Monkseaton*). The road (A 193) to *Blyth* (7 m.; see below) follows the coast N. via (¾ m.) *Seaton Sluice*, 1 m. E. of *Seaton Delaval Hall* (adm. daily, exc. Tues. and Fri., May-Sept., 2-5.30; 1/). The house, built by Vanbrugh in 1720-29, was gutted by fire in 1822 but partly restored in 1949. To the W. is an early Norman chapel (open daily).

FROM NEWCASTLE TO CARTER BAR, 45½ m., a fine motor-route (A 696 and A 68). — 7½ m. *Ponteland*, with an interesting church (late 12-14th cent.). — 13 m. *Belsay Castle* (I.) comprises a Georgian house and a 14th cent. pele-tower (adm. 2-7; 2/; house closed on Sun.). *Bolam*, 3½ m. N., has a Norman church with a Saxon tower. — 17 m. *Shaftoe Crags* (r.), where Lord Derwent-water lay hid before the Jacobite rising of 1715. — 17½ m. To the right (2 m.) is *Wallington* (N.T.; adm. free, Sat. & Sun., 2-4.30, Easter-Sept.). In the house (built in 1688) are pictures by Reynolds and Gainsborough, and one of the best private collections of china in England; the woods and gardens are among the finest in the north. Lancelot ('Capability') Brown (1716-83) was born at *Kirkharle*, on the left. — 21 m. *Kirkwhelpington*, on the edge of the wild Northumbrian moors. — 30 m. *Otterburn* (*Percy Arms*, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; *Otterburn Tower*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.) was in 1388 the scene of the defeat of the English under Hotspur (who was captured) by the Scots under Douglas (who was slain). The battle is the subject of the English ballad of 'Chevy Chase' and of the Scottish ballad of 'The Battle of Otterbourne.' — At (32½ m.) *Elishaw* we join A 68 (from Corbridge), then ascend the wild valley of *Redesdale*, past (35 m.) *Rochester* (Redesdale Arms Inn), with the Roman station of *Bremanium* (½ m. r.), and (41 m.) the *Catclough* reservoirs of the Newcastle waterworks, to (45½ m.) *Carter Bar* (1371 ft.) between England and Scotland on the site of the 'Raid of the Redswire' (1575), the last Border battle. Thence to Edinburgh or Glasgow, see the *Blue Guide to Scotland*, From Newcastle to the Roman Wall and to Carlisle, see Rte. 64.

Beyond Newcastle we skirt the Northumberland coalfield. — At *Killingworth*, to the E. of (117 m.) *Gosforth Park* race-course, George Stephenson constructed his first locomotive in 1814. — 127 m. *Morpeth* (10,800 inhab.; *Queen's Head*, RB. 25/, P. 12 gs.; *Newcastle House*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), on the Wansbeck, with a curious clock-tower facing the market place, has a 14th cent. church ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.) and the remains of a castle (14th cent. gatehouse). At *Mitford*, 2 m. up the pleasant Wansbeck, and at *Bothal*, 3 m. downstream, are ruined castles and interesting churches.

Roads run S.E. from Morpeth to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Bedlington*, famous for its terriers, and (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the colliery and shipbuilding port of *Blyth* (34,750 inhab.; *Star & Garter*, RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.), and E. to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Newbiggin* (Old Ship, RB. 25/, P. 13 gs.), a small seaside resort.

FROM MORPETH TO COLDSTREAM, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Morpeth we turn left on A 697. — At (9 m.) *Weldon Bridge* (Anglers Arms, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.) we cross the Coquet (B 6344 on the left for Rothbury, see below) and beyond (11 m.) *Longframlington* ascend over the moors of Rothbury Forest. — 19 m. *Bridge of AIn Inn*. The church of *Whittingham* (pron. 'Whittinjam'), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., has traces of Saxon work. — From (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Powburn* we may ascend the valley of the Breamish to (7 m.) the ancient British village of *Greaves Ash* and (8 m.) the fall of *Linhope Spout*, in the heart of the desolate Cheviots. — 31 m. *Wooler (Cottage)*, RB. 19/6, P. £9; *Black Bull*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Ryecroft*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.) is a small, grey market town on the N.E. edge of the Cheviots. About 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. is *Chillingham Castle* (Earl of Tankerville) built in the 14th century. In the beautiful park are shown the last wild *Cattle in England (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10-5, Sun. 2-5; 2/; in winter on previous application). In the small church is the elaborate table-tomb of Sir Ralph Grey (d. 1443). Above rises *Ros Castle* (N.T.), on the Great Whin Sill. *Humbleton Hill*, where the Scots were defeated in 1402, rises 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Wooler. *The Cheviot* (2676 ft.; wild desolate view), the highest point of its group, is ascended in c. 2 hrs. from *Langleeford*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. (rough road). The descent may be made by the wild gorge of *Henhole* and the fine *College Valley* to (c. 9 m.) *Kirknewton* (see below). — From (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Akeld* a road (l.) ascends the valley of the Glen, passing *Yeavinger Bell* (l.; 1182 ft.; *View), with a remarkable British camp. Beyond *Kirknewton* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) it crosses the College Burn and goes on up the Bowmont Water to *Yetholm* (11 m.) in Scotland. The main road descends the valley of the Till with *Ford Castle* (Lord Joicey), partly 14th cent., on the opposite bank. — 40 m. *Crookham*. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is the battlefield of *Flodden*, where the Scots under James IV were disastrously defeated in 1513 by the English under the Earl of Surrey. A monument 'To the Brave of Both Nations' stands near *Branxton* church on the spot where James is supposed to have fallen. — 44 m. *Cornhill* (Collingwood Arms, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), with the station of Coldstream. Adm. Alex. Duncan, the victor of Camperdown, died here in 1804. We cross the Tweed. — 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Coldstream*, see the *Blue Guide to Scotland*.

After Morpeth we quit the coalfield, and cross the Coquet at (137 m.) *Felton*. About 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by B 6345 is *Warkworth* (Sun. RB. 21/-25/, P. 10-12 gs.; *Warkworth House*, RB. 21/-25/, P. 10-15 gs.), with a partly Norman church and a 14th cent. bridge across a beautiful reach of the Coquet. **Warkworth Castle* (adm. daily, Sun. from 2; 1/), which belonged to the Percys from 1331 to 1922, is mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Henry IV.' It is now a magnificent ruin, largely 13th cent., but with a very unusual 15th cent. keep.

Other notable features are the Lion Tower, the gatehouse, the Carrickfergus Tower, the Great Hall, and the dungeon beneath the keep. About

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Coquet (adm. in summer, at same times as the Castle; footpath and ferry, 6d.), in the cliff, is a remarkable **Hermitage* (probably excavated in the 14th cent.), the subject of one of Bp. Percy's ballads. — At the mouth of the Coquet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., is the coal-exporting town of *Amble*, and c. 1 m. offshore is *Coquet Island*, the site of a Benedictine house, with a lighthouse.

From Felton B 6345 runs W. to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Longframlington* (see above), then descends into the Coquet valley. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the junction with B 6344 is the entrance to the late 12th cent. Augustinian **Church of Brinkburn Priory* (no adm.). — $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. Rothbury (County, R.B. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Coquet Vale*, R.B. 18/, P. 10 gs.; *Newcastle*, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.), an attractive market town, is frequented for the beautiful moorland scenery on the Coquet. The church font incorporates part of a 9th cent. cross. To the E. are the attractive grounds of *Cragside* (Lord Armstrong; adm. daily, Easter–mid-Oct.; 1/), best seen in June. To the S.W. rise the heather-clad *Simonside Hills* (1447 ft.). — An interesting road ascends **COQUETDALE*, viâ (2 m.) *Thropton* (Three Wheat Heads Inn), to (9 m.) *Harbottle*, with the remnants of a late 12th cent. castle, and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Alwinton*, beyond which it reaches the boundary of the vast Redesdale Artillery Range. The road (closed during firing practice) continues to (19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Blindburn*, 3 m. from the Roman Camp of *Chew Green*, on Dere Street, near the Scottish border. Another road (B 6341), diverging S. from this in 4 m., runs to (15 m.) *Otterburn* (see above), passing (12 m.) the curious motte-hills and the fortified parsonage at *Elsdon*. Near *Holystone*, 2 m. S.E. of Harbottle, is a well (N.T.) in which Paulinus is said to have baptized 3000 Northumbrians in 627.

146 m. **Alnwick** (pron. 'Annick'; *White Swan*, R.B. 30/, P. 14 gs.), an ancient town (7366 inhab.) pleasantly placed on the Aln, is entered by the 15th cent. *Hotspur Gate*, the only relic of the medieval walls. *St. Michael's* (15th cent.) is one of the finest parish churches in the county. ***ALNWICK CASTLE** (Duke of Northumberland; adm. mid-May–early Oct., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat.; Mon. and Tues. also in mid-July–Aug.; 1–5; 2/6), the principal seat of the Percys, though much restored, is one of the most imposing examples in England of medieval fortification. The enceinte walls, strengthened c. 1309, when the towers were added, were probably erected by Eustace Fitzjohn (d. 1157). The entrance to the outer ward is by a striking 14th cent. gateway, preceded by a barbican. The middle and smallest of the wards is mostly reconstruction (1854), but its 14th cent. gatehouse enshrines an earlier Norman doorway, and retains its original well and dungeon.

Of *Alnwick Abbey*, founded in 1147 beyond the Aln for Premonstratensian canons, nothing remains save a late 14th cent. gatehouse. — **Hulne Priory*, situated above the Aln, 3 m. N.W. of Alnwick, is reached by a beautiful walk through *Hulne Park* (no motors; adm. pass for Park and Priory, and for Brizlee Tower, obtained at the Estate Office in Alnwick Castle). *Hulne Priory* is possibly the earliest example of a Carmelite friary in England (c. 1240), and the ruins are the most perfect of their kind. *Brizlee Tower* (1781), 1 m. farther on, commands a fine view. — *Alnmouth* (*Schooner*, R.B. 18/, P. 7 gs.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., on the estuary of the Aln, is a pleasant seaside resort with excellent golf links.

The direct road from Alnwick to (160 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Belford* (Blue Bell, R.B. 30/, P. 14 gs.) is not interesting, and the detour nearer the coast, as below, is recommended.

The road (B 1340) running N.E. from Alnwick station leads to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Christon Bank*. About 2 m. E. is *Embleton* (Dunstanburgh Castle, R.B. 14/6, P. 8 gs.), with a 14th cent. fortified

vicarage. On a cliff 2 m. farther E. are the striking ruins of *Dunstanburgh Castle* (daily exc. Mon., Sun. from 2; 6d.), begun by the Earl of Lancaster in 1313. The *Gatehouse (afterwards the keep) and the Lilburn Tower should be noticed. Just N. of Christon Bank is *Fallodon Hall*, a red brick mansion famous as the home of Lord Grey of Fallodon (1862-1935). Descending to the sea at (13 m.) *Beadnell* (Beadnell Hall, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), we follow the coast N. to (15 m.) *Seahouses* (Dunes, unlic., RB. 22/6, P. 9½ gs.; Bamburgh Castle, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), the nearest port for the *Farne Islands* (boats daily at 10 and 2, weather permitting, from May to Sept.; 6/; voyage c. 3 hrs.).

The *Farne Islands (N.T.; landing fee 2/6; passes must be obtained before leaving mainland), reserved as a bird-sanctuary, are a scattered archipelago of about 28 small islands, the nearest and largest of which, *Inner Farne*, is 1½ m. from the coast. Hither St. Aidan (see below) often withdrew for contemplation and prayer; and here from 676 to 684 St. Cuthbert lived in a hermitage (the site of which is marked by a 14th cent. chapel), returning to die here in 687. The *Longstone Lighthouse*, on one of the remotest islands, was the scene in 1838 of the heroism of Grace Darling (1815-42) and her aged father in rescuing the survivors of the 'Forfarshire.'

16½ m. *Bamburgh* (*Victoria*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Lord Crewe Arms*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Redcliffe*, unlic., RB. 13/6, P. 6 gs.) was the Saxon capital of Bernicia, and even (for a time) of united Northumbria. The imposing *CASTLE (adm. daily, Easter-mid-Oct.; 2-8; 1/), on a precipitous basalt crag, was for generations the occasional home of English royalty, and is sometimes identified with the 'Joyous Gard' of Lancelot.

The property of Lord Armstrong, it has been too freely restored, though the magnificent Norman keep is a genuine structure of c. 1164. The choir of the *Church*, on the opposite side of the village, is admirable work of the 13th century. St. Aidan died here in 651. In the churchyard is the tomb of Grace Darling, and her boat is preserved in the *Memorial Museum* opposite (adm. free, June-Sept., weekdays 11-12.30 & 2-5, Sun. 3-5).

We rejoin the main road at (22 m.) Belford (see above).

167 m. (by direct road) *Beal* (Plough Inn) is the starting-point for (4½ m.) Holy Island. Motors may be hired here or by writing or telephoning beforehand to the post-office (Mr. R. Bell; Tel. No. 201) at Holy Island (12/ each way for a car holding 4 passengers). The sands are never wholly dry, but motorists and pedestrians may cross them (2½ m.) by causeway (completed in 1955) from 3 hrs. after to 2 hrs. before high tide (care required).

Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (c. 200 inhab.; *Lindisfarne*, RB. 15/6, P. 20/; *Manor House*, both unlic.; and several inns), is separated from the mainland by a channel covered at high tide. St. Aidan (d. 651), a missionary from Iona, was consecrated first bishop in Lindisfarne in 635, and under him and his successors the island became a lamp of Christianity. St. Cuthbert (see above) was made bishop in 684, and was buried on the island. When the Danes descended on Holy Island in 875, the monks fled with his body (see p. 509). In 1083 a Benedictine *Priory was founded here as a cell to Durham, and to this belong the existing ruins (adm. daily exc. Mon., 1/), described in 'Marmion.' Built mostly of red sandstone the priory affords an admirable example of Norman work, very like the mother-house at Durham, and is remarkable for its fortified character. A small museum preserves stones of the Anglian and

Danish periods. The *Church*, adjacent, dates mainly from the late 12th and 13th cent.; the little *Castle* (N.T.; adm. Thurs. 2-5, 1/), on its steep-faced rock, was built by Prior Castell of Durham c. 1500 and restored by Sir E. Lutyens.

At (173½ m.) *Tweedmouth* we cross the Tweed on a high concrete bridge (1928) with a main span of 361½ ft., supplementing the 15-arched Old Bridge (1611-34). To the left is the Royal Border Bridge of the railway, 126 ft. high and 2000 ft. in length.

175 m. *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (*Castle*, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; *King's Arms*, RB. 19/6, P. 12 gs.; *Wood's*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; *Avenue*, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.), a seaport and fishing town (12,550 inhab.), lies at the mouth of the Tweed, on its N. bank.

This ancient border town led for centuries a troubled existence in the wars between England and Scotland until it was finally surrendered to England in 1482. As a bastion against the Scots it was then organised as a kind of extra-territorial community, with a government of its own, but it is now regarded as part of Northumberland.

The remains (very scanty) of the earliest walls date back to Edward I. The later Elizabethan **Walls*, which enclose a much smaller area, were begun c. 1558, and are, with those of Verona (1523), Antwerp (1545), and Lucca (1561), the earliest examples in Europe of the new military engineering that was afterwards developed by Vauban. Of the *Castle*, in the Great Hall of which Edward I delivered judgment in 1291 in favour of the claims of Baliol to the Scottish crown, there are some scanty remains just W. of the station. The *Parish Church* (1648-52) is one of the few built in England during the Commonwealth. The *Town Hall* (1754-61) has an impressive portico.

At *Halldon Hill* (537 ft.), 2 m. N.W., a Scottish army under the Regent Archibald Douglas, endeavouring to raise the siege of Berwick, was defeated with great slaughter by the English in 1333.

FROM BERWICK TO KELSO, 23 m. (A 698, B 6350). Railway, 23½ m. in 1 hr. — We ascend the S. bank of the Tweed. — 6½ m. *Norham* lies 1½ m. N.W. of the main road. The ruined **Castle* (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 1/) was originally the Border stronghold of the prince-bishops of Durham and is celebrated in Scott's 'Marmion.' The fine Norman keep dates from Bp. Puiset (c. 1174). In the *Church* (Norman chancel) Edward I opened the fateful Convention in 1290 to weigh the contesting claims of Bruce and Baliol. — At (9½ m.) *Twizel* (pron. 'Twy-zel'; *Tillmouth Park*, RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.) we cross the deep glen of the Till by a 15th cent. bridge. — From (13 m.) *Cornhill* (see p. 514) we follow B 6350. — At (15½ m.) *Work-on-Tweed* are the scanty remains of a once formidable castle, defended against David II by the Countess of Salisbury. Edward III hastened to its relief and, according to Froissart, fell in love with its beautiful defender. Beyond (17½ m.) *Carham* we enter Scotland. — 23 m. *Kelso*, see the *Blue Guide to Scotland*.

63. WENSLEYDALE. SWALEDALE. TEESDALE. WEARDALE

These dales, the first two in Yorkshire, the third between Yorkshire and Durham, and the last in Durham, with their picturesque and varied scenery, can be thoroughly explored by the active walker only, although their main points are accessible by motor or motor-bus. Most of the inns in the dales, though small and simple, are clean and comfortable.

A. From Northallerton to Kendal. Wensleydale

ROAD, 62 m. (A 684); motor-bus to Leyburn and thence to Hawes (in summer to Kendal, one bus daily). — RAILWAY from Hawes to Garsdale, 5½ m. in ½ hr. (one train on weekdays).

From Northallerton (Rte. 62A) A 684 runs S.W., crossing the Swale and, at (6 m.) *Leeming Bar*, the Roman road to the North (A 1; Rte. 62B). — 7¼ m. *Bedale* (Black Swan, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.) has a good church (mainly 13–14th cent.) with a defensive tower and fine Fitzalan tombs. About 3 m. S. are the remains of *Snape Castle* (15–16th cent.), a stronghold of the Nevilles and the Cecils; and at *Well*, 1½ m. farther on, a Roman bath has been excavated. — 11¼ m. *Patrick Brompton* church has a beautiful 14th cent. chancel.

*Wensleydale, the upper valley of the Ure, begins at Kilgram Bridge, below Jervaulx Abbey (4½ m. S.W.; Rte. 58), and extends thence to the border of Westmorland. Its scenery, mostly pastoral without any approach to grandeur, is inferior only to that of Wharfedale among the Yorkshire dales, and the passes out of it on the N. and the lateral valleys on the S. are well worth the walker's attention. The cheese of Wensleydale is famous.

18¼ m. *Leyburn* (650 ft.; *Bolton Arms*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; *Golden Lion*; *Wensleydale*, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 6½ gs.), an old market town high up on the N. bank of the Ure (views), is the best centre for excursions in E. Wensleydale.

A footpath which begins just N. of the Bolton Arms leads W. to (½ m.) the **Shawl*, a green terrace running along the N. side of the valley and commanding an exceptionally fine view of Wensleydale (Penhill, etc.). About half-way along the walk is the *Queen's Gap*, where Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have been stopped during an attempted flight from Bolton Castle (see below). — The direct road from Leyburn to (9 m.) *Richmond* (Rte. 63B) crosses *Hipswell Moor*, on which, 1 m. beyond (¾ m.) *Halfpenny House*, is *Hartleap Well* (l.), the scene of Wordsworth's poem; but it is better to diverge to the left at Halfpenny House and reach Richmond via the Elizabethan *Walburn Hall* and an attractive stretch of Swaledale (motor-bus). — Road to *Kettlewell* (Wharfedale), see Rte. 57; to *Middleham*, etc., see Rte. 58.

20 m. *Wensley* (*Glebe House*, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.) has a 15th cent. bridge and an interesting 13th cent. church containing a Flemish **Brass* of a priest (1395); choir-stalls (1527), and fragmentary mural paintings. The Bolton pew (E. end of N. aisle) incorporates an old parclose (1506–33) from the Scrope chantry at Easby Abbey, and near the door is a unique wooden reliquary (? of St. Agatha), also from Easby. *Bolton Hall* (Lord Bolton) lies in a lovely park (no adm.), 1 m. W. — From Wensley roads ascend both sides of the dale. Keeping above the N. side we pass below (22¼ m.) *Scarth Nick* (**View*) and descend to (23¼ m.) *Redmire*. About 1 m. N.W. is **Bolton Castle* (late 14th cent.; adm. daily 9–6; 1/), the grim, well-preserved stronghold of the Scropes, Wardens of the Western Marches from the time of Richard II down to the Commonwealth. Mary, Queen of Scots, was detained here for six months after her flight to England (1568). — At (26¼ m.) *Carperby* we turn left to cross to the S. bank by the picturesque *Aysgarth Bridge*, built in 1539. The Ure here falls over a fine series of flat

limestone ledges, forming the *Upper Force* (above the bridge) and the **Lower Force* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. below). The church, near by, has a superb late-Dec. rood-screen. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Aysgarth* (Thornton Hall Hotel, 2 m. W., unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.).

The road from Wensley on the S. bank passes through the pretty village of *West Wotton* and under *Penhill* (1792 ft.; view). To the S. open the *Walden Valley* and the pleasant *Bishopdale*. *Buckden* in Wharfedale (Rte. 57) may be reached by a good road through Bishopdale or a rough but beautiful track from Bainbridge (see below).

32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bainbridge* (Rose & Crown, RB. 15/, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.) is a pleasant village with a Roman fort, at the foot of the flat-topped *Addlebrough* (1564 ft.). A horn is sounded here every winter's night at 9 to guide benighted travellers on the fells. A bridge crosses the Ure to *Askrigg* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.) with an old market cross and a fine hall of 1678. *Nappa Hall*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther E., was built in 1484. Fell road to *Muker*, in Swaledale, see Rte. 63B. — 36 m. *Hawes* (800 ft.; *White Hart*, RB. 14/, P. 9 gs.; *Liverpool House*, unlic., RB. 14/6, P. 6 gs.), a grey little town noted for its sheep sales, offers good quarters for excursions in Upper Wensleydale. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. is **Hardraw Force* (key at the Green Dragon, 4d.), a fine waterfall c. 90 ft. high.

From Hawes to *Wharfedale*, see Rte. 57; to *Settle* and *Ingleton*, see Rte. 53B; to the *Buttertubs* and *Muker*, see Rte. 63B.

At (41 m.) the *Moorcock Inn* A 684 quits the Ure, which descends from Lunds Fell, to the N.

B 6259 leads N. to (10 m.) *Kirkby Stephen* (Rte. 63C) viâ *Mallerstang*, the green valley of the upper Eden, between *Wild Boar Fell* (2324 ft.; 1.) and *Mallerstang Edge* (2328 ft.). Between road and river is *Pendragon Castle*, built according to tradition by Uther Pendragon, father of Arthur.

The main road descends *Garsdale*, but the rough road passing Garsdale station leads into the parallel **Dentdale*, affording a pleasant detour for walkers to Sedbergh viâ *Dent*, with narrow cobbled streets. Adam Sedgwick (1785–1873), the geologist, was a native of Dent. The fine fells on the left culminate in *Whernside* (2419 ft.; *View); to the N. of Garsdale is *Baugh Fell* (2216 ft.). — 51 m. *Sedbergh* (Bull, RB. 16/, P. 9 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 16/6, P. 10 gs.), in a beautiful mountain site, has a public school founded in 1525 by Roger Lupton, Provost of Eton. We cross the Lune and enter Westmorland. — 62 m. *Kendal*, see Rte. 53A.

B. From Darlington to Kirkby Stephen. Swaledale

ROAD, 43 m. (A 1, A 6108, B 6270); motor-bus to Keld. — RAILWAY from Darlington to *Richmond* viâ Catterick Bridge, 15 m. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Darlington A 1 runs S.W. to (8 m.) *Scotch Corner* (Rte. 62B), beyond which we turn right on A 6108. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Richmond* (*King's Head*, RB. 20/, P. 9 gs.; *Terrace House*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.; *Fleece*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a charming old town (6150 inhab.), is strikingly situated above the foaming

Swale. At *Trinity Church*, in the large market place, a curfew bell is rung daily at 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. The Perp. **Tower N.* of the market place is the sole relic of the Grey Friars' monastery, founded in 1258. On the edge of a precipice sheer above the river rises the **CASTLE* (daily, Sun. from 2; 6d.), originally built c. 1071 by Alan Rufus, first Norman Earl of Richmond, to whom are due Scolland's Hall and the little Chapel of St. Nicholas. William the Lion of Scotland was probably imprisoned in 1173-4 in the Robin Hood Tower. The magnificent keep was erected over the Norman gatehouse in 1171-74. Henry VII, who derived the title of Earl of Richmond from his father Edmund Tudor, transferred the name to his new palace at Sheen in Surrey. The *Theatre Royal* (built 1788) is the second oldest theatre in the country. The restored *Parish Church* contains Perp. choir-stalls from Easby Abbey.

A pleasant riverside walk leads hence (l. bank) to (1 m.) the beautifully situated ruins of **Easby Abbey* (adm. 9 or 9.30-4, 6 or 8; Sun. from 2; 6d.), founded in 1155 for Premonstratensian canons and dedicated to St. Agatha. The ground-plan of the ruins is extremely irregular. Very little remains of the church, where the Scropes of Bolton Castle were buried, but the refectory, chapter house, guests' solar, and gatehouse (to the S.E.) are interesting. The little parish church, adjacent, contains 13th cent. wall-paintings, an early Norman font (c. 1100), and the cast of a 9th cent. cross.

The *Racecourse*, where horse-races have been held for over 200 years, on the hill 1½ m. N.E. of the town, commands a wide **View*. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to *Hudswell*, on the Swale, 2 m. W. and to *Willance's Leap*, on *Whitcliffe Scar*, 2½ m. W. (obelisk).

Richmond is the starting-point for the exploration of **Swaledale*, the deepest, wildest, and one of the most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales. The inn accommodation is limited. — 4½ m. The picturesque *Downholme Bridge* crosses the river to (6 m.) *Marske Hall*, the seat of the Hutton family. — The road to *Leyburn* (A 6108) now ascends on the left. We continue by B 6270, passing (7½ m.) the scanty ruins of *Ellerton Priory* (Cistercian) and those of *Marrick Priory* (Benedictine nuns; founded between 1154 and 1181), 1 m. farther, on the opposite bank. — At (9½ m.) *Grinton* (Bridge Inn, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs., Apr.-Sept.), where we cross the river, is the mother-church of Upper Swaledale (Norman to Tudor), with 15th cent. parclose screens. — 10½ m. Reeth (650 ft.; *Black Bull*, RB. 17/6, P. 10 gs.; *Buck*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.) affords good quarters. A hilly road diverging right here ascends the side valley of *Arkengarthdale* (Charles Bathurst Inn, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.), with disused lead mines, and crosses the moors via (11 m.) *Tan Hill Inn*, the highest licensed house in England (1730 ft.), to (20 m.) *Brough* (Rte. 63C). From it another road, diverging to the N.E. 4 m. from Reeth, leads via the *Stang* (1677 ft.; view) to (15 m.) *Barnard Castle* (Rte. 63C).

The main valley, although still unexpectedly populous, now grows wilder and the road (on the N. bank) becomes hilly. — 14 m. *Feetham* (Punch Bowl Inn, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.). — We cross the river at (16½ m.) *Gunnarside* (King's Head, RB. 13/6, P. 21/), an angler's resort. At *Ivelet*, 1 m. farther on, are pretty falls. — 19 m. *Muker* (Queen's, unlic.), a quaint village in a beautiful situation. *Wensleydale* (Rte. 63A) may be reached hence by a rough road across the fells (1633 ft.) to (6 m.) *Askrigg*, or (better) by the steep road (**Views*) past the *Buttertubs* (four deep holes in the limestone) and via the *Buttertubs Pass* (1726 ft.) to (8 m.) *Hawes*. — The road quits the Swale at Muker and runs through the valley of the *Muker Beck* to (22½ m.) *Keld* (no inn), where it rejoins the Swale. Walkers may follow the track on the W. 1 the Swale past **Kilidon Force*, ½ m. below Keld, in a most romantic site. The head of Swaledale beyond Keld is much less impressive, but the road thence to (32½ m.) *Kirkby Stephen* (see below) commands a fine view of the Eden valley from the top of the pass at (28½ m.) *Hollow Mill Cross* (1698 ft.).

[illegible]

C. From Darlington to Penrith. Teesdale

ROAD. A 67 from Darlington to (16 m.) *Barnard Castle* and (20½ m.) *Bowes*; thence A 66 via *Brough* and *Appleby* to (55 m.) *Penrith* (motor-bus, going on to *Carlisle*). — B 6277 from *Barnard Castle* through *Teesdale* to (30½ m.) *Ailston*.

RAILWAY from Darlington to Penrith, 64½ m. in c. 2½ hrs. Principal Stations: 16½ m. *Barnard Castle*, junction for *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (8½ m.). — 23 m. *Bowes*. — 33 m. *Barras*. — 39½ m. *Kirkby Stephen*. — 45½ m. *Warcop*, for *Brough*. — 50½ m. *Appleby*. — 64½ m. *Penrith*.

From Darlington A 67 runs W. up the valley of the Tees. — 5½ m. *Piercebridge* (George, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.) is on the site of a Roman fort on the old road to the North. — 8 m. *Gainford* has a good 13th cent. church. — 10 m. *Winston* is 2½ m. S. of *Staindrop* (see below).

16 m. *Barnard Castle* (520 ft.; *King's Head*, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.; *Montalbo*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), c. ½ m. from its station, is a small and attractive market town (4450 inhab.) with wide streets, in a lovely situation on the N. bank of the stony Tees (here crossed by an ancient bridge). Dickens stayed at the 'King's Head' in 1838, while on a flying trip with 'Phiz' to investigate the condition of the Yorkshire schools, and a little watchmaker's shop which was nearly opposite suggested his 'Master Humphrey's Clock.' Below the quaint *Market House* (1747) is a good 15th cent. mansion (now a restaurant). Through the yard of the 'King's Head' we reach the ruined CASTLE (adm. 3d. daily; Sun. from 2), beautifully situated above the Tees.

The castle, founded in 1112-32 by Bernard Baliol, was confiscated in 1295 on the revolt of John Baliol. The chief features of the ruins are 'Baliol's Tower,' a circular 'juleit' 50 ft. high (not earlier than Edward II), erected on the wall of an older shell keep which has a curious flat vault to its first story, and (1. of this) 'Richard III's Window,' bearing his crest (a boar).

In Newgate, E. of the town, is the **Bowes Museum* (adm. weekdays, 10-4 or 5.30; Sun. 2-4 or 5; 1/), a handsome building in the style of a French château, erected in 1869-85 by the Countess of Montalbo and her husband, John Bowes of Streatlam. It contains French and other fine porcelain; ivories, embroideries, tapestries, etc.; ecclesiastical art (15th cent. German altarpiece, early Netherlandish works, etc.); period rooms (English and French, 16-19th cent.); and a picture-gallery, especially strong in the Spanish school (**El Greco*, St. Peter; etc.). In the basement are rooms illustrating Teesdale rural life.

TO EGGLESTONE ABBEY, ROKEBY, AND GRETA BRIDGE, a 10½-m. round. Crossing to the suburb of *Startforth*, we descend the Yorkshire bank of the Tees to (1½ m.) the picturesque E.E. ruins of *Egglesstone Abbey* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2); founded c. 1195 for Premonstratensian canons. — 2 m. The *Abbey Bridge* (1773; toll ½d., car 6d.) commands a lovely view in both directions. About 1 m. farther on a lane (1.) leads to the **Meeting of the Greta and Tees*, painted by Turner and Cotman. *Mortham Tower*, on the E. bank of the Greta, is a restored 15th cent. bastle-house (adm. Thurs. and Sun., 3-6; 2/). — The road goes on, skirting Rokeby Park, to (3½ m.) *Greta Bridge* (*Morrith Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.). Almost opposite the hotel is the entrance to Rokeby (Maj. H. E. Morrith; adm. to grounds occasionally on written application), visited in 1809 and 1812 by Scott, who has celebrated the beauties of the district in his 'Rokeby'. [A pleasant walk ascends the Greta valley via *Brignall Banks* to *Bowes* (7½ m.; see below).] — The return to *Barnard Castle* may be made via *Whorlton Bridge*, 2½ m. N.E. of *Greta Bridge* and 1 m. W. of *Wycliffe*, a village whence the family of John Wyclif may have derived its

name, though the reformer himself was probably born at *Hipswell*, near Richmond.

FROM BARNARD CASTLE TO BISHOP AUCKLAND, 14½ m. (A 688). — 2½ m. *Streatham Castle* (l.), refaced c. 1710, was long a seat of the Bowes and Bowes-Lyon families (Earl of Strathmore), and was often visited by the Queen Mother. — At (5½ m.) *Staindrop* the interesting *Church (11-14th cent.) contains monuments of the Neville family. To the N. is the entrance to *Raby Castle (Lord Barnard; adm. Apr.-Sept., Wed., Sat., and BH., 2-4; 2/), the magnificent seat of the Nevilles and later of the Vanes, "the most perfect example of a 14th cent. fortalice." Visitors should note the Neville Gateway, the Keep, and the magnificent Barons' Hall (136 ft. long). — 14½ m. *Bishop Auckland*, see Rte. 63b.

Barnard Castle is the chief centre for excursions in *Teesdale, which extends from the junction of the Tees and Greta, 3 m. below the town, to Caldron Snout, 20 m. above (railway to Middleton, 8½ m. in 25 min.). The best road (B 6277) ascends the Yorkshire bank of the river. — 4½ m. *Cotherstone*, a Quaker village at the foot of Baldersdale, had a school of the 'Dotheboys Hall' type, at which Cobden was a pupil in 1814-19. — 6 m. *Romaldkirk* (Three Tuns, at Egglestone, beyond the Tees, RB. 20/) is an attractive village with the mother-church (12-15th cent.) of the Yorkshire side of Teesdale. — Beyond (8 m.) *Mickleton* we cross the Lune (not the Lancaster Lune). By taking the Brough road to *Grains o' th' Beck* (7 m.) we may ascend (c. 3 hrs.) to the headwaters of the Lune and the summit of *Mickle Fell* (2591 ft.; view), the highest hill in Yorkshire. — We recross the Tees to (10½ m.) *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (750 ft.; *Cleveland Arms*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Heather Brae*, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), once a lead-mining town, above which the valley becomes more bare and mountainous. The motor-buses go on in summer to (15 m.) *High Force Hotel* (RB. 15/6, P. £8), below which, at *High Force (adm. 3d.), perhaps the noblest waterfall in England, the copious Tees hurls itself over a basalt cliff, 72 ft. high, into a richly wooded glen. — Beyond *High Force* the road, one of the highest in England, goes on over (24½ m.) *Yad Moss* (1962 ft.) to (32½ m.) *Alston* (Rte. 64A). It passes (2½ m.) the little *Langdon Beck Inn* (1268 ft.), whence a cart-road (2 m.) and a walk of 1½ m. bring us to *Caldron Snout*, near the junction of three counties, where the Tees descends a wild ravine in a series of cascades, c. ½ m. long. *Mickle Fell* (see above) rises to the S.; and in fine weather walkers may cross the fells (no track), to the W. of Caldron Snout, to (5 m.) **High Cup Nick*, a savage defile between basalt cliffs, and descend thence to (9 m.) *Dufton* or (12½ m.) *Appleby* (see below). — About ½ m. beyond the Langdon Beck Inn a rough track diverges on the right for (5½ m.) *St. John's Chapel* in Weardale (Rte. 63b).

Leaving Barnard Castle by A 67, we cross the Tees into Yorkshire and join A 66 at (20½ m.) *Bowes* (950 ft.; Ancient Unicorn, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), the Roman *Lavatraz*, with a ruined Norman keep (c. 1170; adm. daily, 9-dusk; 3d.). The reputed original of 'Dotheboys Hall,' in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' is at the W. end of Bowes. — The road ascends the upper valley of the Greta and traverses the desolate waste of *Stainmore Forest* viâ (24½ m.) the Bowes Moor Hotel (RB. 17/6, P. £10), attaining its summit level (1436 ft.) and entering Westmorland beyond (26 m.) the Roman camp of *Rey Cross*, on the old road from York to Carlisle. A magnificent *View now opens across the rich vale of Eden to the distant mountains of the Lake District, and the road descends rapidly. — 33½ m. *Brough-under-Stainmore* (Castle, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Augill Castle*, 1½ m. S.E., RB. 15/6, P. 5½ gs.) has a ruined castle (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), built c. 1170 within the Roman fort of *Verteræ* and restored in the 17th century.

FROM BROUGH TO KENDAL, 28½ m. (A 685). — 4½ m. Kirkby Stephen (*King's Arms*, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Pennine*), a pleasant town on the Eden, is connected by moorland roads with Hawes, Sedburgh, and Swaledale. About 1½ m. S. is *Wharton Hall*, the 16th cent. seat of the profligate Duke of Wharton (d. 1731). — 9½ m. *Ravenstonedale* (pron. 'Rassendale'; *Black Swan*, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.; *King's Head*, unlic., RB. 12/6, P. 6½ gs.). — Beyond (16½ m.) *Tebay* we cross the Lune. — 28½ m. *Kendal*, see Rte. 53A.

41½ m. *Appleby* (*Tuften Arms*, RB. 22/6, P. 11 gs.; *King's Head*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *Garbridge*, RB. 19/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Courtfield*, unlic., RB. 18/6; *Royal Oak*, plain, RB. 15/6, both in Bongate, E. of the centre) is the charming county town (1700 inhab.) of Westmorland, with a steep High Street. The castle, rebuilt in the 17th cent., retains its fine Norman keep (no adm.). In the church is the monument of Anne, Countess of Pembroke (d. 1676). The annual gatherings of gipsies in June and Sept. (on the Dufton road) are extraordinary. To High Cup Nick, see above.

We descend the beautiful valley of the Eden, with the Lake District fells in the distance on the left, and on the right the Pennine chain, with *Cross Fell* (2930 ft.), its highest summit, ascended in c. 4½ hrs. from (48½ m.) *Temple Sowerby* (*King's Arms*, RB. 15/6, P. 9½ gs.), which has a 16-18th cent. manor house (N.T.; adm. to gardens, Apr.-Sept., Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 2-5; 1/). — Beside (53½ m.) *Brougham Castle* (Rte. 53A) we cross the Eamont and enter Cumberland. — 55 m. *Penrith*, see Rte. 53A.

D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale

Bishop Auckland is reached by branch railway and by motor-bus from Darlington, Durham, and Barnard Castle.

Bishop Auckland (*Commercial Hotel*), a colliery town (36,350 inhab.), has been a seat of the bishops of Durham from the 12th century. *Auckland Castle* is largely of the early 16th cent., but its beautiful **Chapel* (adm. on application) was built in the late 12th cent. and recast by Bp. Cosin (1660-72), who is buried here. In the charming park (open daily, exc. during service), N.E. of the castle, is a Gothic *Deer House* (1760).

About 1½ m. S.E. is the 13th cent. mother-church of *St. Andrew Auckland*, which contains a fine Northumbrian cross (9th cent.), reconstructed from fragments. The small and simple 7th cent. **Church of Escomb* (3 m. W. by road), one of the earliest in England, is built partly with stones from the Roman station of *Vinovia*, at *Binchester*, 1½ m. N. of Bishop Auckland.

FROM BISHOP AUCKLAND TO ALSTON, 38½ m. We cross the Wear and keep as close as possible to its N. bank. — 4½ m. *Wilton-le-Wear*, on A 68, is a picturesque village, with a striking (though altered) castle of 1410 on the S. bank of the river. — 12 m. *Wolsingham*, on B 6293. — 15 m. *Frosterley*, noted for its marble. — 17½ m. *Stanhope* (*Newtown; Phantix*), the centre of a quarrying district, is the best headquarters for walks over the moors bounding Upper Weardale, of which it is the capital. The church has a 13th cent. tower. In the rectory is a Roman altar commemorative of a wild boar 'eximie formae'. Bp. Joseph Butler, author of the 'Analogy', was rector here in 1725-40. — From (25½ m.) *St. John's Chapel* a fell road leads S. to (5½ m.) *Langdon Beck* in Teesdale. — 27½ m. *Wearhead* (Weardale Place, RB. 12/6, P. 7 gs.). B 6293, surrounded by lofty bleak hills, goes on N.W. over (32½ m.) *Killhope Cross* (2056 ft., the highest road in England; fine views) to (38½ m.) *Alston* (Rte. 64A).

in Cumberland; while B 6295 leads N. viâ (4½ m.) *Allenheads* to (11½ m.) *Allendale* (Rte. 64A) in Northumberland.

64. FROM NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE

ROAD. The main road (A 69; 57½ m.) runs viâ (7½ m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, (16½ m.) *Corbridge*, and (20½ m.) *Hexham*; A 695, by the S. bank of the Tyne, is 2½ m. to Hexham. The direct route, by the old military road (55½ m.), keeps closer to the line of the Roman Wall and joins A 69 at (38 m.) *Greenhead*. The two alternatives given below take in all the points of interest.

RAILWAY. 60½ m. in 1½-2 hrs. Principal Stations: 4 m. *Blaydon*. — 10½ m. *Prudhoe*. — 13½ m. *Stocksfield*. — 17½ m. *Corbridge*. — 20½ m. *Hexham*. — 28½ m. *Haydon Bridge*. — 32½ m. *Bardon Mill*, for *Housesteads* (3½ m.). — 37½ m. *Haltwhistle*. — 42½ m. *Gilsland*. — 49½ m. *Brampton Junction*, ½ m. from *Brampton*. — 60½ m. *Carlisle*.

A. Viâ Tynedale and Hexham

Leaving Newcastle by Marlborough St. (A 6) we follow A 695 through (1½ m.) *Elswick*, with the huge Vickers-Armstrong Ordnance and Steel Works (no adm.), and cross the Tyne at (3½ m.) *Scotswood*. The valley here is disfigured with coal pits. — At *Wylam*, 1½ m. N.W. of (7½ m.) *Crawcrook*, is the cottage birthplace (N.T.; tablet) of George Stephenson (1781-1848). — 10½ m. *Prudhoe* has a ruined castle on a cliff (small Norman keep). *Ovingham* (pron. 'Ovinjam'), ¾ m. N.W., across the Tyne, has an E.E. church with a Saxon tower at the foot of which lies Thomas Bewick, the engraver (1753-1828; b. at *Cherryburn*, 1 m. S.W.). We quit the coalfield and the valley becomes attractive. — Opposite (13½ m.) *Stocksfield* is *Bywell*, a 'decayed' village with a 15th cent. gatehouse, two fine 11-13th cent. churches, one with a Saxon tower (950-1066), and *Bywell Hall* (Viscount Allendale), an 18th cent. mansion by Paine (adm. mid-July-Sept., daily exc. Mon., 2-5; 2/6, gardens 1/). — From (17 m.) *Riding Mill* (Wellington, RB. 14/6) A 68 runs S. for Darlington or Scotch Corner.

18½ m. *Corbridge* (*Angel*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.) is on the N. bank of the Tyne, to the right. The E.E. church has a Saxon 'porch-tower' and window (600-800). The tower-arch is of Roman stones from **Corstopitum*, ¼ m. N.W., where important remains of a Roman supply-depôt are to be seen (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2). *Aydon Castle*, 1½ m. N.E. (footpath), is a fortified manor house of 1305. — 20 m. The ruined *Dilston Castle* (1.), on the Devil's Water (see below), was the original seat of the Earls of Derwentwater, of whom the last was executed for participation in the Jacobite rising of 1715.

21½ m. *Hexham* (*Royal*, RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; *Abbey*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.), an ancient place (9700 inhab.), is intersected from E. to W. by one long street, the different sections of which are known as Priestpopple, Battle Hill, and Hencotes. Abutting on the market place is the magnificent **Priory Church*, the "text-book of E.E. architecture," larger than some cathedrals.

Of the first church here, erected by St. Wilfrid in 674, the foundations of the apse, some fragments of the nave, and the important **Crypt* or *Confessio* (resembling that at Ripon) survive in the present building. Roman incised stones from Corstopitum should be noted in the crypt walls. Between 681 and 821 this church was the cathedral of a Saxon bishopric. It was succeeded by an Augustinian priory (1114-1536) and to the canons is due the erection (c. 1175-1225) of the existing beautiful choir and transept, the latter distinguished for its disproportionate length (c. 153 ft.) and for its almost unique retention (S. end) of the canons' night-stair from the dormitory. The nave, destroyed by the Scots in 1290, was rebuilt in 1908. Among features of special interest are the remarkable wooden *Pulpitum* (1491-1524); the stone Saxon **Bishop's Chair*, which afterwards served as a sanctuary-stool (comp. p. 498); the 15th cent. *Misericords*; the notable *Leschman* and *Ogle Chantries*, respectively N. and S. of the chancel; the fine 15th cent. *Portraits* of seven bishops of Hexham; the four surviving panels of a *Dance of Death*; and (S. transept) the monument of *Flavinus*, a Roman standard-bearer, and the famous **Acca Cross* of c. 740. There are remains of priory buildings to the S., and ruins of the late 12th cent. gateway in Market St. (N.W.).

The striking 15th cent. *Moot Hall*, E. of the market place, was the tower-house of the bailiff of the Abp. of York, lord of the Regality of Hexham prior to 1572. Still farther E. is the *Manor Office*, the medieval prison of the regality (built in 1330), perhaps the only example of its class in England.

Hexham is the best centre for the Roman Wall (Rte. 64a) for walkers, who can take the train or bus hence to various points near it.

A moorland road (B 6306), passing near (2½ m. S.E.) the site of the battle of Hexham (1464), in which the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists, leads to (10 m.) *Blanchland* (Lord Crewe Arms, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), a charming village in the secluded valley of the Derwent. Parts of the Premonstratensian abbey founded here in 1165 survive in the parish church, and the unusual village square is entered through the original abbey gateway. — Another hilly road leads S. to (4 m.) *Dalton*, on the Rowley Burn. Near here St. Oswald defeated the heathen King Cadwallon, in 634. Good tracks go on over the moors to Blanchland, and N.E. down the attractive Devil's Water to Dilston (see above). — *Allendale* (780 ft.; Golden Lion), 10½ m. S.W. by another moorland road (motor-bus, going on to Allenheads), is a small summer resort, whence we may explore the pastoral dales of the East and West Allen. Road by the former to *Wearhead* (12 m.), see Rte. 63D.

FROM HEXHAM TO BELLINGHAM, 17 m. (motor-bus). The road (A 6079) crosses the Tyne and, beyond (4 m.) *Wall* (Hadrian, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.), the Roman Wall, after which we bear left across the N. Tyne for (5½ m.) *Chollerford* (Rte. 64a). Here we take B 6320, ascending the beautiful wooded vale of the N. Tyne. A mile N. of (5½ m.) *Humshaugh* (pron. 'Humshalf') is *Haughton Castle* (in part 13th cent.), and on the opposite bank, 1½ m. S.E. of (11½ m.) *Wark-on-Tyne* (Battlesteads, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.), with its motte-hill, is *Chipchase Castle*, a 14th cent. tower-house attached to a mansion of 1621. Ascending, we have a view of the wild *Redesdale*, and then cross the N. Tyne for (17 m.) *Bellingham* (pron. 'Bellinjam'; Railway, RB. 14/6, P. 7½ gs.), where the church has a remarkable stone-vaulted nave (comp. p. 531). — Hence B 6320 leads N. for 9 m. to Otterburn on the Newcastle-Jedburgh road, or we may follow the roads up the lonely valley of the N. Tyne, which rises on the desolate slopes of *Peel Fell* (1975 ft.). *Kielder Forest*, at the head of the N. Tyne, together with those of *Redesdale* (N.E.) and *Warke* (S.), makes up the largest afforested area in Britain. About ½ m. beyond (36½ m.) *Deadwater* we enter Scotland, joining the Carlisle-Jedburgh road at (40½ m.) *Saughtree*.

23½ m. *Warden* (½ m. r.), at the meeting of the N. and S. Tynes, has a Saxon church tower with a Roman arch. — At (28½ m.) *Haydon Bridge*, where a road to Alston (see below) diverges left, a tablet marks the birthplace of John Martin (1789-1854), the artist. We cross the S. Tyne, which is joined

farther W. by the Allen, descending through a fine wooded glen (N.T.). — 32½ m. *Bardon Mill* is 3½ m. S. of Housesteads (Rte. 64B). — 37½ m. *Haltwhistle* is the centre of a small detached coalfield.

Featherstone Castle (3½ m. S.W.) should be visited for the sake of its situation by the side of the stony S. Tyne. *Unthank Hall*, 2 m. S.E., was the birthplace of Bp. Ridley (1500-55).

We quit the S. Tyne and join the military road (Rte. 64B) at (40½ m.) *Greenhead*, c. 2 m. S.E. of Gilsland. — 49½ m. *Brampton* (*Howard Arms*, unlic., RB. 17/6) is an old-fashioned market town, with good bathing at *Talkin Tarn*, 2 m. S.E. (Blacksmiths' Arms, RB. 14/6, P. 18/6, at Talkin, 1 m. farther).

**Lanercost Priory* (adm. 6d. daily; Sun. from 2), 2½ m. N.E. of Brampton in the Irthing valley, was founded for Austin Canons by Robert de Vaux c. 1165. The choir and transepts (with the Dacre tombs) and the cloister are ruinous, but the E.E. nave has been restored. The W. front is particularly beautiful, and part of the gateway and the guests' solar (now the village hall) remain. Beyond the Irthing, 1½ m. S., is **Naworth Castle* (Earl of Carlisle), which passed from the Dacres to the Howards in 1577 by the marriage of the heiress to 'Belted Will Howard' (comp. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel'). It dates from c. 1335, and is built round a central courtyard. The apartments shown (Tues. & Thurs. 11-5; 1/) are the Great Hall; the Study and Bedroom of 'Belted Will'; and the Oratory, with a painting of the Passion and Resurrection dated 1514. — About 10½ m. N. of Brampton, by a moorland road, is the retired village of *Bewcastle* (Lime Kiln Inn, plain), with a Roman fort, an Edwardian castle, and a remarkable Anglian **Cross* of the late 7th cent. (14½ ft. high).

B 6292 (motor-bus) leads S.E. from Brampton, viâ (1½ m.) *Milton* (½ m. N.E. of Brampton Junc.), to the quiet upper S. Tyne valley and (19½ m.) *Alston* (*Hillcrest*, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.; *Blue Bell*, RB. 14/, P. 5½ gs.), with the highest market place in England (c. 950 ft.). It is a good starting-point for the ascent of *Cross Fell* (c. 4½ hrs.; p. 524). A 686 runs S.W. to (19 m.) *Penrith* (Rte. 53A), viâ (5½ m.) *Hartsdale Cross*, with the best distant **View* of the Lakeland fells. — To *Weardale*, see Rte. 63D; to *Teesdale*, Rte. 63C.

54½ m. *Warwick Bridge*, where we cross the Eden, is 1½ m. N. of Wetheral (Rte. 64B). — 58½ m. *Carlisle*, see below.

B. Along the Roman Wall

MOTOR-BUS from *Newcastle* (June-Sept. only) to *Haltwhistle*, viâ *Chollerford*, *Sewingshields*, and *Housesteads*; daily from *Hexham* to *Chollerford*, and from *Carlisle* to *Haltwhistle*; on foot from *Sewingshields* to *Greenhead* (12 m.) in 6-7 hrs. MOTOR COACH TOUR of the Wall from *Hexham* (Thurs., late June-Aug.), 4/6.

Practically the only remaining ruins of the actual Wall are between *Sewingshields* and *Greenhead*, but the *Vallum* is visible throughout the greater part of the distance. The points of special interest are at *Chesters* (near *Chollerford*) and *Housesteads*. The scenery is of interest throughout.

**Hadrian's Wall* and *Vallum* form a zone of fortification extending across England for 73½ miles, from *Wallsend* to *Bowness-on-Solway*. The Wall was intended to form a barrier against barbarians from the north. It lay behind a ditch c. 27 ft. wide, and was constructed of stone, being c. 15 ft. high and 7½-9 ft. thick. It was patrolled from so-called "milecastles" (c. 1620 yds. apart), between which were smaller turrets at every 540 yds., and was garrisoned by infantry and cavalry in 15 large forts. The Wall was built under the governorship of *Aulus Platorius Nepos* (A.D. 122-26). The portion W. of *Gilsland*, originally of turf, was replaced in stone later in the century; for 2 m. W. of *Birdoswald* (see below) the turf and the stone walls run on different lines. The *Vallum* lies always S. of the wall, at a short but varying distance; it is a flat-bottomed ditch 20 ft. wide, running between mounds

80 ft. apart. Of slightly earlier construction than the Wall, it was built to secure the military works from the south. Comp. 'Handbook to the Roman Wall,' by J. Collingwood Bruce (10th ed., 1947).

Leaving Newcastle by Westgate Rd. (A 5), we follow the military road constructed after the Jacobite rising in 1745. — At (2 m.) *Benwell* (*Condercum*) are the foundations of a small apsidal temple and a causeway crossing the *Vallum*. — We pass fragments of the Wall beyond (3 m.) *Denton Burn* (with a turret) and just before (7½ m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, which has Norman work in its church. Here the military road (B 6318) along the Wall leaves the main road. — 8½ m. Site of *Vindobala* (*Rudchester*). — 15½ m. Site of *Hunnum* (*Halton Chesters*). To the S. is the picturesque Border stronghold of *Hallon Tower*. — 16½ m. *Stagshawbank* (*Errington Arms*), at the crossing of A 68, on the Roman *Dere Street*; extensive *Views. — 19½ m. *St. Oswald's Chapel* marks the site of Oswald's camp before the battle of 634 (p. 526). — On the left, in the grounds of (20½ m.) *Bruntun House*, is a fragment of the Wall, with an excellent example of a turret.

21 m. *Chollerford* (George, RB. 30/, P. 14 gs.), where we cross the N. Tyne, adjoins the park of (21½ m.) *Chesters* (adm. 9-4, 5, or 5.30; Sun. 2-4, 4.30, or 5; 6d.), in which are the excavated remains of **Cilurnum*, and a museum with a fine *Collection of Roman antiquities from the Wall, including a bronze corn-measure and the facsimile of a diploma, or discharge tablet. By the river, ½ m. S.W., are the remains of a Roman bridge. The church of *Chollerton*, 1½ m. N.E., has Roman columns (S. arcade) and a Roman altar converted to a font. — 25 m. Site of *Procolitia* (*Carrawburgh*), where a temple to Mithras (3rd cent.), ½ m. to the S., was revealed in 1950. — Before (28 m.) the farm of *Sewingshields* the military road quits the Wall, which is henceforth fairly continuous, mounting the crest of a long line of basaltic cliffs and commanding views of wide extent and grandeur. — 29½ m. **Borcovicium* (*Housesteads*) has considerable excavated remains (N.T.; adm. daily 6d.) of a fort containing granaries. A small museum houses interesting finds made in the neighbourhood. A little farther on is an excellent example of a milecastle; to the N. are the small *Northumbrian Lakes*, in a moorland setting of extreme desolation. — 31½ m. *Crag Lough*. The Roman fort of *Vindolanda* (*Chesterholm*), with a Roman milestone on the Stanegate, is 1 m. S.W. of the road to *Bardon Mill* (Rte. 64A). — 32½ m. *Twice Brewed Inn*, ½ m. l. on the military road. At *Winshields Crag* the Wall attains its greatest elevation (1230 ft.). — 35½ m. Site of *Æsica* (*Great Chesters*), with slight excavated remains. — We traverse the broken basalt cliffs known as the *Nine Nicks of Thirlwall* to (39 m.) the site of *Magna* (*Carvoran*). — Before (40 m.) *Greenhead* we rejoin the military road, but leave it there for B 6318

(r.). — 42 m. *Gilsland* (Station, RB. 15/6, P. 6 gs.), in the Irthing valley, with sulphur and chalybeate springs. It was here that Walter Scott first met Miss Charpentier (comp. below), and he has celebrated the neighbourhood in 'Guy Mannering.' About 1 m. W. of the station, beyond the farm of *Willowford*, is an abutment of the bridge by which the Wall crossed the Irthing; 2 m. W., on the N. bank, are the remains of *Camboglanna* (*Birdoswald*; adm. 6d.; key at adjoining farmhouse), one of the largest forts on the Wall. Along a lane (l.), 1½ m. farther W., can be seen a section of the turf Wall. — 47 m. *Banks*, with a good turret, is 3½ m. N.E. of Brampton (Rte. 64A). Of the remaining part of the Wall, to *Bowness* on the Solway, there is very little to see.

CARLISLE (67,900 inhab.), celebrated as 'merrie Carlisle' in many a Border ballad, is the county town of Cumberland and has been the seat of a bishop since 1133. Notwithstanding its age and chequered history, it is, on the whole, of modern aspect, and its present importance centres in the fact that it is the meeting-place of six great railway lines.

Hotels. *Crown & Mitre*, Market Place, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; *County & Station*, RB. 24/, P. 14½ gs.; *Red Lion*, near the station, Central, Victoria Viaduct, at both RB. 19/; *Royal*, Lowther St., unlic., RB. 15/.

Restaurants. *Silver Grill*, *Citadel*,

Birks' Emperor (unlic.), all in English St.

Post Office, Warwick Rd.

Motor-Buses from Lowther St., to *West Cumberland* and the *Lake District*; from Scotch St. to *East Cumberland* and *Northumberland*; and from Lonsdale St. to *Scotland*.

History. Carlisle was not exactly on the Roman Wall, which ran slightly to the N., through the suburb of *Stanwix* (*Petrian*), but it was an important military centre during the earlier Roman occupation. It later became a small town, called *Luguvallum*, which survived into Saxon times. Its re-foundation was due to William Rufus, who began the castle. Carlisle, as an important Border fortress, was repeatedly attacked by the Scots, but without any lasting success. During the Civil War it surrendered to the Scots under Gen. Leslie after a siege of nearly nine months in 1644-45. In 1745 the Young Pretender entered Carlisle, mounted on a milk-white steed and preceded by 'the hundred pipers' of the well-known Jacobite song, but a few weeks later the city was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Wilson, was pastor in 1820-35 of the Lowther St. Congregational Church (tablet; at that time in Annetwell St.). The 'Carlisle Experiment,' inaugurated during the first World War, is a successful essay in the system of state ownership in licensed premises.

From Court Sq., outside the *Citadel Station*, we enter the city by **ENGLISH STREET**, passing between the two huge drum-towers of the *County Buildings* (that to the right is old, though refaced), replacing the ancient *Citadel*, founded by Henry VIII. At the end of English St. is the spacious **MARKET PLACE**, with the somewhat rustic-looking *Town Hall* (1717) and the picturesque *Market Cross* (1682). Castle St. leads hence to the beautiful E. end of the cathedral, passing the house (No. 81)

where Miss Charpentier stayed previous to her marriage to Walter Scott in the cathedral (1797).

The *Cathedral, though one of the smallest in England since the seven W. bays were destroyed by Leslie's Scots in 1645, has many points of interest. The church of an Augustinian Priory founded here in 1093 became a cathedral in 1133, and was the only Augustinian church in England, prior to the Reformation, that was also the seat of a bishop. Weekday services at 8, 9.30, and 4.30, Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.20, 3, & 6.30. Ascent of tower and clerestory, 1/.

The surviving two bays of the NAVE are plain Norman work of 1123; they are fitted up as a memorial chapel to the Border Regiment. The distortion of the arches is due to settlement at the time of building. The window over the N. door contains some old glass. The small S. TRANSEPT is of similar date, and contains a Runic inscription; but the N. TRANSEPT was rebuilt by Bp. Strickland c. 1390. The short original Norman presbytery began to be replaced by the beautiful existing CHANCEL c. 1225, and the vaulted aisles and arcade arches date from this period. The choir was completely destroyed by fire in 1292, and the triforium and clerestory were subsequently restored in the Dec. style by Bp. Halton, in 1292-1324. The E.E. arcade piers (though not the arches) were reconstructed at the same period; their interesting carved capitals represent the employments of the twelve months. The special glory of this choir is the magnificent late-Dec. *East Window, which excels in design the W. window of York Minster. The tracery lights have glass of c. 1350 (a 'Last Judgment'). Below the window is a monument to Archdeacon Paley (1743-1805), author of 'Evidences of Christianity,' who is buried in the N. choir aisle. The Stalls date from 1413-33. Their backs are painted (c. 1480) with legendary scenes from the lives of SS. Anthony and Cuthbert (N.) and St. Augustine (S.). The lovely flamboyant screen-work in St. Catherine's Chapel (W. end of S. choir aisle) and the Renaissance *Screen erected by Prior Salkeld in 1542 on the N. side of the chancel deserve attention; also two recumbent effigies of bishops (13th and 15th cent.) in the N. aisle, and the brass to Bp. Bell (d. 1496) in the centre of the choir.

There are some remains of the monastic buildings to the S.W. of the church, in the precincts called 'The Close,' including the Prior's House (now the Deanery), the Gateway (1527), and the Refectory (now the Chapter Library; rebuilt 1482), with its crypt (adm. on application).

Farther on in Castle St. is the Tullie House Museum, with a fine collection of local Roman antiquities (adm. weekdays, 10-5 or 8). At the end of the street is the entrance to the Castle (adm. 1/ daily; Sun. from 2), the outer gates of which open on to a strip of ground bounded by the ancient City Walls. The castle, founded in 1092, includes two wards, the outer entered through the impressive Ireby Tower. In the inner ward, to the

right, is the massive Norman *Keep, one of the finest examples of its kind in England. It was originally entered by a doorway on the first floor, over a fore-building, the foundations of which can be seen. On the second floor are medieval carvings.

Between 300 and 400 Scottish prisoners were confined here and in the cathedral after the rebellion of 1745 ('Fergus MacIvor,' in 'Waverley,' was one of these). The restored remnant of *Queen Mary's Tower* (14th cent.), also in this ward, recalls the imprisonment here of Mary, Queen of Scots, for nearly two months in 1568. The famous rescue from this stronghold of Kinmont Willie by the 'bold Buccleuch' took place in 1596. The ramparts of the inner ward command a fine view.

Returning to the outer gate, we descend Finkle St. (l.), and then take the footway to the left that leads round *Castle Bank*. This completely encircles the outer N. wall of the castle (at this point identical with the city walls), and commands pleasant views (r.) of *Victoria Park*, beyond which are the Eden and the suburb of *Stanwix*. Still bending left, and crossing the head of Annetwell St. near the site of the Irish Gate, we may follow the city wall, past the deanery, to the church of *St. Cuthbert* (l.; rebuilt 1778).

Excursions may be made from Carlisle to *Dalston Hall* (4 m. S.W.), incorporating a pele-tower, and *Rose Castle* (7 m.), the country seat of the bishop (13-17th cent.); *Netherby* (11 m. N.), whence young Lochinvar carried off his bride; and *Wetheral* (Crown, RB. 22/6; Killoran, unlic., RB. 18/ P. 7 gs.), 5 m. E. on the Eden (good fishing), with the gatehouse of a Benedictine priory of 1106, connected by ferry (2d.) with *Corby Castle* (adm. Thurs., Apr.-Sept., 2.30-5; 2/6; grounds, every Thurs., 1/). The 17th cent. house built on to a 13th cent. pele tower was enlarged in 1812-17 by Peter Nicholson. It was a seat of Howards from the time of 'Belted Will' (1611) until 1934. — About 1½ m. N. of *Burgh-by-Sands* (pron. 'Bruff'), 5 m. W. of Carlisle, is a monument marking the spot where Edward I died in 1307, on his way to crush the rebellion of Robert Bruce. The *Lake District* (Rte. 53) is approached from Carlisle via *Penrith* (A 6), or via *Cockermouth* (A 595), passing (1½ m.) *Red Dial* (2 m. S. of Wigton), which is just S.W. of the Romano-British town of *Olenacum*, mistakenly known as 'Old Carlisle'; and (1½ m.) *Mealsgate*, 1½ m. S.E. of which is the church of *Bolton*, with a very unusual stone-vaulted nave (15th cent.).

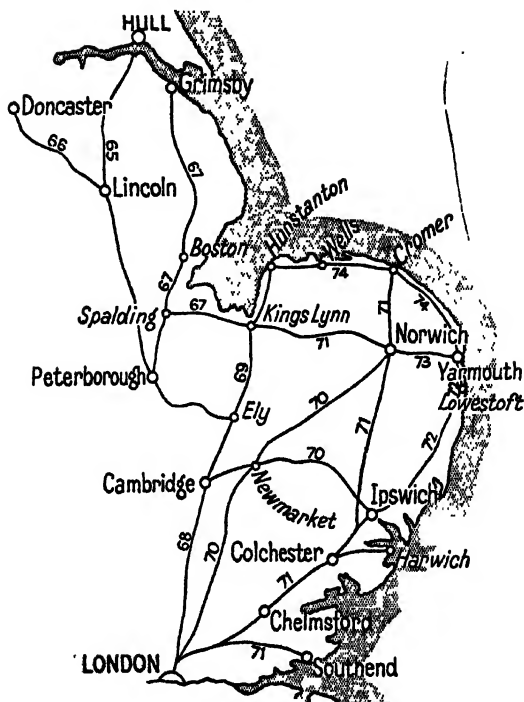
FROM CARLISLE TO SILLOTH, 22½ m. (Railway via Burgh and Drumburgh in 50 min.). The direct road follows the Maryport road to (1½ m.) *Wigton* (p. 432), beyond which it turns r. for (18 m.) *Abbey Town*, S. of which are the remains of *Holme Cultram Abbey*, a 12th cent. Cistercian house, including six bays of the nave and a fine W. door, which has served as the parish church since 1538. — 22½ m. Silloth (*Skinburness*, 2 m. N., *Solway*, *Queen's*, at all these, RB. 17/ P. 8½ gs.) is a bathing and golfing resort on the Solway Firth. For the coast road thence to Maryport, see Rte. 54.

FROM CARLISLE TO LONGTOWN, 8 m. A 7 traverses the plain between the Eden and the Esk, crossing the diminutive Lyne at (5½ m.) *Westlinton*. — 8 m. *Longtown* (Graham Arms, RB. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) is an ancient Border town on the Esk, just S. of which is the early 17th cent. parish church of *Arthuret*. — Beyond the Esk lies the 'Debatable Land,' a Border tract c. 8 m. long by 4 m. broad extending N. to the Sark, which was long disputed by England and Scotland. Here, at *Solway Moss*, 3 m. W. of Longtown, the crushing defeat of the Scots in 1542 is said to have hastened the death of James V. The existing boundary on the Sark was agreed upon in 1552.

The Solway Firth, an estuary fed by the Eden, Esk, Annan, and Nith, is notorious for its dangerous tides, which sometimes rise with extraordinary rapidity, forming a bore 3 or 4 ft. high. Strangers should remember the caution given to Darsie Latimer (in 'Redgauntlet'), that "he who dreams in the bed of the Solway will wake up in the next world."

From Carlisle to *Penrith*, *Kendal* and the South, see Rte. 53A; to *Whitehaven*, *Barrow*, etc., see Rte. 54; to *Gretna*, *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to Scotland*.

V. EASTERN ENGLAND



65. FROM HULL TO LINCOLN

ROAD, 38 m. Ferry from Hull to *New Holland* (see p. 499). A 15 thence via (14 m.) *Brigg*. — MOTOR-BUS in 2½ hrs. via *Ferryby*, *Brigg*, and *Glentham*.

RAILWAY, 44½ m. or 46½ m. in 2-3 hrs.; one through train daily; on other trains, change at *Habrough*. Principal Stations: 2½ m. *New Holland*, junction for *Barton* (3½ m.) and *Immingham* (9½ m.). At (9½ m.) *Ulceby* the *Grimsby* line diverges. — 10½ m. *Habrough* (not on the route of through train). — 12½ m. *Brocklesby*. — 17½ m. *Barnetby*, junction for *Brigg* (4 m.) and for *Beunthorpe* (10½ m.). — 33 m. *Market Rasen*. — 46½ m. *Lincoln*.

This and the two following routes lie wholly in *Lincolnshire*, the second largest county in England, more noted for agricultural wealth than for scenic beauty. The county is divided into three 'Parts' or *Ridings*: *Lindsey*, the N. part, contains the chalk *Lincoln Wolds* and has a sandy coastline of

28 m.; *Kesteven*, in the S.W., presents a wooded, mid-England aspect; *Holland*, the S.E. quarter, is entirely fenland. The distinction between marshland and fen should be noted; the marsh, a coastline strip, was once under the sea and is chiefly grazing ground, the fen has mostly been reclaimed from swamp and makes splendid cornland. Lincolnshire was described by Henry VIII, when the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' were brought before him, as "the most brute and beastly shire" in England. It is, however, the county of Sir Isaac Newton, John Wesley, and Alfred Tennyson. Though it contains but two large towns, Lincoln and Grimsby, it is famous for its ecclesiastical architecture; churches of great beauty are to be found in nearly all the towns and in many villages, especially in Holland. The main roads are admirable for motorists, but in the marshland the roads are often narrow and winding and bordered by unprotected drains. During the Second World War the county was studded with airfields of Bomber Command, and Lincoln Cathedral served as a landmark for thousands of airmen returning to their bases. The rise of the steel industry at Scunthorpe is a mid-20th cent. development.

Hull, see Rte. 61b. We start at the *Corporation Pier* and cross the Humber by ferry to (2½ m.) *New Holland*. — 5 m. *Barrow-on-the-Humber* is 2½ m. W. of *Goxhill*, where the church has a fine Perp. tower and contains a cross-legged effigy in chain armour of c. 1300. The so-called *Goxhill Priory*, ½ m. farther E., is an old stone building with vaulted rooms.

A 160 leads S.E. to (2 m.) *Thornton Curtils*, where the Norm. and E.E. church contains a Tournai marble font. The fine remains, 2 m. W., of *Thornton Abbey* (adm. 6d.; 9-6 or 8, winter 9.30-4, Sun. from 2), founded in 1139, include a good Perp. gateway of 1382. At (4½ m.) *Ulceby* we may turn left for *Immingham Dock* (8 m.), served by electric railway from Grimsby. A monument (1924) at *South Killingholme Haven*, to the N., marks the site of the Pilgrim Fathers' embarkation for Holland in 1609. — Beyond (7½ m.) *Brocklesby*, where the church has monuments of the Pelhams, Earls of Yarborough (whose seat is at Brocklesby Hall), we join A 18, the main road from Doncaster to Grimsby.

Barton-on-Humber, with 6250 inhab., a market town and decayed port, 3 m. W. of Barrow, is chiefly interesting for its two churches. *St. Peter's* possesses one of the earliest church towers in England with the characteristic Saxon arcading and panels divided by strips of stone. The narthex or W. porch is of the same date (c. 1000) and its circular lights retain fragments of the original Saxon oak shutters. The rest of the church is of the Dec. and Perp. periods. *St. Mary's*, close by, is mainly E.E., with some Transition work. It contains a fine brass to Simon Seman, Sheriff of London in 1433.

We cross the Wolds and descend to (14 m.) *Brigg* (Angel, RB. 18/), a small market town (4500 inhab.). At *Broughton*, 3½ m. N.W., the church has an 11th cent. tower. *Barnetby*, 4 m. N.E., has a remarkable leaden font (late-Norman).

The road to Doncaster (A 18) runs W. passing just S. of (9½ m.) *Scunthorpe* (54,250 inhab.; *Royal*, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Blue Bell*, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.; *Crosby*, P.R., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; *Wortley*, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.), the centre, with *Frodingham*, of an iron-smelting district. *Frodingham Vicarage* is now a museum (weekdays, exc. Tues., 10-5; Sun from 2) with prehistoric collections. Farther on we cross the Trent and enter the peaty levels of the 'island' of *Axholme*. At (23 m.) *Hatfield* (p. 384) we join the Doncaster-Hull road, 7 m. short of Doncaster.

Beyond (19½ m.) *Redbourne* we join the line of the Roman *ERMIN STREET*, which runs due N. and S. from Lincoln to the crossing of the Humber opposite *Brough*, passing only a few dwellings. Beyond (26 m.) *Spital-in-the-Street*, the site of a 14th cent. almshouse, it crosses the *Gainsborough-Louth* road.

A much more interesting route, 2 m. longer, ascends from

Redbourne to (22 m.) *Kirton-in-Lindsey*, a large village with a fine E.E. church tower, and thence follows the crest of the north part of the *Cliff*, a limestone escarpment commanding wide views across the Trent valley. Of the villages lying below it the most interesting is (29 m.) *Glentworth*, which has an 11th cent. church tower.

38 m. **LINCOLN** (69,400 inhab.), dominated by its superbly situated cathedral, lies mainly on a hill rising from the Witham, at the N.W. point of the flat fen district, but it spreads also over the lower ground and beyond the river. It is one of the most ancient towns in the realm, and it has few rivals for the interest of its antiquities.

Railway Stations. The *E.R. Station* (E 2), High St., is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *L.M.R. Station* (E 1).

Hotels. *White Hart* (a; B 2), near the cathedral, RB. 30/-37/6; *Saracen's Head* (c; D 2), High St., RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 12 gs.; *Great Northern* (b; E 1), T.H., near the stations, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Grand, unlic.*, opposite E.R. station (E 2), RB. 19/, P. 9 gs.; *Albion* (d; E 2), opposite the E.R. station, RB. 18/; *Queen, High St.*, RB. 17/6, commercial; *Monson Arms, High St.*, RB. 15/, small commercial.

Restaurants. *Eastgate Court, East-*

gate (B 3); *High Bridge Café* (D 2), a 16th cent. house.

Post Office (D 1), *Guildhall St.*

Motor-Buses from *Bus Station* (E 1) to most destinations; certain services also from *Unity Sq.* (C 2, D 3) and *Thorn Bridge* (D 2).

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (C 2). — **BOATING, TENNIS and SWIMMING POOL** at *Boultham Park*, 1 m. S.W. — **MOTOR-LAUNCH** in summer from *Brayford* (D 1) down the *Witham canal*. — **RACECOURSE** (beyond C 1); *Lincoln Handicap* in March.

History. The pre-Roman settlement guarding the gap in the oolite cliff was occupied by the Romans in A.D. 47, and c. 80-86 it became a colony under the name of *Lindum Colonia*. The Saxons also have left their traces, and a little later it became one of the Danelagh towns. Christianity was re-introduced by St. Paulinus in 627; the bishopric dates from 1072, when Remigius transferred his bishop's stool from *Dorchester-on-Thames* to *Lincoln*. At the time of the Norman Conquest *London, Winchester, and York* alone outranked *Lincoln* in importance among the cities of England, and in the 13th cent. it was the fourth 'seaport' of the realm. The castle, built by *William I*, was captured about 1140 by *Stephen*, whose conflict with *Matilda* surged round the city. *Henry II* had a second coronation here in 1158. The *Civil War* found *Lincoln* loyal to *Charles I*, but it had to yield to the *Parliamentarians* in 1644, after a stout resistance. *William Byrd* (1543-1623), the composer, was a native of *Lincoln*. *Peter de Wint* (1784-1849), the painter, lived for many years at *Hilton House, Drury Lane* (B 1; tablet).

Queen Eleanor of Castile, wife of *Edward I*, died at *Harby*, 8 m. W. of *Lincoln*, in 1290 (memorial statue on the church tower). The successive stages of the funeral procession that bore her embalmed body to *Westminster Abbey* were marked by the beautiful *ELEANOR CROSSES*, erected between 1291 and 1294. The list of these varies, but there seem to have been crosses at *Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham*, and at *Cheapside and Charing* in *London*. The only survivors are those at *Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham*.

Lincoln is important for its heavy engineering works and for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. In the First World War it was the birth-place of 'tanks.'

The busy **HIGH STREET** (F 1-C 2) is interrupted by a level-crossing, an unusual feature in a city. Close to it is the church of *St. Mary-le-Wigford* (E 1), with a Saxon tower, on the out-

side of which is a Roman memorial slab with a later Saxon inscription. The nave, chancel, and N. aisle are E.E. (c. 1225). *St. Mary's Conduit*, in front of the church, was built in the 16th cent. with the stones of the White Friars monastery.

In High St. to the S., in Akrill's Passage, nearly opposite the Bus Station, is a 15th cent. timbered house. Farther on (l.; F 1) is a very interesting Norman building (12th cent.), the *Hall of St. Mary's Guild* (now a storehouse). The house opposite occupies the site of the so-called 'John of Gaunt's Palace.' Just beyond is the church of *St. Peter-at-Gowts* (F 1), with a Saxon tower resembling that of *St. Mary-le-Wigford*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on stood the *Bar Gate*, the S. entrance to the medieval city, near which rose an Eleanor Cross. — The road goes on to *Bracebridge* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.), which has an early tower (restored) of the same type as those of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter*.

High St. leads N., passing the church of *St. Benedict*, with a low 11th cent. tower and a rustic 13–14th cent. interior, to the *High Bridge* (D 2), one of the few bridges in England on which houses still stand. The original ribs can be seen from the river-side path (l.) which leads to Brayford Pool, with its old quay. A short way beyond the High Bridge is the **Stonebow* (D 2), a fine 15th cent. town gate, the upper room of which is used as the Guildhall. Just beyond the 15th cent. *Cardinal's Hat* High St. ends at the STRAIT, ascending to the right. At the top of this (l.) is the **Jew's House* (C 2), one of the oldest examples of domestic architecture in England (Norman; early 12th cent.). In the courtyard next door (r.) is the well into which the body of the martyred 'Little St. Hugh' (see below) was supposed to have been thrown. The space in front used to be the Bull Ring. STEEP HILL continues the ascent, and a 'step' across it forms the so-called *Mayor's Chair*. Above this (r.) is the **House of Aaron the Jew*, a late-Norman building with a round-headed window. To the left is the *Bishop's Hostel* (B 2), occupied by theological students. Farther on we reach CASTLE HILL, with the entrance to the castle on the left and the *Exchequer Gate* (B 2; 14th cent.) on the right. — We pass through the latter into the Minster Yard, and find ourselves face to face with the beautiful W. front of the Cathedral.

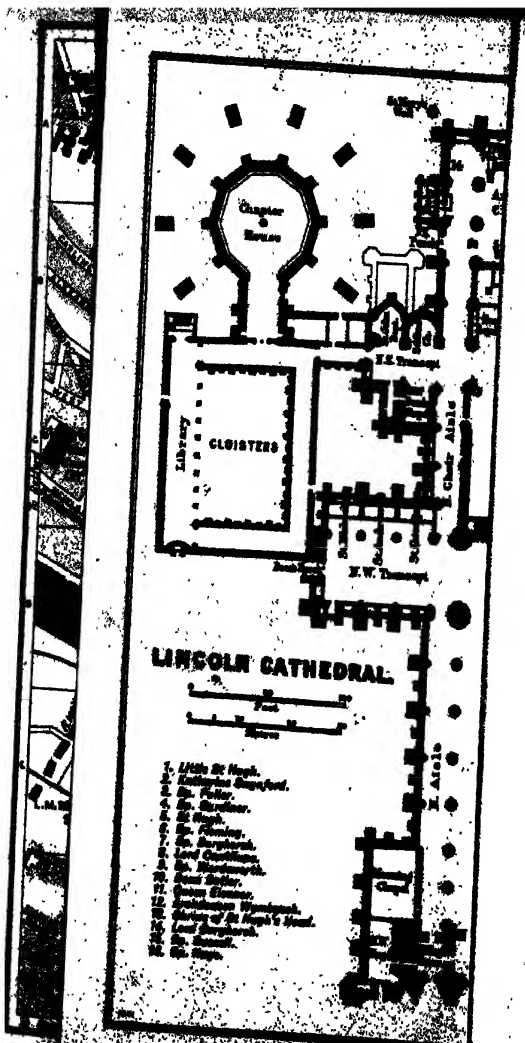
***Lincoln Cathedral* (B 2), has many claims to rank as the foremost church in England, especially if its fine situation be taken into account as well as its beautiful design. The choir, cloisters, and chapter house are opened for a small fee; ascent of the central tower 1/. Services on weekdays at 9.45 & 4 (Wed. also at 11), on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.45, & 6.30.

HISTORY. Of the original early-Norman church, erected by *Bp. Remigius* (p. 534) about 1075–90, there remain the central portion of the W. front (with its three recesses) and part of the first bay of the nave. The three W. doorways (with the intersecting arcade above), the three lower stages of the W. towers, and their N. and S. gables are ascribed to the late-Norman restoration of *Bp. Alexander* after a fire in 1141. The Norman cathedral was shattered by an earthquake in 1185 and *Bp. Hugh of Avalon* ('*St. Hugh of Lincoln*'; 1186–1200) at once began to restore and extend it. The choir and E. transepts, built by him, are believed to be the earliest existing example of pure (or almost pure) E.E. work. As the whole cathedral, except the Angel

Choir and part of the W. transepts, is in the main of his design; Bp. Hugh deservedly ranks as one of the greatest names in the history of English architecture. The nave and W. transepts were completed and the chapter house, Galilee Porch, and upper part of the W. façade added by 1250. The presbytery or Angel Choir belongs to the transitional period between 1258 and 1280, the cloisters to the end of the same century. The upper part of the central tower dates from 1307-11 (Geometrical Dec.); the W. towers are late-Dec. (c. 1380). The only Perp. work in the cathedral is the W. window of the nave (1436-49) and the chantry chapels (1400-1500). The library was added in 1674 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

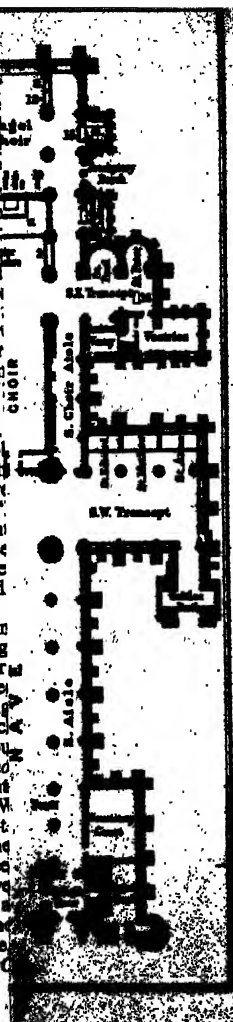
Exterior. The imposing **West Façade* consists, roughly, of a block of Norman work encased in a larger surface of lancet work. Above the richly moulded central doorway are eleven statues of kings, from William I to Edward III. The curious band of carved panels with scriptural scenes (c. 1145) is very probably derived from an Italian series at Modena cathedral. The S.W. turret is surmounted by a statue of St. Hugh (see above), the other by the so-called 'Swineherd of Stow.' — The *West Towers* are 206 ft. high; the magnificent **Central Tower*, in which hangs 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' a bell weighing 5½ tons, is 271 ft. (fine view). In walking round the building by the S. side, we come to the *Galilee Porch*, affording entrance to the S.W. transept. Farther on is the S.E. or *Presbytery Portal*, the deeply recessed arch of which has a remarkable representation of the Last Judgment and other rich carvings. Among the interesting gargoyles of this part of the edifice is one known as the 'Devil looking over Lincoln' ("with a torve and tetrick countenance," according to Fuller). The figures on the buttresses are believed to represent Edward I and his two wives, Queen Eleanor and *Queen Margaret. — The clear space beyond this affords a good view of the E. end of the cathedral, with its noble window, its deep buttresses, its lines of arcading, its enriched gable, and its crocketed pinnacles. At the top of the gable is a group of the Virgin and the Infant Saviour. — Near the N.E. buttress is the old *Well*, with its recently restored covering. Here we see the *Chapter House*, with its great flying buttresses. The building to the W. is the *Library* (over the cloisters). To complete our circuit of the exterior, we pass through Priory Gate into Eastgate and return, past the *Bishop's House* (r.) and the modern *Deanery*, to the W. front.

Interior. The first effect of the *NAVE*, as we enter by one of the W. doorways, is a little disappointing owing to the apparent want of loftiness in the vaulting and the too wide spacing of the arches. The view is obstructed also by the organ, which is placed above the rood-screen. The general proportions are, however, harmonious and imposing. The clustered columns, the arcading of the aisles, and the beautiful triforium all demand admiration. The chapels opening off the W. end of the nave, called the *Morning Chapel* (St. Mary Magdalene; N.) and the *Consistory Court* (S.), are of a little later date than the nave



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itself. Of the chapels below the towers that on the S.W. is known as the *Ringers' Chapel*. The fine late-Norman font, in the second bay of the S. side, is one of the seven in England of Tournai marble. The memorial slab to Bp. Remigius, in the seventh bay on the N., dates from the 17th century.

The CENTRAL TOWER is supported by four enormously massive pillars bearing lofty arches. The GREAT or WEST TRANSEPTS were begun by St. Hugh and completed between 1200 and 1235. The beautiful rose windows, still retaining their original stained glass, are known as the *Bishop's Eye* (S.; Dec., c. 1325-50) and the *Dean's Eye* (N.; E.E., c. 1220). The six transeptal chapels are enclosed by richly carved screens. Those on the N., recently decorated, are called the *Services Chapels* and are devoted to the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In the last are books containing the names of 21,000 men of Nos. 1 and 5 Bomber Groups, killed in 1939-45. The double arcading in the Army chapel and in those on the S. side is an interesting feature. In the S. Transept are the remains of the shrine of the sainted bishop, John Dalderby (d. 1320), and a vigorous statue of Bp. King (1885-1910).

The fine E.E. CHOIR is separated from the nave by a Dec. stone Screen (c. 1300), richly decorated with diaper work and flanked by elaborately carved doorways. We enter by the door of the S. aisle, in which are the remains of the shrine of 'Little h,' said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The cent canopied *Choir Stalls* (early Perp.; c. 1380), with elaborately carved bench-ends and misericords, rank among the finest in England. To the left of the high-altar is the *Easter Sepulchre*; to the right is the monument of Katherine Swynford (1403), third wife of John of Gaunt, and their daughter, the Countess of Westmorland (1440).

In the N. choir aisle is a tablet to William Byrd, organist in 1563-72. At the angles of the EAST or LESSER TRANSEPTS are very remarkable piers with detached shafts. The so-called *n's Chapel*, on the W. side of the N. arm, with mural paintings of four bishops above the door, was originally in two stories. In the S. arm is the plain tomb of Robert Grosseteste, great scholar-bishop (1235-53; comp. p. 236). — The **PRESBY or ANGEL CHOIR, forming the five E. bays of the choir, added in 1255-80, when Gothic architecture had reached acme. One of the loveliest of human works, "it exhibits in part a refinement and elegance, as well as a delicacy of in its minutest details, to which it would be difficult to parallel" (Sharpe). The name is taken from the thirty piers in the spandrels of the triforium. The carved at the springing of the arches is particularly fine. top of the last column but one on the N. side is the as 'Lincoln Imp.' Among the monuments here are those

of Bishop Fuller (1675), Bishop Gardiner (1705), St. Hugh (above the site of the saint's original burial-place, behind the E. end of the 12th cent. choir), and the chantries of Bp. Fleming (N.; 1431) and Bp. Russell (S.; 1494); while off the S. aisle opens the chantry of Bp. Longland in which is exhibited a contemporary copy of Magna Charta. At the N.E. corner is the Burghersh Chapel, and in front of it the battered *Shrine of St. Hugh's Head*, of the 14th cent., despoiled in 1540 and further damaged in the Civil War. Opposite are the tombs of Lord Cantilupe (14th cent.) and Archdeacon Wymbyssh (d. 1460); and in the S.E. corner that of Peter de Wint (d. 1849). The great *East Window* is one of the finest English examples of Geometrical tracery (glass modern). Below it is the cenotaph of Queen Eleanor (d. 1290), destroyed in 1644 and renewed in 1891.

We enter the CLOISTERS (13th cent.) from the N.E. Transept through a passage with a memorial tablet to 'Mrs. Markham' (Elizabeth Penrose; 1780-1837), in her day the historical authority of every schoolroom in England. Fine views of the cathedral are obtained from the N. walk (rebuilt by Wren c. 1674), above which is the *Chapter Library* (open usually on Tues. and Fri.; 1/). In this walk is the original 'Swineherd of Stow' (see p. 536). In the E. walk is the entrance to the graceful 13th cent. *CHAPTER HOUSE, with vaulting springing from a central shaft. Several of the earliest meetings of the English parliament took place here (temp. Edward I and Edward II). In the S. walk is the tomb of Richard of Gainsborough (1300) perhaps the builder of the Angel Choir.

Leaving the cathedral by the Presbytery Portal (S.E. Transept), we enter the CLOSE or MINSTER YARD and see opposite us the curious little *Vicars' Court* built between 1300 and 1380. *Greystone Stairs* (B 3) lead down to the lower city. To the W. of this stands the *Old Bishop's Palace* (no adm.; founded in the 12th cent.), with 13-15th cent. additions. To the N. of the entrance to the Bishop's Palace stands the *Cantilupe Chantry House* (14th cent.), to the E. of the cathedral are the *Chancery* (14-15th cent.) and the *Choristers' House* (17th cent.); farther N. is the *Prory Gate*, an arch on the site of the old gate way destroyed in 1815. On the green stands a statue of Tennyson, by Watts. On the N. side are several other old houses, notably in James St., including the rebuilt *Burghersh Chantry House*.

Opposite the Exchequer Gate is the entrance to the Castle (B 1, 2; weekdays, 10-4 or 6, on Sun. in summer, 2-7.30 adm. 6d.), the walls of which enclose grounds of about 7 acres.

LINCOLN CASTLE was one of the eight castles that are known to have been founded by William the Conqueror himself, and still retains its Norman plan with a bailey and two motte-hills. The bailey was later surrounded with stone walls (c. 1193?) and the larger motte crowned with the existing *Sheep Keep* (temp. Henry II). The lower part of the *Gateway* is Norman, the upper part Dec. (restored). On the inner wall of the entrance is a beautiful little arched window, brought from the 'Palace of John of Gaunt.' On the small motte (S.E.) is the *Observatory Tower* (c. 1150, with upper stories of later date), and between the motte-hills stands the *Old City Prison* (disused). On the W. side are the *Assize Courts* (1826). In the N.E. corner is *Cobb Hall* (14th cent.), with its interesting dungeons below.

Continuing our walk towards the N. from the Castle Gate

way, we pass the *Judges' Lodgings* and a fine timbered house and enter the *BAILGATE* (A, B 2), where we find ourselves in the centre of the Roman city. Circles mark the spots where bases of Roman pillars were found, and at the corner of Westgate is the 19th cent. church of *St. Paul* (A, B 2), on the site of that of *St. Paulinus* (A.D. 628). *Bailgate* ends at **Newport Arch* (A 2), the N. gate of the Roman city and the more important of the only two remaining Roman gateways in England (the other being the *Balkerne* at *Colchester*). It dates probably from the early 2nd century.

From this point we may vary our return route by following the *East Bight* (A 2) to the right. This reveals a portion of the *Roman Wall*, bends round to the right, and leads to *Eastgate* (B 2). Crossing this latter street, we pass through the *Priory Gate* (see above) and the early 14th cent. *Potter Gate* (B 3) and reach *Lindum Rd.* (C 2, 3). On the right in *Lindum Rd.* is the *USHER ART GALLERY* (C 2; adm. free, 10-5.30; Sun. 2.30-5), containing watches, miniatures, porcelain, etc., and pictures by *Peter de Wint*.

Monks Rd., to the left farther on, runs hence, passing the *Sessions House*, the *Roman Catholic Church of St. Hugh* (C 2, 3), and the *Schools of Science and Art* (C 3), to the main entrance of the *Arboretum* (C 4). Farther on (r.) is *Monks Abbey* (C 5), a small park, with the remains of an E.E. chapel (with Perp. windows), a 'cell' of *St. Mary's Abbey* at *York*.

From the S. end of *Lindum Rd.* *Broadgate* (D 2) leads S. to the *City and County Museum* (adm. free, weekdays 10-5, Sat. to 5.30; Sun. 2.30-5), which occupies the *Grey Friars' Priory* (13th cent.) and contains a fine collection of local antiquities; the upper room has a fine 'barrel' roof.

FROM LINCOLN TO GRIMSBY, 37 m. (A 46). Railway via *Barnetby* in 1½ hr. — 8½ m. *Snarford* church contains fine monuments of the *St. Poll* family. — Under 1 m. W. of (10½ m.) *Faldingworth* lies *Buslingthorpe*, the church of which contains one of the earliest brasses in England (c. 1290). — Near (16 m.) *Market Rasen* (*Gordon Arms*, RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.) many traces of Roman and pre-Roman occupation have been found. — 24½ m. *Caistor* occupies the site of a Roman camp and possesses an interesting church. *Felham's Pillar*, on top of the *Wolds* above *Caistor*, commemorates an extensive plantation scheme by the *Earl of Yarborough* (1840). — 37 m. *Grimsby*, see Rte. 67.

From *Lincoln* to *Boston*, see Rte. 67; to *Grantham*, see Rte. 49; to *Sheffield*, see Rte. 52½; to *Doncaster*, and to *Peterborough*, see Rte. 66.

From *London* *Lincoln* is best reached by railway from *King's Cross* via *Grantham* (130 m., 3¼ hrs.). — ROAD, 135 m. *Great North Road* (A 1) to *Grantham*; thence A 607; see Rte. 49.

66. FROM DONCASTER TO LINCOLN AND PETERBOROUGH

ROAD, 89½ m. A 1 to (9 m.) *Bawtry*; A 631 to (20½ m.) *Gainsborough*; A 156 and 57 to (39 m.) *Lincoln*; A 15 to *Sleaford*, *Bourne*, and (89½ m.) *Peterborough*.

RAILWAY. To *Lincoln*, 36½ m. in c. 1 hr.; to *Peterborough*, 93½ m. in 3-3¼ hrs. Change trains at *Spalding*; there is also a service from *Lincoln* to *Peterborough* via *Boston* in 2¼ hrs. Principal Stations: 13½ m. *Haxey and Epworth*. — 21 m. *Gainsborough* (*Lea Road*). — 36½ m. *Lincoln*. — 58 m.

Sleaford. — 77 m. *Spalding*, junction for *Halbeach* (7½ m.), for *Bourne* (9½ m.), and for *March* (19½ m.). — 86½ m. *St. James Deeping*, for *Market Deeping* (3½ m.) and *Crowland* (4½ m.). — 93½ m. *Peterborough*.

From *Doncaster* we follow the Great North Road southward to (9 m.) *Bawtry* (see Rte. 49), where we turn left (S.E.) on to A 631. — 15 m. *Gringley* commands a wide view. Crossing the Trent, we enter Lincolnshire. — 20½ m. *Gainsborough* (*Cleveland*, RB. 18/, P. 7 gs.; *White Hart*, RB. 18/, P. 10½–14 gs.; *Horse & Groom*, commercial), an old market town (17,500 inhab.) and river-port on the Trent (here crossed by a fine bridge of 1787), has been identified as the 'St. Ogg's' of the 'Mill on the Floss'—a "venerable town with red-fluted roofs and broad warehouse gables." Here in 1014 *Sweyn Forkbeard*, king of Denmark, died after conquering England. The *Old Hall* (weekdays, 2–5; 1/), rebuilt in 1480–1500, has a contemporary kitchen, a fine roof, and a good oriel at the N.E. end; it houses a collection of bygonies. The 18th cent. church of *All Saints* has a late-Perp. tower, 90 ft. high.

The *Congregational Church* (1897) commemorates John Robinson (1576?–1625), pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers at Leyden, probably born at *Sturton-le-Steeple*, 4½ m. S.W. The 'eagre,' or tidal wave on the Trent, ascends above *Gainsborough*.

FROM GAINSBOROUGH TO GOOLE, 33 m. Turning N. off A 631 at (3 m.) *Beckingham*, our road runs N. through the alluvial Isle of Axholme, an outlying part of Lincolnshire, which was drained by Vermuyden and his Dutch workmen (1626–8). Much of the land has been reclaimed by the flooding process known as 'warping.' Near (11½ m.) *Haxey*, which has a dignified 14th cent. church, the system of strip-cultivation is much in evidence. — 14½ m. *Epworth* (*Red Lion*, RB. 14/–16/). The old rectory here (burned in 1709) was the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley (1703 and 1707). — Beyond (21½ m.) *Crowle*, where the church has a good Norman doorway, we enter Yorkshire. — 33 m. *Goole*, see p. 384.

The church of (22½ m.) *Lea* has some good 14th cent. glass and a cross-legged effigy of c. 1300. — At (24 m.) *Knaith* Thomas Sutton, founder of Charterhouse (p. 67), was born in 1532. — The *Church of *Stow* (11–12th cent.), with curiously crude carvings, 2 m. E. of (26 m.) *Marton*, is probably the mother-church of Lincoln Cathedral, and the little church of *Coates*, 2 m. farther E., has a fine Perp. rood-loft. — 28 m. *Torksey* is on the Foss Dyke, a waterway cut by the Romans to connect the Witham with the Trent. — 39 m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

Leaving Lincoln by the S. end of High St., the Sleaford road (A 15) ascends on to Bracebridge Heath. — 45½ m. *Dunston Pillar* was erected by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751 as a land lighthouse for travellers. The lantern was replaced in 1810 by a statue of George III. — To the right at 53½ m. is *Cranwell*, with the Royal Air Force College, founded in 1920. Beyond the fine steeple of (54½ m.) *Leasingham* we descend to (56½ m.) Sleaford (*White Hart*, RB. 17/6, P. 10; *Bristol Arms*, RB. 15/, P. 8½ gs.; *Carre Arms*, at the RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs.; *Lion*, RB. 15/, commercial), an old town (7300 inhab.) in Kesteven. It is notable for the fine church

of *St. Denis* (12-15th cent.), which has a good tower and spire (rebuilt in 1886) and a remarkably fine early 15th cent. *Rood-screen in dark oak. The large window in the N. transept has good tracery.

Rauceby, 4 m. N.W., has a conspicuous church with a fine early tower and broach spire (13th cent.). *Ancaster*, 6 m. W. on the Grantham road, has a few traces of its occupation as a Roman station on Ermine Street.

FROM SLEAFORD TO BOSTON, 17 m. (A 17, A 154). Railway in 20-35 min. — 5 m. *Heckington* (Nag's Head, RB. 12/6, P. 4 gs.; Royal Oak) has a mill with eight sails. The *Church is a fine example of pure late-Dec. (1345-80), with exquisite flowing tracery, a magnificent Easter Sepulchre, and a fine E. window. *Ewerby*, 3 m. N., has a noteworthy 14th cent. church, with a fine broach spire, and *Helpringham*, 2½ m. S., likewise has a fine Dec. steeple. — 11½ m. *Swineshead*, where we turn left from the Lynn road, has an interesting church, the old stocks, and the base of the market cross. *Swineshead Abbey*, where King John stayed in 1216 after crossing the Wash, lay 1 m. E.; a few remains are incorporated in a farmhouse. — 17 m. *Boston*, see Rte. 67.

FROM SLEAFORD TO HORNCastle, 23½ m. (A 153). We cross the Fenland, through (4½ m.) *Anwick* and (9 m.) *Billinghay*, both with notable steeples. *South Kyme*, a remote fen village S. of the road, has a 13th cent. keep, while the church is a fragment of a 12th cent. priory. We cross the Witham. — 13½ m. *Tattershall* (*Fortescue Arms*, P.R.) has the keep of a *Castle (N.T.; 9.30-7, Sun. 1-8 or dusk, 1/) built in 1440 by Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI, which is perhaps the best example of a fortified dwelling in England, and notable for its brickwork. The walls are in part 16 ft. thick. The collegiate church (late Perp.) contains some fine 15-16th cent. brasses and a stone choir-screen. The village cross dates from the 15th century. — 14 m. *Coningsby* (Castle Inn) is supposed to have furnished Disraeli with the title of his well-known novel. The church has a processional path under its 15th cent. tower. About 4 m. N. is *Woodhall Spa* (*Petwood*, with fine gardens, RB. 24/6, P. 13-15 gs.; *Golf*, RB. 18/, P. 10 gs.; *Spa*, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), with bromo-iodine springs situated amid pines and firs. At *Kirkstead*, 2 m. S.W. beyond the Witham, is a fragment of a Cistercian abbey (13th cent.) and the *Chapel of *St. Leonard* (now the parish church), a gem of E.E. architecture. — 23½ m. *Horncastle*, see Rte. 67.

58½ m. *Silk Willoughby* has a charming little Dec. church with good woodwork. — 65½ m. *Folkingham*, once a town of some importance, has a notable oak screen in the church, and a castle mound. At *Pickworth*, c. 2½ m. W., the interesting church has notable 14th cent. wall-paintings.

To the E., 1½ m. S. of (2½ m.) *Billingborough*, is *Sempringham*, the birthplace of *St. Gilbert* (d. 1190), founder of the only English order of monks (Gilbertines). Only a fragment remains of the fine priory church.

74 m. *Bourne* (*Angel*, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), a market town (5100 inhab.), is noted as the residence of Hereward the Wake and of Robert Manning (Robert of Brunne; fl. 1300), "who gave the English language its present shape" (Freeman). It was the birthplace of Lord Burghley (1520-98), of Sir Everard Digby (1578-1606), the Gunpowder conspirator, and of the famous M. Worth of Paris (1825-95). *Red Hall* is a picturesque Tudor mansion.

At *Eidenham* (Five Bells Inn, P.R.), 3 m. N.W., the church has a fine roof and monuments of the Bertie family, and 2 m. farther is *Grimsthorpe Castle* (Earl of Ancaster), a huge building of various dates, containing some fine Holbeins and other works of art (shown by special permission only). The church of *Framham*, ¾ m. farther N.W., has a 14th cent. Luttrell tomb combined with an Easter Sepulchre, rivaling that at *Hawton* (p. 381).

81½ m. *Market Deeping*, where Robert Fayrfax (1464–1529), the composer, was born, has some fine old houses but no longer a market.

Deeping St. James, 2 m. S.E. on the Crowland road, has a fine 12th cent. church, a relic of a Benedictine priory. *Peakirk*, 2 m. farther S., is worth visiting for its 14th cent. wall-paintings, of unusual interest and variety, in the church of St. Pega. — *Helpston*, where John Clare (1793–1864), the 'Peasant Poet,' was born, is 4 m. S.W.

89½ m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49.

67. FROM PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GRIMSBY

ROAD, 83 m. 8 m. *Crowland*. — 17½ m. *Spalding*. Thence A 16 viâ (33½ m.) *Boston* and (66½ m.) *Louth* to *Grimby*.

RAILWAY, 78½ m. in 2½–3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 7 m. *St. James Deeping*. — 16½ m. *Spalding*, junction for *Holbeach* (7½ m.) and for *Sleaford* (19 m.). — 31 m. *Boston*, junction for *Tattershall* (11½ m.), and *Woodhall Junc.* (15½ m.). — 46 m. *Firsby*, junction for *Skegness* (9½ m.). — 51½ m. *Willoughby*, junction for *Sutton-on-Sea* (7 m.) and *Mablethorpe* (9½ m.). — 54½ m. *Alford*. — 64½ m. *Louth*. — 78½ m. *Grimby*.

Taking the Lynn road at Peterborough, we turn l. at (3½ m.) *Eye Green*. — 8 m. *Crowland*, or *Croyland*, is noted for its **Abbey*, built c. 716 by King Ethelbald over the cell of the hermit St. Guthlac, which became a centre of learning and is said to have supplied some of the earliest teachers at Cambridge. It was sacked by the Danes in 870, burned in 1091, and the E. portion pulled down in 1540. The nave and S. aisle were wrecked by Cromwell's bombardment in 1643. Of the Norman church of Abbot Joffrid (1109–70) there remains the lofty arch of the central tower, the W. fronts of the aisles, and the attached font. The N. aisle (now the parish church; c. 1400) contains a parclose screen of 1413. The Perp. W. tower (fine bells) and the five reliefs of the life of St. Guthlac over the 13th cent. central door should be noted. Standing high and dry in the middle of the little town is a **Triangular Bridge*, dating from c. 1350. The curious stone effigy on it is a figure of the Saviour which once crowned the W. façade of the abbey. — The road next traverses the fertile *Bedford Level*, one of the great fen areas, taking its name from the reclamation operations of the Earl of Bedford and the Dutch engineer Vermuyden (d. 1677) in 1650–53.

14 m. *Cowbit* (pron. 'Coubbitt') is a great centre for fen-skating in winter, and the championships are often decided here. — 17½ m. *Spalding* (*White Hart*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Red Lion*, RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.; *Cross Keys*, *White Swan*, commercial), an ancient market town (11,050 inhab.), is situated on the Welland, here navigable for vessels of 80 tons. It is an excellent centre for all interested in Lincolnshire churches. The *Church of SS. Mary & Nicholas*, founded in 1284, has been much extended and the tower, with its early Perp. spire, is somewhat small for the enlarged church. *Ayscoughfee Hall*, a 15th cent. mansion, much altered, by the river, was the resi-

dence of Maurice Johnson, founder of the still existing 'Gentlemen's Society of Spalding,' the oldest scientific and literary association in England (1710). The beautiful garden, with fine yew hedges, is a public park. Near by are some good Georgian houses.

Spalding lies in the heart of the Fen District, formed by the gradual silting up of a large bay (now reduced to the Wash) and extending 70 m. from N. to S. and 35 m. from E. to W. The first attempts to drain it are attributed to the Romans, but its complete drainage and reclamation were not accomplished till the beginning of the 19th century. Many of the deep drains and sluices constructed for this purpose may be seen in the neighbourhood of Spalding. The efforts at reclamation often met with considerable resistance from the 'Fen Slodgers,' who gained their living by fowling and fishing. The reclaimed land is very fertile, and huge quantities of bulbs are grown round Spalding. The daffodils and tulips make a great show in Apr.-May; at all seasons the sunsets are fine owing to the flat surface and the watery air. The Fens afford good wildfowl shooting and the best skating in England. The famous Fenland churches were built on the site of the cells of hermits who settled in the once impassable waste.

FROM SPALDING TO KING'S LYNN, 27½ m. (A 151, A 17); railway in c. 1½ hr. The road passes a series of interesting churches. — 3 m. *Weston* church is a graceful specimen of pure E.E. with Dec. transeptal chapels and a Perp. tower. About 1½ m. N. are the picturesque ruins of *Wykeham Chapel* (early Dec.). — 4½ m. *Moulton*, with a fine early-Perp. rood-screen and steeple, 160 ft. high (c. 1380). — 5½ m. *Whaplode* *Church is invaluable for "the comparative study of late-Norman and late-Transition work." — 7½ m. *Holbeach* (*Chequers*, RB. 16/, P. 8 gs.; *Bell*), a market town (6750 inhab.) and a bulb-growing centre, has a large church forming "an admirably complete specimen of the very latest period of flamboyant Dec. gradually merging into Perp." — 9½ m. *Fleet*, the Dec. church of which, 1½ m. S., has a detached tower. — 11 m. *Gedney* has an unusually fine *Church (E.E. to Perp.), with a small ivory plaque of the Crucifixion let into the S. nave door. — 12½ m. *Long Sutton* (Bull, RB. 16/6, P. 9 gs.; Crown & Woolpack, commercial) is another little market town with, perhaps, the most notable *Church of this remarkable series (Perp. exterior, with fine Norman nave). — 15½ m. *Sutton Bridge* (Bull, RB. 17/6) is a small river-port on the Nene, which here divides Shire from Norfolk. To the left is the *Wash*, a wide and shallow bay, which is gradually being silted up by riverine detritus. It was probably near here that King John, while marching across the Wash, was overtaken by the tide and lost his baggage and his treasure in 1216. — About 2 m. S. of the road at 17½ m. is *Walpole St. Peter*, which has a noble Perp. church (1423) containing some curiously painted benches of carved oak. Under the elevated chancel is a richly groined passage, a public right-of-way. — 20 m. On the left is the *Church of *Terrington St. Clement* (Perp.), one of the finest in the marshland, with many interesting details. The inscription on the font-cover refers to the manifestations of the Holy Trinity at the baptism of Christ. — Beyond (22 m.) *Clenchwarton* we cross the Ouse. The church of *Tilney All Saints* (p. 564) is 1 m. S. — 27½ m. *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69.

19½ m. *Pinchbeck* has a fine but over-restored church (E.E., Dec., and Perp.). The alloy known as 'pinchbeck' is named not from this village, but from Christopher Pinchbeck who invented it in London (c. 1721). — 21½ m. *Surfleet* (Mermaid). — 23½ m. *Gosberton* (Five Bells) has another fine early-Perp. church.

Dorington (Red Cow), 3½ m. N.W., was the birthplace of Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), the Australian navigator, of whom there is a memorial in the fine late-Dec. and early-Perp. church.

The churches of (27½ m.) *Sutterton* (Cross Keys), of *Algarkirk* (½ m. E.), and of (30 m.) *Kirton-in-Holland* are all of interest.

33½ m. Boston, i.e. 'St. Botolph's Town' (*White Hart*, at the bridge, 18/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Peacock & Royal*, Market Place, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; *Red Lion*, Bargate, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.), a seaport and market town of 24,450 inhab., near the mouth of the Witham, was once the second port of the kingdom (early 13th cent.), and is the mother-town of a great namesake. The church of *ST. BOTOLPH, one of the largest parish churches in England, is an almost pure example of the richest period of flowing Dec., with only a few Perp. additions besides the lofty Perp. tower (288 ft.; adm. 6d.), which is crowned by a beautiful octagonal lantern, forming a sea and land mark for 20-30 m. round. From its blunted appearance when seen from a distance the tower is known as 'Boston Stump.' The oldest part of the present edifice is the lower section of the tower (1309), in which a tablet commemorates George Bass, surgeon of this town (born in 1771 at Aswarby, 4 m. S. of Sleaford) and other Lincolnshire men who bore a gallant part in the exploration of Australia. In the interior are fine misericords, a pulpit (1612), and several interesting tombs, including the fine slab of a Hanse merchant (1340), brought from the destroyed church of St. John. The S.W. chapel was restored in 1857 by New England Bostonians in memory of John Cotton (1584-1652), who was vicar here (1612-33) before he went to America. In South St., leading from the market-place towards the port, are *Shodfriars Hall* (no adm.), a quaint timbered edifice of the 16th cent., and *St. Mary's Guildhall* (15th cent.; gratuity), with the court (much altered) in which Brewster and other 'Pilgrim Fathers' were tried in 1607 for seeking to flee the country, the cells in which they were confined, and a notable old kitchen. Adjoining is *Fyde House* (1726) now occupied by Pilgrim College, an adult training centre (visitors admitted). The *Grammar School*, farther on, preserves its original hall of 1567. *Hussey Tower* behind is a relic of a mansion of c. 1500. John Foxe (1517-87), the martyrologist, Jean Ingelow (1820-97), the poetess, and John Conington (1825-69), the translator of Virgil, were natives of Boston, and John Taverner, the musician, died here in 1545.

The marsh villages near Boston are noted for their fine churches. That of *Skirbeck*, 1 m. S.E., has an Elizabethan pulpit. Here, too, dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) was last grown in England; the old mill for grinding it stopped work in 1932. *Fishtoft*, 1½ m. beyond, has its village stocks and traces of Norman work in the chancel of its fine church. The church at *Frelston*, 3½ m. E., is the nave of a fine old priory church of the 12th century. — THE ROAD TO SKEGNESS (A 154; 23 m.; motor-bus) passes the interesting churches of *Benington* (5 m.), *Leverton* (6½ m.), *Wrangle* (9 m.), and *Friskney* (14½ m.), the last with wall-paintings. — 18 m. *Wainfleet* was the birthplace of William of Waynflete (1357-1486), Bishop of Winchester, who founded Magdalen College (Oxford) and also the fine old *Magdalen College School* at Wainfleet (1784). *Croft Church*, 2 m. N., is a good example of the marshland type (late-Dec. & Perp.).

FROM BOSTON TO LINCOLN VIA HORNCASTLE, 39½ m. (Railway to Tatterham in 25 min.). The road runs due N. across the Fens to (11½ m.) *Revesby*.

the 'model' village attached to Revesby Abbey (long the home of Sir Joseph Banks), named after the Cistercian house that was founded here from Rievaulx in 1142. The present house is Victorian and little remains of the abbey church. *East Kirkby* church, 2½ m. E., has fine Dec. and Perp. details. — At (16 m.) *Scrivelby* is the late-Perp. gatehouse, the last intact remnant of *Scrivelby Court* the ancient home of the Dymokes who succeeded the Marmions as lords of the manor, a position carrying the right to serve as King's Champion. The church contains memorials of the Marmions and Dymokes. — 18 m. *Horncastle* (3800 inhab.; *Rodney*; *Red Lion*, RB. 16/6), on the site of the Roman *Banovallum*, is noted for its horse fair (Aug.), of which Borrow gives an animated description in 'Romany Rye.' In the church of *St. Mary* are the brass of Sir Lionel Dymoke, King's Champion (1519), and the monument of Sir Ingram Hopwood, "who paid his debt to nature . . . in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel [Cromwell] in the bloody skirmish near Winceby" (1643). The scythe blades and hay knives over the door are said to have been fastened to staves for use in the battle. The old rectory at *Somersby*, 6 m. N.E., was the birthplace of Tennyson (1809-92). The church contains a memorial to him, and has a remarkable churchyard cross. *Bag Enderby* church, ½ m. E., is worth a visit. Lincolnshire scenery will recall many passages in Tennyson's poems.

The shortest road to Lincoln runs W., crossing the Witham at (29 m.) *Barney*, where excavations have laid bare the ground-plan of the once wealthy Benedictine abbey and brought to light pillar-bases, tomb-slabs, and other relics. *St. Oswald* (d. 642) was buried here. The church of *St. Lawrence* has an old altar-slab with seven crosses. — 35 m. *Branston* (Moor Lodge, RB. 19/6-20/6, P. 8½ gs.) has a late-Saxon church tower. — 39 m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65. — The main Lincoln road (A 158) runs N.W., joining the road from Louth at (28½ m.) *Wragby* (Turnor Arms). — 39½ m. *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

Beyond Boston the Grimsby road, running N. across the fenland and the Lincolnshire Wolds, affords access to the 'Tennyson Country' and to various frequented seaside resorts. — 38 m. *Sibsey* has a Norman church with an E.E. tower. — 50 m. *Spilsby* (*George*, RB. 16/6, P. 7½ gs.; *White Hart*), the gateway to the interesting mid-Lincolnshire Wolds, was the birthplace of Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), whose statue adjoins the market cross. The 14th cent. *Church* contains Franklin's flag and monuments of the Willoughby de Eresby family.

Somersby lies 6 m. N.W. (comp. above). *Halton Holgate*, 1½ m. E., has a spacious Perp. church, and *Gunby Hall*, 4 m. farther on, is a fine mansion of 1700 (N.T.; adm. Tues. and Thurs. in summer 3.30-6.30; garden 1/, house 1/). At *Bollingbroke*, the birthplace of Henry IV (1367), 4½ m. W. via *Mavis Enderby*, only a few mounds represent the famous castle of John of Gaunt.

51½ m. *Partney*, with a pleasant church, was a favourite haunt of Dr. Johnson when staying with his friend Bennet Langton (1737-1801) at the *Elizabethan Langton Hall*, 2 m. N.W.

A 158 runs E. via (6 m.) *Burgh-le-Marsh*, with a good Perp. church, to (10½ m.) *Skegness* (*Vine*, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 12 gs.; *Seacroft*, RB. 25/, P. 14 gs.; *Links*, RB. 18/6, at Seacroft, to the S.; *County*, RB. 25/-30/, P. 13 gs.; *Lumley*, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Hildred's*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.; *Pier*, RB. 15/; and many others), a very popular seaside and golfing resort (12,530 inhab.), with fine stretches of clean sand, a pier, a huge holiday-camp, etc. — For the road to Grimsby by the coast, see below.

At (55½ m.) *Ulceby Cross* A 1104 leads N.E. for *Alford* (3 m.; Windmill, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; *White Horse*), a small town (2200 inhab.) with a good Dec. church, and for the seaside resorts of Mablethorpe and Sutton (see below).

Markby, 2½ m. N.E. of Alford, has a thatched church; *Willoughby*, 3 m. S., was the birthplace of Capt. John Smith of Virginia (1580-1631).

66½ m. *Louth (King's Head*, RB. 15/6, P. 8 gs.; *Mason's Arms*, RB. 17/, P. 9 gs.), a town with 11,150 inhab., has a 15th cent. church with one of the most beautiful spires in England (1501-15; 300 ft. high). There are many good 17-18th cent. houses, e.g. in Upgate and Westgate. John Smith (of Virginia) and Sir John Franklin, as well as Tennyson and his brothers were educated at the grammar school here (rebuilt), and the 'Poems of Two Brothers' (by Alfred and Charles Tennyson) were published in 1827 by a Louth bookseller. The 'Stuff Ball,' at which the ladies used to wear woollens to stimulate the local wool industry, is still an annual function. The village churches in the neighbourhood are worth inspection; at *Manby*, 5 m. E., is the R.A.F. Flying College, opened 1950.

83 m. *Grimsby (Yarborough*, near the Town Station, RB. 21/-27/6; *Royal*, RB. 18/-21/; *Ship*, RB. 18/; *Wheatsheaf*, similar charges; *Field House*), the largest town in Lincolnshire (94,550 inhab.) and the most important fishing-port in the world, lies on the S. bank of the Humber. The *Docks* and the *Fish Market* are the chief attractions; but the parish church of *St. James* is a restored E.E. edifice (13th cent.), in which the most notable feature is the curious combination of the clerestory and triforium.

Grimsby, in conjunction with the deep-water dock of *Immingham*, to the N., carries on a very important shipping trade in coal, grain, timber, etc. — The *Fishing Fleet* consists of c. 280 trawlers; the catch of fish in 1954 was nearly 190,000 tons. Danish and Icelandic fishermen regularly use the port. The landing of the catch, the dressing of the market, the fish auctions, the dispersal of the fish, and the clearance of the huge market for the following day offer scenes of great interest and activity.

Clee, 1 m. S., has a *Church of which the W. tower is a fine example of the Saxon style, built of rubble with large quoins at the angles, while the nave and font are Norman.

FROM GRIMSBY TO SKEGNESS by the coast, 44½ m. (A 1098, B 1198). — 1½ m. *Cleethorpes* (29,550 inhab.; *Lifeboat*, RB. 18/6, P. 8 gs.; *Darley's*; RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Dolphin*, RB. 18/), practically a suburb of Grimsby, has a fine sea-wall and promenade, a good beach, pier and pier-gardens (3d.), a golf course, and other attractions. — The road wanders S. across the marshland, the dull landscape being relieved by fine church towers (Norm. or Perp.). — The Old Manor House at (19½ m.) *Saltfleet* is identified with "Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts." — 27½ m. *Mablethorpe* (Louth, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Fulbeck House*, RB. 15/) and (29½ m.) *Sutton-on-Sea* (Grange and Links, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.; *Beach*, *Bacchus*, RB. 15/ at both) are pleasant seaside resorts, with fine sands and wide dunes affording excellent golf. — 40½ m. *Ingoldmells* has one of a group of fine marshland churches, and there is another at *Theddlethorpe*, between Saltfleet and Mablethorpe. Bungalows, etc., line the shore to (44½ m.) *Skegness*, see above.

Grimsby is connected with *Immingham Dock* (see Rte. 65) by electric railway. — To *Lincoln*, see Rte. 65.

68. FROM LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE

ROAD, 54½ m. The direct road from central London, A 10, leaves the N. Circular Rd. at (6 m.) *Edmonton*. — 19 m. *Broxbourne*. — 24½ m. *Ware*. — 30½ m. *Puckeridge*. — 41½ m. *Royston*. — 54½ m. *Cambridge*. Alternative route via Baldock, see Rte. 49. — MOTOR COACH from Victoria via Ware in 3 hrs. GREEN LINE COACH No. 715 from Oxford Circus to Hertford.

RAILWAY from Liverpool St. 55½ m. in 1½–2 hrs. Principal Stations: 17 m. *Broxbourne and Hoddesdon*, junction for Ware (5½ m.) and Hertford (7½ m.). — 30½ m. *Bishop's Stortford*. — 41½ m. *Audley End*, junction for Saffron Walden (1½ m.). — 55½ m. *Cambridge*. — Another route from King's Cross (58 m. in 1½–2½ hrs.) via Hitchin (see Rte. 49).

From London to (19 m.) *Broxbourne*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — 20½ m. *Hoddesdon* (Bull Inn, plain). At *Rye House* (1 m. N.E.), now derelict, was hatched the abortive plot to assassinate Charles II and his brother James (1683).

A 602 leads N.W. to Hertford. At (2 m.) *Hertford Heath* (East India College Arms, RB. 17/6) is (r.) *Haileybury College*, a boys' school founded in 1862 and occupying the buildings (by Wilkins) of *East India College*, established in 1805 by the East India Co. for its civil service students, which was dissolved in 1858. In 1942 Haileybury was amalgamated with the *Imperial Service College*. — 4½ m. Hertford (*Salisbury Arms*, RB. 18/6; *Dimsdale Arms*, similar charges) is an ancient county town (13,900 inhab.) on the Lea, with an old castle (adm. 3d.) where King John of France was imprisoned in 1359. The first paper mill in England was founded here by James Tate in 1490. *Christ's Hospital* school for girls preserves some buildings of 1695.

B 180 leads N.E. via (6½ m.) *Widford*, with Blakesware Park, the 'Blakesmoor' of Lamb's Essays, to (8½ m.) the pretty village of *Much Hadham* (Red Lion), for 900 years a manor of the Bishops of London, with a partly 15th cent. 'Palace' and many good 16–18th cent. houses.

24½ m. *Ware* (8250 inhab.; *Canons*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.) was the limit of John Gilpin's unwilling ride. The Priory is a relic of a 14th cent. Franciscan monastery. Charles Chauncey, vicar of Ware, became president of Harvard College in 1654 (tablet in the church). — At (36½ m.) *Puckeridge* we keep to the left, along the Old North Road (Ermine Street). — 39 m. *Westmill*. At Cherry Green, 1½ m. W., is Button Snap, a cottage which belonged to Charles Lamb in 1812–15 (though he never lived there). — 40½ m. *Buntingford* has a long street of 17–18th cent. houses, notably Ward's Hospital, an almshouse founded in 1684 by Bp. Seth Ward (1617–89) of Salisbury, a native. — At (47½ m.) *Royston* (p. 374) we join the road from Baldock, turn right, and enter Cambridgeshire, to reach Cambridge via (58 m.) *Trumpington* (see p. 559).

An alternative route from Puckeridge (B 1368; 1 m. shorter) runs via Braughing, Barkway, and (46½ m.) *Barley*, where the inn-sign (Fox & Hounds) spans the roadway, and joins the main road 2 m. S. of Trumpington.

Cambridgeshire, rich in grain, is not a large county, but includes within its borders the university of Cambridge and the cathedral of Ely. The level fens, including the *Isle of Ely* (a separate administrative unit), cover its N. part; but the surface of S. Cambridgeshire is considerably varied, though its highest elevation is in the Gogmagog Hills. The county was the pioneer in the establishment of village colleges (at *Sawston*, 7 m. S. of Cambridge, in 1931); the college at *Impington*, 3 m. N. of Cambridge, is in a good modern building by Gropius and Maxwell Fry (1939).

54½ m. CAMBRIDGE (81,450 inhab.), on the Cam or Granta, is famous as the seat of one of the great English universities. It lies, nowhere more than 50 ft. above the sea, on the S. margin of the Fen Country, and owes its attractiveness mainly to its series of stately colleges admirably set off by groups and avenues of fine trees. Building for building, it is hard to award the palm between the sister universities, and if Cambridge has no High Street, the greenery of its 'F' unparalleled at Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY has 21 colleges (3 for women) and 1 hostel (*Fitzwilliam House*), 80 professors, about 40 readers and 300 lecturers, 480 fellows, and 3500 undergraduates. Not incorporated with the University are five theological halls: *Westminster College*, *Ridley Hall*, *Cheshunt College*, *Westcott House*, and *Wesley House*.

Railway Station (beyond G 5; *Rfms.*), 1½ m. S.E. of the centre of the town (Bus No. 101; 2½d.).

Hotels. University Arms (F 5), Regent St., RB. 27/-32/, P. 13-15 gs.; Garden House (G 2), Little St. Mary's Lane, RB. 22/; Blue Boar (C 3), T.H., Trinity St., RB. 21/, P. 10 gs.; Royal, Trumpington St. (beyond G 4), RB. 19/6-25/, P. 10 gs.; Lion (D 3), Petty Cury, commercial, RB. 22/6, P. 14 gs. West Lodge, 5 West Rd. (beyond F 1), unlic., RB. 18/6-25/.

Restaurants. *Arts Theatre*, St. Edward's Passage; *Miller's Wine Parlour*, King's Parade; *Bath Hotel*, Benet St.; 'K.P.', King's Parade; *Scotch House*, 12 Market Hill; *Venetian*, Market Hill. Light lunch-

oons and teas are obtainable at establishments in King's F. (Copper Kettle, open Sun.), Trinity St., and elsewhere.

Motor-Buses run from the station to Petty Cury and Chesterton, and from Market St. to the suburbs; also from Drummer St. (D 5) to *Ely*, *Saffron Walden*, *Newmarket*, *St. Ives*, *Huntingdon*, *Bedford*, etc.

Boats, preferably punts or canoes, for the Backs, may be hired at Magdalene bridge and in Mill Lane (F 2); for the upper river at the foot of Mill Lane to the left. RIVER BATHING near Fen Causeway, S. of the town.

Theatres. *Arts* (E 3), Peas Hill; *A.D.C.*, Park St. (C 3).

History. The castle hill on the N. side of the town may represent a British earthwork, and Roman remains indicate a Roman settlement. Early names of the river were *Rhee* and the more frequent *Granta* (now usually applied to the two branches of the river above Cambridge), which gave the forms *Grantabrycge* (*Grantabridge*) and (later) *Cantebrigg*, eventually softened into Cambridge. The present name of the river Cam was derived from the town, not the other way about. The situation of Cambridge must always have been important, but the significance of town and castle was speedily eclipsed by that of the University. This, according to myth, was founded by Prince Cantaber of Spain in the year of the world 4321; as a fact it probably grew up around the religious establishments of the early 12th century. It is recognised as an important seat of learning in a writ of Henry III (1231). Peterhouse, the first college properly so called, dates from 1281-84. Friction between the University and the Town culminated in the riot of 1381, when the townsmen sacked several colleges and destroyed many important documents. Cambridge attained a European reputation with the advent of Erasmus, in 1510. Its wealth and well-being were increased rather than lessened by the great religious changes of the 16th cent.; it lost little during the Civil War except the plate melted down for the war chest of Charles I. For Americans Cambridge must always have a special interest as the main fount of higher education in the United States, the stream flowing through John Harvard, President Dunster, and many other graduates of this university.

The University System of Cambridge and Oxford is described on pp. 236-8.

Hints to Visitors. The remarks on p. 235 as to the escort of a member of the University, the vacations, and the admission to the college buildings apply also to Cambridge. The liveliest time to visit Cambridge is the so-called *May Week* (actually c. 10 days in June) at the end of the Easter term, when

the College Boat Races are held, followed by a series of balls, concerts, and other entertainments. On the Tues. after the races there is a *Congregation* for prize exercises and the conferring of honorary degrees. — The Lower River is the scene of the College Boat Races in late Feb. ('Lents') and early June ('Mays'). These, decided as at Oxford by 'bumping, begin at *Balds-bite*, 3 m. downstream.

To obtain any adequate idea of Cambridge, the visitor must devote several days to it. The day's walk described below will, however, show him at least the outside of the buildings of chief interest. The points which most imperatively demand attention include *King's*, *St. John's*, *Trinity*, *Queens'*, and *Jesus Colleges*, the *Round Church*, and the *Fitzwilliam Museum*.

In the centre of the city *Petty Cury* (D 4; perhaps 'petite curye' or 'little cookery') leads W. to *Market Hill*, in which are (l.) the *Guildhall* (rebuilt 1937-9) and (r.) Bacon's well-known tobacco shop, immortalised by Calverley (bust and inscription on the façade). *St. Mary's the Great* (D 3) is an imposing Perp. church rebuilt between 1478 and 1608, when the tower was finished. It is a parish church but is used also by the University (service on Sun. at 2.30). The carving of the nave roof (after 1505), and the woodwork of the galleries, added by Gibbs in 1735, are noteworthy. Opposite the church is the dignified **Senate House* (D 2, 3), the scene of the chief public functions of the University, and corresponding to the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. It was built by James Gibbs in 1722-30, and contains statues of Pitt (by Nollekens) and the 6th Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University for nearly 60 years (1689-1748; by Rysbrack). At the back of Senate House Yard stand the former Old Schools (i.e. lecture rooms) and the old court of King's College, occupied by the University Library from 1829 to 1934, and now housing the offices of the Senate and the University Registry. The oldest part, lying between the picturesque Cobble Court and the West Court, dates from c. 1350-1473, the main E. façade was finished in 1758, the N. side (by C. R. Cockerell; 1837-40) houses various libraries.

Senate House Passage, passing the Gate of Honour of Caius College (p. 559), leads to Trinity Hall (D 2), founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich, with special provision for students of law. It is the only college that retains the name of 'Hall.'

The first court was remodelled by Sir James Burrough in 1730-45, but the *Library* (10-1 in term) dates from c. 1600 and retains chained books of a still earlier period. In the *Ante-Chapel* are three 16th cent. brasses. The pretty *Fellows' Garden* has some fine chestnuts.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Tusser (author of '500 Points of Good Husbandry'), Hollnshed, Bp. Gardiner (Master), Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Chesterfield, Bulwer Lytton, Chief Justice Cockburn, F. D. Maurice, Sir Leslie Stephen, Prof. Fawcett, and Ronald Firbank.

To the S. of Trinity Hall is Clare College (D, E 2), founded in 1326 as University Hall and refounded (1338) by Lady Elizabeth de Clare, and thus junior to Peterhouse alone. The buildings, mainly by Robert Grumbold, a local craftsman, are

an admirable example of their period (1638-1715). The chapel was added in 1763-69.

The W. range opens on to Clare Bridge (1640; *View), perhaps by Thomas Grumbold, leading over the Cam to the beautiful *Fellows' Garden* (fine lines) and to the 'Backs' (see below).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Tillotson, Bp. Latimer, Whiston (translator of 'Josephus'), and Hervey ('Meditations among the Tombs'). Tradition connects Chaucer with Clare Hall and identifies it with the 'Solere Hall' of the 'Reeve's Tale.'

Those who have not time to walk along the whole length of the *BACKS OF THE COLLEGES (i.e. the tree-shaded grounds on the left bank of the river) will get a good idea of them by crossing Clare Bridge and entering King's College from behind. The avenue leads from Clare Bridge to the *New Court* of Clare (by Sir Giles Scott, 1924-29), with an imposing War *ial* Arch.

In Burrell's Walk, behind this court, is the University Library, an impressive brick and stone building also by Scott (1930-34), with a lofty tower. The library (visitors must be accompanied by a graduate; open weekdays 9.30-4, Sat. 9-1), with 1,250,000 books, 225,000 maps, and over 10,000 MSS., ranks next in order to the British Museum and the Bodleian. Among its principal treasures, a large number of which are usually on exhibition, are Caxton's 'Histories of Troy,' 1475-6, the first book printed in English, and the only perfect copy of his 'Golden Legend' (1483); a Mazarine Bible (Mainz, c. 1456) and the first dated Bible (Mainz, 1462); the Book of Deer, a 10th cent. Gaelic MS.; the Codex Bezae, of the 6th cent., one of the five great uncial MSS. of the Gospels.

Opposite the E. entrance of Clare is part of the beautiful 15th cent. gateway of the original court of King's College, which was on this site. King's College (E 2), adjoining on the S., was founded by Henry VI in 1440 and re-established on a roomier site and in connection with Eton College three years later. The street frontage consists of a portal and stone screen of 1828.

On the W. side of the *Great Court*, with its fountain, is the *Fellows' Building*, by Gibbs (1724), and on the S. side is the *Hall*, by Wilkins (1824-28). Behind the Fellows' Building is a wonderful lawn, sloping to the river and bounded on the S. by the *Library* and *Bodley's Building* (1894, completed 1928), and on the N. by Clare. Fine view from the bridge.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Christopher Tye (chorister), Phineas and Giles Fletcher, Orlando Gibbons (chorister and member), Edmund Waller, Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, Sir William Temple, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Rupert Brooke, and Lord Keynes.

On the N. side of the Great Court is **King's College Chapel, a late-Perp. building of 1446-1515, regarded as the crowning glory of the University, mainly on account of its perfect interior, a "Sursum Corda done into stone," which inspired three noble sonnets by Wordsworth (open usually weekdays 10-4; Sun. for services and at 2.15; choral service on Sun. at 10.30 & 3.30 and on weekdays at 5.30 p.m.). It is 289 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high. The design of the interior is bold and simple, the ornamentation (including the Tudor rose and portcullis) rich but not excessive. The outstanding features are the 25 magnificent *Stained Glass Windows (all of the 16th cent., except that by Clayton & Bell at the W. end), the *Fan vaulting, the stalls, and the wooden organ screen (1533-35) and case (1688). The altar screen (1906-7) incorporates a 'Descent from the Cross' by Sermoneta (mid-16th cent.).

Each of the chantries, opening between the buttresses, contained an altar; the chantry at the S.E. corner is a War Memorial Chapel with Flemish glass of 1530.

The passage nearly opposite the main gate of King's leads to the church of *St. Edward the King* (E 3; 12th and 14th cent.), where Latimer preached the Reformation. The chancel was enlarged after 1446 to provide chapels for Clare College and Trinity Hall.

In Benet St., opposite the S. range of King's, is (r.) *St. Benet's* (i.e. *Benedict's*) Church (E 3), which retains its Saxon tower and tower-arch. A gallery of finely toned red brick connects the church with Corpus Christi, of which it was the original chapel.

Corpus Christi College (F 3), on the E. side of Trumpington St., was founded in 1352 by the united Guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin, and was long known familiarly as Benet College.

The **Old Court* (reached from the N.E. corner of the front court) is the earliest example in England of a complete medieval academic quadrangle. The *First Court*, by Wilkins (1823-27), facing on to Trumpington St., includes the *Library* (adm. in term-time Mon. & Wed. 12-1, Tues. & Thurs. 2.30-4.30) contains a priceless collection of MSS. bequeathed by Abp. Parker, Master from 1544 to 1552. The Lewis Collection of Coins and Gems is open at the same hours. In the *Hall* are paintings by Reynolds, Romney, Poussin, Kneller, etc. The *Chapel* contains an altarpiece by Elisabetta Sirani.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Nicholas Bacon, Robert Browne, Christopher Marlowe, John Fletcher, Abp. Tenison, John Robinson (Fellow, 1598), and Gen. Braddock.

Opposite Corpus Christi is *St. Catharine's College* (F 2, 3), founded in 1473 by Robert Wodelarke, Provost of King's, rebuilt in 1674-1757, by Robert Grumbold and James Essex, and extended in 1932-51. The rich colour of the old brick is notable.

Abp. Sandys and Bp. Lightfoot, the Oriental scholar, were Masters of *St. Catharine's*; John Bradford, the Reformer, and James Shirley, the playwright, were members.

Behind *St. Catharine's*, in Queens' Lane, is the imposing main gateway of **Queens' College* (F 2), founded in 1448 by Andrew Dokett, under the patronage of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, and refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. It is, perhaps, the most picturesque of Cambridge colleges.

The 15th cent. red brick *First Court*, well restored, includes the *Hall* (W.), remodelled in 1732-34, *Old Chapel* (no adm.) with a sundial on the wall, and the *Library* (N.; Jacobean bookcases). To the W. of this is the charming **Cloister Court*, whence the 'wooden bridge' (1749-50) leads to the *College Gardens* and to *Fisher Court* (1936), flanked by a 17th cent. brewhouse. On the N. side of the cloisters is the **President's Lodge* (c. 1537), with a beautiful panelled gallery of the 16th century. In the small *Pump Court*, S. of the Cloister Court, is the *Erasmus Tower*, above the rooms occupied by Erasmus, who taught Greek in this college (1510-13). To the N. of the main court are the *Walnut Tree Court* (1618) and a new court, with the large *Chapel* (by Bodley) between them.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: *St. John*, Fisher (President), Thomas Fuller, Abp. Whitgift, and Sir Charles Stanford.

On the S. *Queens'* is bounded by Silver St., the continuation of which, beyond the Cam, passes Darwin's house (L.) and (at the corner of Newnham

Rd.) *New Hall*, the nucleus of a third women's college, founded in 1934. Sidgwick Av. goes on W. to Selwyn College, incorporated in 1882 for Church of England students "willing to live economically." Opposite is Newnham College, established in 1875 for women and consisting of four halls and a library. —On the grounds to the N. of Sidgwick Av. are to be built new university lecture-rooms and laboratories.

We now return to Trumpington St. along Silver St., opposite the end of which is *St. Botolph's Church* (F 3; chiefly Perp.). To the right, as we proceed S., is the *University Press*, or *Pitt Press*, with its conspicuous tower (1831–33), popularly known as the 'Freshmen's College' from an alleged common mistake of the unsophisticated. The building was erected with the aid of the surplus of a fund subscribed for the erection of a statue of William Pitt in London. To the left, almost opposite, stands *Pembroke College* (F 3), founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347, but largely modernised or rebuilt.

The *Chapel*, which contains an altarpiece by Baroccio, was Wren's first major work (1663–5); it was lengthened in 1880. The *Old Library* (in the first court, to the l.), with a fine plaster ceiling of 1690, was originally the first college chapel in Cambridge (1366). *Ivy Court* was added during the Commonwealth (c. 1650).

FAMOUS MEMBERS. Pembroke has been called the 'Collegium Episcopale,' from the number of bishops it has produced (Ridley, Grindal, Whitgift, Andrewes, etc.); it might also be called the 'College of Poets,' for Spenser, Crashaw, Gray (see below), and Mason were among its members. The younger Pitt, Sumner Maine, and Sir G. G. Stokes were Pembroke men.

Farther along Trumpington St. stands *Peterhouse* (G 3), properly *St. Peter's College*, founded by Hugh of Balsham, Bp. of Ely, in 1281. This is the oldest college in Cambridge.

In the first court is the *Chapel*, an attractive example of Laudian Gothic (1632), connected with the main buildings by galleries (1709–11). The E. window retains its original glass. On the r. is the dignified *Fellows' Building*, by Burrough (1738–42). On the left are the *Library* (c. 1590; extended in 1633) and the *Hall* which, though much altered in 1868–71, is substantially the original hall of 1286. It contains portraits, and stained glass by Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and William Morris. The windows of the *Combination Room* (1460) are by the same artists. Beyond the Hall a path leads to the *Garden*. From the second, or *Gisborne Court* (1825), a passage (r.) leads to the quaint old building called 'Noah's Ark.' At the back is the new *Fen Court* (1939), by Hughes and Bicknell. The Master's Lodge, a fine Queen Anne house of 1702, and a building of 1928 are on the other side of Trumpington St.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Card. Beaufort, the poet Gray, Chas. Babbage, and Lord Kelvin. Gray's rooms in the Fellows' Building may be identified by the iron bars placed by the poet for use in case of fire. Induced to use his rope-ladder by a false alarm of fire, he left Peterhouse in dudgeon at the practical joke and became a member of Pembroke.

The church of *St. Mary the Less* (G 3; 14th cent., but considerably altered), adjoining Peterhouse on the N., served as the college chapel before 1632. Its flowing Dec. tracery is exquisite. Near the entrance is the tomb of Godfrey Washington (d. 1729) with the family arms.

Just beyond Peterhouse is the **Fitzwilliam Museum* (G 3; open free weekdays 10–4 or 5, Sun. 2–4 or 5), a massive classical building by George Basevi and C. R. Cockerell (1837–47), erected for the valuable collections bequeathed to the University by Viscount Fitzwilliam in 1816.

The original building was completed in 1875 by E. M. Barry, who designed the entrance hall, and since 1924 the Marlay Galleries, on the S. side, and the beginning of a new quadrangle (by Smith and Brewer) have been added, to

house extensive recent bequests. — In the main rooms are exhibited furniture, ceramics, drawings, etc., associated with the period of the paintings.

From the entrance hall the staircase ascends to the large Room III, mostly devoted to English works, notably portraits by *Hogarth, *Highmore* (*Illustrations to *Pamela*), *Gainsborough* (*Heneage Lloyd and his sister, an example of his early style), *Reynolds*, *Wright of Derby* (Lord Fitzwilliam aged 19), *Raeburn*, *Morland*, and *Richard Wilson*. Here, too, are a bust of Wm. Pitt, by *Nollekens*; and cases of *Miniatures (by *Hilliard*, *Oliver*, *Samuel Cooper*, *Cosway*, and others), illuminations, and MSS. of artistic interest. The gallery above contains prints and water-colours. Beside the door is a clock by *Thomas Tompion* (c. 1700). — Room II (r.) contains British landscapes by *Turner* and *Constable* (*Hampstead Heath); works by *Rossetti* and *Madox Brown*; and *Illustrations by *Wm. Blake* (in table cases). — Room I (Modern English School) has notable works by *Sickert*, *Wilson Steer*, *Kennington*, *Nicholson* (*Girl with a tattered glove), *Sargent*, *Stanley Spencer*, and *John* (*Portraits of G. B. Shaw, Nicholson, and Thomas Hardy), *Whistler*, *Henry Lamb* (Portrait of Lytton Strachey), and *Epstein* (Bronze head of Einstein); also literary autographs, including Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale.'

In Room IV (beyond R. III) are represented the French Schools from *Clouet* (Diane de Poitiers) to the Barbizon period, with impressive works by *Claude*, *Poussin*, and *Delacroix* (Negress) and examples of *Corot*, *Millet*, *Marguerite Gérard* (The Reader), and several small paintings by *Greuze*, *Lancret*, *Daubigny*, and others. — Cases in the corner (l.) contain the finest illuminated MSS. in the collection, including the *Metz Pontifical, produced for a Bishop of Metz at the beginning of the 14th cent., the most sumptuous French liturgical MS. of its date; and the *Psalter and Hours of Isabella of France, sister of St. Louis (Paris, before 1270). — French painting is continued in Room V, with examples of *Corot*, *Courbet*, *Boudin*, *Sisley*, *Renoir*, *C. Pissarro*, *Vuillard*, *Toulouse-Lautrec*, *Monet*, *Gauguin*, *Degas* (*Au Café), *Cézanne* (Montagne Ste-Victoire), *Dunoyer de Segonzac*, and *Matisse*.

From R. IV opens the UPPER MARLAY GALLERY (R. VI), devoted to Italian Paintings: *V. Crivelli*, Altarpiece; *Iac. del Sellaio*, Cupid and Psyche; *Botticini*, Virgin in adoration; *Pinturicchio*, *Virgin and Child; *Simone Martini*, SS. Ambrose, Michael, and Augustine; Reliefs by *Luca della Robbia* and *Dom. Rosselli*. — COURTAULD GALLERIES. R. VII. Italian Schools: Relief by *Desiderio da Settignano*; terra-cotta by *Andrea della Robbia*; *Titian*, *Venus and *Tarquin and Lucretia; *Cima*, St. Lanfranc and saints; works by *Tintoretto*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Palma Vecchio*, *Iac. Bassano*, and the mannerists; and views of Venice by *F. and G. Guardi* and *Bellotto*. — RR.

X and XI. Dutch and Flemish Schools: *Joos van Cleef*, **Madonna*; *Van Dyck*, *The Betrayal*; *Rembrandt*, **Portrait of himself* (1650); *Hals*, *Portrait of a man*; **Landscapes by Hobbema, Ruysdael, and Berckheyde*; *P. Brueghel the Younger*, *Village fête*; and works by *Mierevelt, Jan Steen, Dou, Teniers*, and others, also *Dürer*, *The Road to Calvary*.

Returning to R. VII we enter R. VIII, with Spanish paintings, notably the *Vision of Fra Lauterio* and *St. John the Baptist with the Pharisees*, both by *Murillo*, and *St. Rufina*, by *Zurbaran*. — R. IX, beyond, contains a varying selection of **Old Master Drawings*; also *Rubens*, *Virgin and Child with St. Anne* and *St. John the Baptist*. — The CHARRINGTON ROOM of prints, etc., beyond R. XI, is often used for temporary exhibitions.

The GROUND FLOOR galleries (closed on Sun.) include the Henderson collection of armour (note Henry VII's hearse cloth) and the medieval collections, miscellaneous but of high interest, notably ivories and enamels, church plate, ancient scientific instruments, textiles, ceramics, and the Glaisher collection of Chinese art (ceramics and jade). — The SCULPTURE GALLERY contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Cretan (including probably the earliest known marble figure; c. 1600 B.C.), Greek and Roman antiquities. — The rich LIBRARY is notable for its collection of autographs (especially musical), prints, and historical documents, and for its large collection of Greek and other coins.

Fitzwilliam House (G 3, 4), opposite the Museum, in a building of 1727, is the headquarters of the Non-Collegiate Students, i.e. those not attached to any college.

Beyond *Addenbrooke's Hospital*, Trumpington St. ends at *Hobson's Conduit*, transferred hither in 1855 from its original site in Market Hill, where it was erected in 1614, partly at the expense of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), "carrier between Cambridge and London, and a great benefactor to this University and town." Hobson is the subject of two short poems by Milton, and the phrase 'Hobson's choice' embalms his rule of letting out his 'forty good cattle' in strict rotation. In *Lensfield Rd. (l.)* is the *Scott Polar Research Institute* (1935), with an interesting museum (Tues-Sat., 2.30-4) of polar equipment and relics. — In *Trumpington Rd.*, a few yards farther on, is the *Leys School*, a Methodist public school founded in 1875 (on a pasture called *St. Thomas's Leys*), beside which the new *Fen Causeway* leads to the *Engineering Laboratories*, etc. In *Bateman St. (l.)* are the entrances to *Cheshunt College (l.)* and to the *Botanic Gardens (r.; 20 acres)*, founded in 1696. *Cheshunt College*, a Congregational training college founded by the Countess of Huntingdon in 1792, was transferred in 1905 from Cheshunt in Herts to Cambridge; the buildings date from 1914.

Fitzwilliam St. (at No. 22 in which Darwin had rooms in 1836-37), opposite the *Fitzwilliam Museum*, leads E. to *Tennis Court Rd.*, which we follow to the left.

The part of *Tennis Court Rd.* to the right skirts the grounds of *Downing College (G 5; entered from Regent St.)*, which was founded in 1800 with the proceeds of estates devised by Sir George Downing (d. 1749). The classical design of its three ranges of buildings, surrounding a huge court, is due to Wilkins, who completed the W. side in 1820; the E. range, by E. M. Barry, was finished in 1870; while the N. wing, with the chapel, was added by Sir Herbert Baker in 1932-33.

The New Museums (E, F 3, 4) is the name given to the two groups of museums, laboratories, and lecture-rooms lying N. and S. of *Pembroke St.* and *Downing St.* These well-equipped and frequently extended buildings belong mainly to the scientific side of the university, and are well worth visiting by the technical expert or student.

Perhaps the most generally interesting is the *Archaeological and Ethnological Museum* (F 4; open 9-4), at the corner of Tennis Court Rd. The *Sedgwick Museum of Geology* and the *Botanical Museum* are likewise of the first importance.

On the opposite side of Downing St., in a crowded and depressing medley, are the buildings of the *MEDICAL SCHOOL* (F 3, 4). — To the W. of these are the *Cavendish Physical Laboratory* (famous for the work of J. J. Thomson and Rutherford), the *Mond Physical Laboratory*, a remarkable little building by H. C. Hughes (1935), and the *Chemical Laboratory*. The *Examination Rooms*, adjoined on the E. by the *Arts School*, are entered from Benet St. In Corn Exchange St. is the *Whipple Museum of the History of Science*.

Downing St. ends opposite *Emmanuel College* (E 5), which was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay. "I have set an acorn," he replied to Queen Elizabeth's charge of Puritanism, "which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." It occupies the site and incorporated the buildings of a 13th cent. Dominican priory.

The main court, with its attractive garden front, is substantially the original construction by Ralph Symons (1584-89), though the entrance wing and the Hall (l.) were transformed by Essex (1760-75), while the *Westmorland Building* (r.) is a notable work of 1720. Facing the entrance is the *Chapel* (1677), designed, with the accompanying arcade, by Wren. It contains an altarpiece by Amigoni, a good plaster ceiling, and a memorial window to John Harvard. To the S. extends the *Brick Building* of 1633-34, with the Harvard room. The smaller court to the N. is original, except for the N. range (1825), and there are new buildings beyond the gardens and (reached by a subway) on the other side of Emmanuel St. The extensive *Gardens* contain a large pond.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Sancroft, Bp. Percy (of the 'Reliques'), Sir William Temple, William Law (of the 'Serious Call'), John Harvard, and some of the Pilgrim Fathers.

To the S. of Emmanuel is *Parker's Piece* (F 5), an open space named from Edward Parker, cook of Trinity College, to whom it was leased in 1587. Still farther S. is the *University Cricket Ground*, known as 'Fenner's'. — Regent St. goes on S. from Emmanuel, passing (r.) the large *Rom. Cath. Cathedral* and (l.) the *Perse School* (founded in 1615; removed from Free School Lane in 1888).

Following St. Andrew's St. towards the N., we next reach *Christ's College* (D 4), established in 1505 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond (1443-1509), mother of Henry VII, largely at the instance of St. John Fisher, then vice-chancellor. It absorbed *Godshouse*, a small college founded by William Byngham in 1436 on the site of King's College Chapel, and refounded on the present site in 1448.

The original first court (with Tudor arms on the gatehouse and a fine oriel in the Master's lodge) was refaced in 1758-69 and the *Hall* was rebuilt in 1876. The small *Chapel* (l.) retains some walls and the lectern from the days of Godshouse. It was panelled in 1701 and contains the fine monument, by Joseph Catterns (1684), to Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines. High up on the S. wall is the window of Lady Margaret's oratory, now in the Master's lodge. The *Fellows' Building*, in the second court, dates from 1642 and is ascribed to Thomas Grumbold; the third court dates from 1911 and 1949. In the large **Gardens* (10.30-12.30 and 2-4 on weekdays) is an old mulberry tree associated (somewhat doubtfully) with John Milton.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Denzil Holles, Milton, Edward King (the subject of 'Lycidas'), Sir Walter Mildmay, Quarles, Leland, Paley, H. W. Betty (the 'Infant Roscius'), Darwin, Calverley, Seeley, Walter Besant, J. C. Bose, and Smuts. — John Milton, admitted as a pensioner in 1625 at the age of 16, occupied a first-floor room on the first stair on the N. side of the first court, and here wrote the 'Hymn on Christ's Nativity' as a college exercise. — The

earliest certain use of stage scenery in England was at a play in Christ's hall in 1531.

St. Andrew's Church (E 4), opposite Christ's, contains a memorial to Capt. Cook, his wife, and his six children. We follow Sidney St., leading N., past *Holy Trinity* (D 3, 4; Chas. Simeon, d. 1836, vicar for 54 years), where Jeremy Taylor was baptized, to Sidney Sussex College (C 4), established on the site of a Franciscan convent, under the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex (d. 1589).

The original buildings, by Ralph Symons, were completed in 1598, but the present Gothick appearance of the college is the work of Sir Jeffry Wyattville (1821-32), who spared only the old oriels on the garden front. A court overlooking the garden was added by Pearson in 1890, and the *Chapel* was attractively refitted and enlarged in 1912 by T. H. Lyon, who likewise built the block behind it.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Oliver Cromwell (entered as a fellow commoner 1616) is the chief luminary of the college. In the *Hall* hangs a famous portrait of him, attributed to Sam. Cooper, though it has been suggested that this is the portrait by Lely, in which the Protector charged the painter to include "all these roughnesses, pimples, and warts." Thomas Fuller removed here from Queens' in 1628.

Beyond Sidney Sussex we pass the Whewell's Courts of Trinity College (L) and turn to the right into Jesus Lane (C 3, 4). In Park St., on the left, beyond the classical portico of the *Pitt Club*, is the *Amateur Dramatic Club* ('A.D.C.'), founded in 1855 by Francis Burnand. Following Jesus Lane we pass *Wesley House* (L), by Aston Webb (1925), and reach *Jesus College (B 5), founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, on the site of the suppressed Nunnery of St. Radegund. Architecturally this is one of the most interesting colleges in Cambridge, since it retains part of the old conventual buildings.

We enter by a fine tower gateway built by Alcock. From the first court (17-18th cent.) an ogee doorway with Alcock's badge leads (r.) into the cloister court (early 16th cent.), which occupies the site of the cloister of the nunnery. On the E. side is the beautiful old entrance to the Chapter House (c. 1210). The cruciform **Chapel* (open all day), on the S. side, represents the conventual church, though the W. part of the nave is incorporated in the Master's lodge. It is an admirable piece of E.E., well restored, with traces of Norman (N. transept) and with Perp. additions by Alcock. The stained glass is by Hardman, Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and Morris. On the N. side of the cloister is the *Hall* (Alcock) from the vestibule of which a stair ascends to the quaint *Old Library*. The *Grounds* are extensive. The buildings behind the chapel are by Waterhouse (1870) and Morley Horder (1929-35).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Cranmer, Sterne, Coleridge, Malthus, and Quiller-Couch (Fellow).

Opposite Jesus College are *Westcott House*, and the church of *All Saints* (by Bodley, 1865). Farther on we turn to the left across *Midsummer Common* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the river Cam, which we cross by the New Bridge near the *University Boat Houses*.

In the suburb of *Chesterton*, a little to the N.E. on the left bank of the river, beyond a fine old manor house, is a singular square building (key at the vicarage) of the 13-14th cent., believed to have been the residence of the rector, whose appointment was for 300 years in the hands of the Italian abbey of Vercelli.

Jesus Lane is continued E. by Mals' Causeway, Sun St., and Newmarket Rd. through the industrial quarter of *Barnwell* to (1 m.) *Stourbridge Chapel*, the little Norman chapel of a hospital for lepers (before 1199). The ancient

fair formerly held here in September used to last five weeks and was described by Defoe as the greatest in the world.

After crossing the river, we turn to the left and follow Chesterton Rd. to (fully $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the CASTLE HILL (A 2), an artificial mound, beside which William the Conqueror built his castle (1068), never of much importance. Close by are the churches of *St. Giles* (A 2; pre-Norman chancel arch, rebuilt) and the children's church of *St. Peter* (A 1; Norman doorway and font). Below *St. Peter's* is the *Cambridge and County Folk Museum* (adm. 11-1, 2.30-4.30, closed on Sun. morning and Mon.; 6d., Thurs. free), in the former White Horse Inn, with an interesting collection of local 'bygones.'

Northampton St. leads W., passing on the left the entrance to *Merton Hall* (B 1), formerly a Norman manor house (mid-12th cent.; now a private house); the name 'School of Pythagoras' has been given for obscure reasons to the oldest part of the building. The estate has been in the possession of Merton College, Oxford, since 1270. Farther W., at the corner of Madingley Rd., is *Westminster College* (A 1), a Presbyterian training school (1899). About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., along the Madingley Rd., is the *University Observatory*.

Castle St. (A 1) is prolonged by Huntingdon Rd., leading past the *National Institute of Agricultural Botany* (r.) and the *University Farm* (l.), to (2 m.) *Girton College*, a college for women, founded at Hitchin in 1869 and transferred to Cambridge in 1873.

From the castle we go S.E. to Magdalene College (A 2; pron. 'Maudlen'), founded by Lord Audley in 1542 on the site of a hostel of Benedictine monks established after 1428 by the four great Fenland abbeys of Crowland, Ely, Ramsey, and Thorney, and later known as Buckingham College (c. 1480-1539). This is the only college wholly on the left bank of the Cam.

Though considerably altered, the *First Court*, entered through a gateway of 1585, preserves much of the original monastic fabric, especially on the S.E., or river, side. The Hall (c. 1519; refitted, 1714) has an unusual double staircase, and the Chapel retains its late-15th cent. timber roof. At the E. end of the second court is the *PEPYSIAN LIBRARY (adm. Mon.-Sat. in term, 2.30-3.30), containing the collection of books bequeathed by Samuel Pepys (d. 1703). The great treasure is the cypher MS. of the immortal 'Diary,' but there are many other valuable MSS. and incunabula. The books are kept on their original shelves exactly as arranged by Pepys. The building, probably by Robert Hooke, dates from 1679; the date on the front refers to the installation of the library. The *Garden* (1-5 or 6.30) affords a good view of the Pepysian Library. Other buildings are by Aston Webb and Ingress Bell. *Mallory Court*, on the other side of Magdalene St., was reconstructed from old buildings by H. Redfern, while *Benson Court*, adjoining, is by Lutyens (1935).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Henry Dunster (first President of Harvard), Pepys, Charles Kingsley, Parnell, and A. C. Benson (Master).

We now recross the Cam and follow Bridge St., in which (l.) is *St. Clement's Church* (B 3), E.E. but much altered. On the same side stands the highly interesting *Church of the Holy Sepulchre (C 3), the oldest of the four round churches in England, the circular part dating from c. 1130. The chancel was added in the 13th cent., and the whole ruthlessly restored in 1842. Behind the Round Church is the building of the *Union Society*, containing a debating hall, a dining-room, and a large library.

Opposite, in St. John's St., is **St. John's College* (B, C 2),

founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort (see p. 555) and replacing the 13th cent. Hospital of St. John.

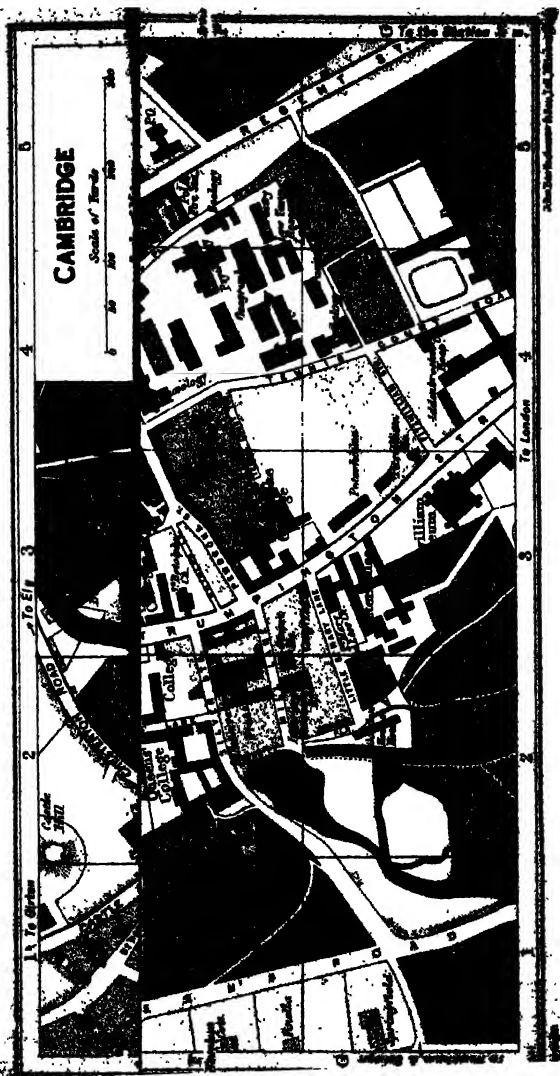
The First COURT, entered by a fine **Gateway*, with a statue of St. John, the Beaufort 'yales' supporting the royal arms, and the Tudor rose and portcullis, was built in 1510-16 under the direct supervision of St. John Fisher, executor of the foundress. The S. side was rebuilt in 1772. On the N. side is the large *Chapel*, built by Sir Gilbert Scott (1864-69) in an early Dec. style (open 11-1 & 2-4; services on Sun. at 10.30 & 6, on Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. at 6.30). Between the first and second courts is the **Hall*, a fine panelled room with an open roof. Its many portraits include one of Wordsworth, by Pickersgill. — The **SECOND COURT*, an admirable example of Elizabethan brickwork (1598-1602), by Ralph Symons, practically unchanged and of a lovely plum-colour, justifies Ruskin's praise of it as the most perfect in the University. On the N. side is the **Combination Room*, one of the finest panelled galleries in England (rich plaster ceiling; interesting portraits). — The *THIRD COURT* was in building between 1624 and 1674. On the N.E. side is the *Old Library* (11-1 in term), on the first floor, Jacobean in its fitting up and containing many valuable autograph letters, MSS. and early printed books, including Lady Margaret's Book of Hours (French; early 15th cent.), and a vellum copy of Cranmer's or the 'Great' Bible (1539). — From this court the Gothic New COURT (1827-31), by Rickman and Hutchinson, is approached by their picturesque 'Bridge of Sighs,' crossing the Cam. Thence we may enter the beautiful College Grounds, a good approach to the 'Backs.' We return to the Third Court by Robert Grumbold's lovely *Old Bridge* (1696; completed 1712). — Behind the chapel (and reached from the Second Court) is *CHAPEL COURT* (partly Victorian), extended in 1939 by Sir Edward Maufe, with *North Court*, facing Bridge St., beyond. The sculptures are by Eric Gill (Chapel Court) and Vernon Hill (N. Court), the stone beasts by A. P. Hardiman (St. John's St. gate) and Charles Wheeler (Bridge St. gate).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Thomas Wyatt, Roger Ascham, Lord Burghley, Robert Greene, Thos. Nashe, Ben Jonson (doubtful), Strafford, Lord Falkland, Fairfax, Herrick, Stillingfleet, Matthew Prior, Bentley, Sir John Herschel, Chas. Churchill, Erasmus Darwin, Horne Tooke, Wilberforce, Wordsworth (inscription in College Kitchen), Palmerston, Kirke White, Samuel Butler, and many bishops and archbishops.

Next to St. John's is **Trinity College* (C 2), the largest college in the sister Universities (700 students). It was established in 1546 by Henry VIII, who incorporated the earlier foundations of King's Hall and Michaelhouse (going back to 1317).

Second- and third-year students at Trinity are still known as 'Junior' and 'Senior Sophs,' i.e. 'Sophomores,' an old Cambridge term for such students that has been adopted in American universities. The undergraduates wear gowns of a darker blue than those at Caius. The Master is appointed by the Crown, a practice unique among Cambridge colleges.

The **Great Gateway* (1518) bears statues of Henry VIII (E. face), James I, Anne of Denmark, and Charles I (all on the inside). It leads into the spacious *GREAT COURT*, in the centre of which is a fountain erected by Thomas Neville, Master from 1593 to 1615. On the S. side (i.) is the *Queen's Gate* (1597), with a statue of Elizabeth I. On the N. side stands the *Chapel* (open always; services on Sun. at 8 and 6.45), a Tudor building (completed c. 1564), with good 18th cent. woodwork. In the ante-chapel are statues of **Newton* (by Roubiliac), *Bacon* (by Weekes), *Barrow* (by Noble), *Macaulay* and *Whewell* (by Woolner), and *Tennyson* (by Thornycroft). To the W. of the chapel are the quaint little *King's Hostel* and *King Edward III's Gate* (c. 1415), re-erected on this site by Neville. — The **Hall* (W. side of court; 1604; usually open 1.30-3), 100 ft. in length, contains many interesting portraits, including one of William Fredk., Duke of Gloucester (at the age of six), by Reynolds. To the S. is the enormous *Kitchen* (1605). — We next enter *NEVILLE'S or CLOUSEA COURT*, a Jacobean work of 1610-15, extended to the library in 1680. The **LIBRARY* (W. side; 150,000 vols.), built by Wren in 1676-83, is of a singularly appropriate design, best seen on the river-front.



The dignified and harmonious interior (190 ft. long; weekdays 1-4) has few rivals among libraries in England. The bookcases, finely carved by Grinling Gibbons, support busts of Newton, Bacon (both by Roubiliac), Tennyson (by Woolner), and other eminent members of the college. The *Status of Lord Byron, at the S. end, by Thorvaldsen, was meant for Westminster Abbey but was refused admission. The curious stained-glass window above it is an example of a lost 18th cent. process. The glass cases contain illuminated MSS., autograph writings of Milton, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, and Housman, relics of Newton, and other objects of interest. — To the S. of Neville's Court is the NEW COURT, built by Wilkins in 1825, to the E. of which is *Bishop's Hostel*, a separate building of 1670. From its W. side we enter the *College Grounds, still beautiful, though the famous lime trees have been felled. The view from the bridge (1763-5) is charming. — Opposite the Great Gateway are the two dark *Whewell's Courts* (1860).

FAMOUS MEMBERS (besides those incidentally mentioned and about 50 bishops): Essex, Coke, Herbert, Cowley, Marvell, Dryden, Judge Jeffreys, Porson (Fellow), Melbourne, Thirlwall, Kinglake, Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur Hallam, Galton, Clerk-Maxwell (Fellow), Farrar, Lord Acton (Fellow), Balfour, F. W. Maitland, Stanford (Organist), Sir James Frazer, A. E. Housman (Fellow), Baldwin, Rayleigh, Rutherford (Fellow), Eddington, Jeans, Gowland Hopkins, and Pandit Nehru; also members of the royal family, including Edward VII and George VI. Thackeray (like Henry Esmond) occupied the ground-floor rooms on the N. side of the Great Gateway, and Newton those on the first floor. Macaulay had the ground-floor rooms next the chapel. Byron is said to have 'kept' in Neville's Court (on the first floor of the central staircase on the N. side, next the Library), Hallam had rooms in the New Court (first floor, central staircase, S. side), but his friend Tennyson did not live in college. Among celebrated Masters of Trinity were Abp. Whitgift, Bp. Pearson, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Richard Bentley, William Whewell, Montague Butler, and J. J. Thomson.

To the S. of Trinity, opposite the restored 14th cent. church of *St. Michael*, stands Caius College (D 2, 3; pronounced 'Keys'), properly Gonville and Caius, founded by Edmund Gonville in 1348 and refounded by Dr. Caius in 1557. It is pre-eminently the medical college of the University. The undergraduates wear blue gowns with black facings.

We pass through a modern gateway occupying the site of the small *Gate of Humility* (now preserved in the Master's garden) into TREE COURT (1868-70). From this court the *Gate of Virtue* (W.) gives access to the CAIUS COURT, the exit from which, opposite the *Chapel*, is the *Gate of Honour*, a charming little Renaissance gateway, leading to Senate House Passage. On the right of Caius Court is GONVILLE COURT, refaced c. 1730. The *Hall* (1853) contains interesting portraits. In the *Chapel* (1375; modernised 1718) are quaint monuments to Dr. Caius (d. 1573), Dr. Legge (d. 1607), and Dr. Perse (d. 1615). — On the other side of the street is *St. Michael's Court*.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Gresham, Harvey, Jeremy Taylor, Wharton, Thurlow, Hookham Frere, Seeley (Fellow), and J. E. Flecker.

The favourite short excursion is to Grantchester (2½ m. S.W.; tea-gardens) either by river or footpath. This village, affectionately sung by Rupert Brooke, is often wrongly identified with Grantebrycge. 'Byron's Pool' here was named after Lord Byron. Walkers should go on to (3½ m.) Trumpington (*Green Man*) with an early-Dec. church (*Brass of 1289), and a War Memorial Cross, by Eric Gill. The successor of the mill of Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale,' supposed to have inspired Tennyson's 'Miller's Daughter,' was burned down in 1928. Thence Cambridge is 2 m. N. by a pleasant road (motor-bus). — Other points of interest are *Madingley* (3½ m. N.W.), a pretty village with a rebuilt windmill, and the Tudor mansion occupied by Edward VII while keeping his terms at Cambridge (now a University hostel); on the way is an *American Memorial Cemetery* (1944). *Cherry Hinton* church (3 m. S.E.), with an E.E. chancel; *Fulbourn*, 4½ m. S.E., with a church showing a curious mixture of E.E., Dec., and Perp. (good brasses); *Impington Hall* (3 m. N.; 16th cent.), for 300 years in possession of the Pepys family and frequently mentioned in the famous

'Diary'; the churches of *Barton* and *Kingston* (3 m. and 7 m. S.W.), with mural paintings (13-15th cent.); *Bourn*, 1½ m. beyond *Kingston*, with another fine church and the oldest dated windmill in England (1633); and the *Gogmagog Hills* (the 'Gogs', 222 ft.), with *Wandlebury Camp* (4 m. S.E.), traversed by the Roman *Via Devana*.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO MILDENHALL, 22 m. Railway in 1 hr. We follow the Newmarket road, leaving on the left (4½ m.) *Quy*, a name perhaps derived from 'Cow Ey' (island). — At (6 m.) *Boltisham*, where the early-Dec. church has fine screens, we turn left. — 9½ m. *Swaffham Prior* has two churches in its churchyard (one disused). — 11½ m. *Burwell* has a palimpsest brass (c. 1542) in its church. *Burwell Fen* and *Wicken Fen* (N.T.), 2 m. and ½ m. N., are untouched areas of fenland reserved as a sanctuary for the characteristic insects and flowers (visitors must sign an undertaking to abide by the rules of preservation). — 15 m. *Fordham*. Attached to the N. porch of the church is the singular Chapel of St. Mary. *Isleham* church, 3 m. N.E., has a fine 14th cent. lectern and a good roof, while that of *Landwade* (1445), 2 m. S.W., remotely situated, is practically unrestored and contains Cotton monuments. At *Chippenham*, 2½ m. S.E., where the church has some ancient wall-paintings, is another undrained fen (also N.T.), more strictly preserved. — 22 m. *Mildenhall* (6750 inhab.; *Bird-in-Hand*, R.B. 19/6, P. 9 ga., at Beck Row, 2 m. N.; *Bell*, in the town) has a 15th cent. market cross and a beautiful Church with hammer-beam roof. A valuable hoard of Roman silver (4th cent.) was unearthed near here in 1946. The main Norwich road (Rte. 70) is 1 m. E.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO HUNTINGDON, 17½ m. Railway in ¾-1 hr. Crossing *Magdalene Bridge*, we follow the Roman *Via Devana* (A 604) N.W., past *Girton College*. At 5 m. we may turn r. for 2 m. to visit the reed-thatched church of *Long Stanton St. Michael's*. — At (9½ m.) *Fen Stanton* we diverge r. for (12 m.) *St. Ives* (3100 inhab.; *Golden Lion*, R.B. 17/3, P. 7½ ga.), which ascribes its foundation to St. Ivo, a Persian missionary-bishop (6th cent.). On the old bridge spanning the Ouse is a chapel of the 15th cent. (partly rebuilt in 1689). *Oliver Cromwell* (statue in the market-place) lived here for five years. *All Saints* is a good 15th cent. church. A 14th cent. tithe-barn, N. of the town, is known as *Cromwell's Barn*. — 17½ m. *Huntingdon* (Rte. 49).

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO LONG MELFORD, 33 m. in c. 1½ hr. — Hills Rd. leads S.E. past the 'Gogs' (see above). — *Balsam*, 3½ m. N. of (10½ m.) *Linton*, has a Dec. and Perp. church with two 15th cent. brasses. At *Hadstock*, 2 m. S. of *Linton*, the church has important early 11th cent. portions, ascribed to *Canute*. — Beyond (19 m.) *Haverhill* (4100 inhab.) we bear l. on A 1092, off the Colchester road, and descend the charming valley of the Stour. The church of (25 m.) *Stoke-by-Clare* has a painted 'Doom' of the 15th century. — 27 m. *Clare* preserves some remains of the Augustinian Priory founded here in 1248, in which was buried *Lionel*, first Duke of Clarence (d. 1368), son of *Edward III*; but only a few mounds represent the famous castle that was held by the semi-royal families of *Strongbow*, *De Burgh*, and *Mortimer*. — 29½ m. *Cavendish* church contains tombs of the *Cavendish* family (whose connection with the place ended in 1553); more interesting is the round-towered Norman church of *Pentlow*, across the Stour. — 33 m. *Long Melford*, see p. 572.

From Cambridge to Ely, see below; to Norwich or Bury St. Edmunds via (13 m.) Newmarket, see Rte. 70.

69. FROM CAMBRIDGE TO ELY AND KING'S LYNN

ROAD, 45 m. (A 10). — RAILWAY, 4½ m. in 1-1½ hr. Principal Stations: 14½ m. Ely, junction for March (15½ m.; through-trains to Lincoln). — 30½ m. *Downham*. — 41½ m. King's Lynn.

The Ely road turns r. out of Cambridge after crossing *Magdalene Bridge*. — 4 m. *Milton* has a Norman chancel-arch and 17th cent. altar-rails in its church, and monuments by *Flaxman* and *Chantrey*. Beyond (5½ m.) *Waterbeach* are the 12-14th cent. remains of *Denny Abbey* (r.).

16 m. ELY (*Lamb*, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.; *Bell*, similar charges); deriving its name ('eel island'), according to Bede, from the eels in the river, is a small city (10,000 inhab.) situated on an eminence rising from the left W. bank of the Ouse.

The *Isle of Ely* proper is an area (7 m. by 4 m.), in the middle of Cambridgeshire, but the name is now applied to the whole N. of the shire. The history of the cathedral is the history of the place, though the *Isle* is associated also with the final struggle of Hereward the Wake, the 'Last of the English,' against the Norman invaders (1070-71).

The *Cathedral (dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*), one of the longest and most varied churches in England, is a huge cruciform structure representing an architectural history of four centuries. Services on weekdays at 7.40, 8, & 5, on Sun. at 8.15, 10.30, 11.30, & 3.45.

HISTORY. The first edifice was a Benedictine abbey established by St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), Queen of Northumbria, who took refuge here in the home of her girlhood and became abbess in 673. The present structure was begun in 1083 by *Abbot Simeon*; the transepts and E. end were completed by 1106, three years before the church was raised to cathedral rank. The Norman nave seems to have been finished c. 1189, and the Galilee or W. porch was added by *Bp. Eustace* (1198-1215). *Bp. Hugh of Northwold* (1229-54) lengthened the choir by six exquisite bays in the E.E. style. In 1322 the fall of the central tower wrecked the Norman choir and gave *Alan de Walsingham* (1322-28) and his team of craftsmen the opportunity of erecting the lovely and original Dec. octagon and the three W. bays of the present choir. They designed also the Lady Chapel. The chantries at the E. end of the church belong to the Perp. period (1486-1533). The N.W. transept was perhaps never finished.

EXTERIOR. The most prominent part is the *West Front*, including the castellated *West Tower*, the *Galilee Porch*, and the *South-West Transept*. With the exception of the octagonal top and turrets (Dec.), the whole of the striking tower belongs to the Transition Norman period (1174-89), though the lack of the N.W. transept robs the façade of its full measure of dignity. The unique *Central Octagon* is one of the marvels of medieval building.

INTERIOR. The E.E. **Galilee Porch* consists of two simply vaulted bays, with blind arcades. The doorway leading into the nave is almost too richly moulded. From the W. end of the church we obtain a most impressive vista of its full length, the architecture increasing in richness as the eye travels on to the stained glass of the E. end lancets. The interior of the *West Tower* (adm. 1/-; parties at 11.30 & 3; also at 4 in summer), with its arcaded galleries, has a 19th cent. painted roof. The *S.W. Transept*, in the Norman Transition style, has richly arcaded walls, triforium, and clerestory. It is adjoined by the semicircular *Chapel of St. Catherine* (rebuilt).

The narrow ***NAVE** of twelve bays (1106-89), more or less contemporaneous with that of Peterborough, is an imposing example of late-Norman work. The triforium arcade is very nearly equal in height to the main arcade, both in nave and transepts. Massive though the piers are, they are light in

comparison with the earlier work of the transepts or of Durham and Gloucester. The old unadorned roof has been replaced by a 19th cent. painted ceiling, but the S. aisle-vault in the four E. bays retain their original 12th cent. colouring. The windows in the N. aisle are Perp. insertions, those in the S. aisle have been restored to their original Norman form. In the S. aisle is the *Prior's Doorway* (c. 1140; closed in winter) with rich external ornament, and near it is the fragment of a *Saxon Cross* (Pl. 2), erected to Ovinus, principal 'housethegn' of Etheldreda. The *S. Doorway*, also richly decorated outside, at the E. end of the aisle, was the monks' entrance from the cloisters. Near the W. end of the nave lies Prior Alan de Walsingham (Pl. 3), under a marble slab from which the brass has disappeared.

The lower parts of the GREAT TRANSEPTS, which have aisles on both sides, show the oldest work in the cathedral (1083-1107). In the E. aisle of the N. arm is the *Chapel of St. Edmund*, with a 14th cent. screen and a 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Edmund's Martyrdom. The adjoining *Chapel of St. George* has been restored as a War Memorial by Sir Guy Dawber.

The great **CENTRAL OCTAGON has been described as "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." Alan de Walsingham (or, more probably, his carpenter William Hurley), "alone of all the architects of Europe, conceived the idea of getting rid of the narrow, tall opening of the central tower, which though possessing exaggerated height, gave neither grace nor dignity to the principal feature. Accordingly, he took for his base the whole breadth of the church" (Fergusson). The octagon is formed by four larger and four smaller arches. The wooden lantern is set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below. All England was searched to find oaks of sufficient size for the corner-posts (63 ft. long). The roof forms "the only Gothic dome in existence." The details are admirable. The best general view is from the S.W. angle, near the door of the Vergers' Vestry.

The *CHOIR is separated from the Octagon by a 19th cent. screen. The division between the E.E. and Dec. portions is very sharply marked. The clerestory windows in the E.E. part are triplets, set flush with the outer wall. The details of the three W. bays "are equal to anything in Europe for elegance and appropriateness" (Fergusson). The upper stalls date from the 14th cent., but the other furnishings are of the 19th century. The most interesting monuments (beginning in the S. aisle) are those of Bp. William de Luda (Louth; 1290-98; Pl. 20), Bp. Barnet (1366-73; Pl. 17), John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester (beheaded 1470; Pl. 16), Bp. Hotham (1316-37; Pl. 14), Bp. Hugh of Northwold (1229-54; Pl. 7), Bp. William of Kilkenny (1229-54; Pl. 5), Bp. Redman (1501-05; Pl. 4), and Dean

Cæsar (d. 1636). The monument (Pl. 6) next to Bp. Northwold's tomb is probably the canopy of Bp. Hotham (see above). — At the E. end of the N. aisle is the over-elaborate *Chantry of Bp. Alcock* (d. 1500), and in the corresponding position to the S. is the *Chantry of Bp. West* (d. 1533), a graceful combination of the classic and medieval styles. In the *Retto-Choir* is the monument of Card. de Luxembourg (d. 1443; Pl. 10), Abp. of Rouen and Bp. of Ely. Behind the altar-screen are the black marble tomb-slab of Bp. Nigel (1133-74) and the tomb of Bp. Allen (d. 1845; Pl. 8), with a slab of Alexandrine mosaic, made of materials once intended for the tomb of Napoleon at Paris.

To the N.E. of the N. transept is the **LADY CHAPEL*, a fine Dec. structure (1321-49), which served as a parish church from 1566 to 1938. It is elaborately decorated, but its hundreds of statuettes are all (save one) headless—a mutilation due to Lord Protector Somerset (1547).

The CLOISTERS are now represented mainly by the E. walk, forming the S. entrance to the nave. To the E. of the S. transept are parts of the *Infirmery* (fine examples of Norman work). The remains of the CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, to the S. of the cloisters, include also the *Prior's House* and the exquisite **Prior Crauden's Chapel* (Dec.; 1321-41), with a 13th cent. undercroft, which, like the Ely Porta, is now used by the *King's School*, refounded in 1543 but claiming an uninterrupted descent from the monastic school at which Edward the Confessor (d. 1066) was a pupil. The chapel is open always; the boys' dining-hall in term-time when not in use. The *Deanery* was constructed from the old Guest Hall and retains some of its 13-14th cent. work and remains of the 12th cent. monks' kitchen. The cathedral precincts (S. side) include a pleasant *Park*. Thence the *Great Gateway* (*Ely Porta*) of the monastery leads out to the Gallery, by which street we may turn right to regain the W. front of the cathedral. The *Bishop's Palace* (L.) is mainly 18th cent., but retains wings built by Bp. Alcock and the Long Gallery built by Bp. Goodrich (d. 1554).

The *Church of St. Mary*, a little W. of the palace, dates from 1215. The vicarage, adjoining the churchyard on the W., was a residence of Oliver Cromwell. — The course of the Cambridge trial rights is on the Cam near Ely, and is used by the University crew for practice in Lent term.

MOTOR-BUSES to *March, Wisbech, Cambridge, Newmarket, St. Ives, Lynn*. FROM ELY TO NEWMARKET, 13½ m. Railway in ½ hr. — 5 m. *Soham* (4850 inhab.) was the seat of an abbey founded by St. Felix (d. 634), apostle of E. Anglia. The 12th cent. church has a Perp. tower and in the street is a steel-yard (1740) erected for weighing carts in the toll-road days. — 8½ m. *Fordham*, see p. 560. — We pass between *Landwade* (r.; p. 560) and *Snailwell* (l.; round church tower) and, entering Suffolk, reach (11½ m.) *Exning*, a pleasant old village, the mother-parish of Newmarket. — 13½ m. *Newmarket*, see Rte. 70.

FROM ELY TO PETERBOROUGH, 37 m. Railway viâ *March* in c. 1 hr. We follow A 142 W. to (6 m.) *Sutton*, which has a large and light church of c. 1370, and cross the *New* and the *Old Bedford River* (the canalised Ouse) at (7 m.) *Mepal*. — Beyond (12 m.) *Chatteris* (5550 inhab.; George) we turn left along the Forty-Foot Drain, dug by Cornelius Vermuyden in the 17th century. — 21 m. *Ramsey* (5750 inhab.; Lion, RB. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) has a partly Norman church and the ruined gatehouse (N.T.; late 14th cent.) of an important Benedictine abbey (969), the 13th cent. Lady Chapel of which is now incorporated in the Grammar School. — We turn N.W. and N. for (30 m.) *Whitby* (Falcon), an old country town (8700 inhab.) with a fine 15th cent. church tower and spire. — 37 m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49.

From (21 m.) *Littleport* we skirt the Ouse. — 33½ m. *Downham Market* (Castle, RB. 16/, P. 7 gs.; Crown). — 45 m. *Lynn or King's Lynn* (*Globe*, RB. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Duke's Head*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs., both Tuesday Market Place; *East Anglian*, at the station) is an ancient port on the Ouse, 3 m. above its outflow into the broad waters of the Wash. It possesses a unique collection of ancient buildings, domestic, industrial, and official, from the 14th to the early 19th cent., only a few of which can be noticed here. An affinity with the Netherlands is everywhere apparent. The church of **St. Margaret*, in the Saturday Market Place, is a spacious building founded by Bp. Losinga c. 1100, illustrating all the chief periods of English architecture. It contains the large Braunché or 'Peacock' brass of 1364 and the Walsoken brass of 1349, both of North German origin. Opposite are the Tudor *Guildhall*, with a chequered front of flint and limestone, and the *Courthouse* of 1784. Hence Queen St. and King St. lead alongside the river, with old warehouses stretching down to the waterside. In Queen St. are *Thoresby College*, a 15th cent. monastic house with a 17th cent. front, and *Clifton House*, a unique 16–17th cent. merchant's house with a tall brick watch-tower. Beyond King's Staithe, with the 18th cent. *Bank House* and a ferry to West Lynn, is the **Custom House* (by Henry Bell; 1683), perhaps the most graceful composition among the buildings of Lynn. King St. goes on to the Tuesday Market Place, passing *St. George's Hall* (c. 1410–20), a guild hall used in the 18th cent. as a theatre, and in 1951 restored to that use. In the large and dignified square beyond, the two main hotels, especially the *Duke's Head* (perhaps by Bell), are notable, while a little to the E. is the 'chapel' of *St. Nicholas* (early 15th cent.) with a fine S. porch. In the neighbouring streets are many fine old houses. The return may be made by High St., passing near the tall 13th cent. *Greyfriars Tower*.

The old streets S. of the Saturday Market Place are equally interesting, especially Nelson St., Bridge St., and Friars St. In the first is *Hampton Court*, a monastic building of c. 1400 considerably altered; and in Bridge St. is the so-called *Greenland Fishery* (Tudor), which housed a museum until its partial destruction by enemy action. Farther on is the *South Gate* (1437), and in The Walks, a park S. of the station, are some remains of the *Town Wall* and the *Red Mount Chapel* (1482), an octagonal brick building probably for the use of pilgrims to Walsingham. — Fanny Burney (1752–1840) and George Vancouver (1758–98) were born at Lynn, the latter in a Tudor house behind the Friends' Meeting House in New Conduit St. Eugene Aram was an usher in the grammar school here at the time of his arrest. — Lynn is a good centre for visiting the famous Marshland churches (comp. Rte. 66).

MOTOR-BUSES via Swaffham and East Dereham to *Norwich*; *Sandringham* and *Hanstanton*; *Wisbeck*; *Ely* and *Cambridge*; *Peterborough*; *Spalding*; etc.

FROM LYNN TO PETERBOROUGH, 34½ m. (A 141). Railway in 1½–1½ hr. 5 m. *Tilney High End*. The church of *Tilney All Saints*, 1 m. N., has some good Norman work and fine 15th and 17th cent. woodwork; *Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin*, 2½ m. S., has a Dec. to Perp. church with a good spire-lectern (1518) and pews. — 13½ m. *Wisbeck* (*Rose & Crown*, RB. 18/6; *White Lion*, RB. 17/6, P. 6 gs.) is a pleasant old town on the Nene (17,450 inhab. with

Walsoken). The church includes a Norman arcade: the local museum is interesting; and on the North Brink of the Nene is *Peckover House* (N.T.; 1722-40), with a striking rococo interior (adm. Mar.-Oct., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 2-5; also Mon. & Fri. in July-Aug.; 1/). Visits may be paid to the churches of *Walsoken* (1 m. N.E.; Norman), *West Walton* (3 m. N.; E.E. with a fine 13th cent. window and a detached bell-tower), *Emneth* (2½ m. S.E.; Norman, E.E., and Perp.), and *Leverington* (2 m. N.W.; beautiful steeple and porch; tomb of Goldsmith's Tony Lumpkin in N.E. corner).

We follow the canalised Nene, and cross it on to A 47 at (19 m.) *Guyhirne*. — March (*Griffin*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8 gs.), 5 m. S., is a market town (13,000 inhab.) and an important railway junction. The church of St. Wendreda has a fine hammer-beam roof, with more than a hundred angels admirably carved in the round (15th cent.). — A 47 leads W. to (27 m.) *Thorney* (Rose & Crown, P.R.), the site of a great Benedictine abbey founded in 972. The nave of the church (1108) has later sculptures on its W. front. — 34½ m. *Peterborough*, see Rte. 49.

From *Lynn* to *Thetford*, see Rte. 70; to *Norwich*, see Rte. 70; to *Spalding*, see p. 543; to *Hunstanton* and *Yarmouth*, see Rte. 74.

70. FROM LONDON TO NEWMARKET AND NORWICH

ROAD, 109½ m. (A 11) viâ (29½ m.) *Bishop's Stortford*, (60½ m.) *Newmarket*, and (80 m.) *Thetford*. A good alternative for *Norwich* (158 m.) is to follow the *Lynn* road (Rtes. 68, 69) to *Downham Market*, and proceed thence viâ *Swaffham* and *East Dereham*.

RAILWAY viâ *Cambridge*, 124 m. in 3½-4 hrs. Principal Stations: To (55½ m.) *Cambridge*, junction for *Newmarket* (13½ m.) and *Bury St. Edmunds* (28 m.), see Rte. 68. — 70½ m. *Ely* (see Rte. 69). — 86½ m. *Brandon*. — 93½ m. *Thetford*, junction for *Swaffham* (22½ m.). — 108½ m. *Attleborough*. — 113½ m. *Wymondham*, junction for *East Dereham* (11½ m.) and *Fakenham* (24½ m.). — 124 m. *Norwich* (Thorpe).

From *London* viâ *Tottenham*, *Walthamstow*, and *Epping Forest* to (16½ m.) *Epping*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. — 23½ m. *Harlow*. To the left of the old village is rising a large new town, planned by F. Gibberd. — The church of (25½ m.) *Sawbridgeworth* contains good brasses. — 29½ m. *Bishop's Stortford* (12,750 inhab.; *George*, R.B. 17/6-21/, P. 11 gs.; *Chequers*, R.B. 16/6, P. 8½ gs.) has a fine church (c. 1400) with contemporary woodwork, and a boys' public school. The old vicarage in *South Rd.*, where *Cecil Rhodes* (1853-1902) was born, is now the *Rhodes Museum* (adm. Mon. 2-4, Tues.-Fri. 10.30-12, 2-5.30, Sat. 2-6; 1/).

FROM BISHOP'S STORTFORD TO BRAINTREE, 17½ m. (A 120). The road skirts the N. side of *Hatfield Forest* (N.T.; 980 acres), a woodland area with a boating lake (teas). 3 m. S. beyond the forest is *Hatfield Broad Oak*, where the large church contains a fine mailed effigy of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford (d. 1221). — 9 m. *Great Dunmow* (Saracen's Head, T.H., R.B. 17/, P. 8 gs.). At *Little Dunmow*, 2½ m. S.E., are the remains of *Dunmow Priory*, where by an old 'custom' a flitch of bacon could be claimed by any married couple who had 'not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day.' The oath was originally taken kneeling before the Prior; the 'jury' of the present-day revival is an innovation. *Felstead*, 1 m. farther, has a famous school (spelt *Felsted*), founded 1564, at which *Richard Cromwell* was a pupil. — 17½ m. *Braintree*, see Rte. 71.

About 6 m. N. of *Dunmow* and 11 m. N.E. of *Stortford* (viâ *Elsenham*, with a good Norman church) is *Thaxted* (*Swan*, R.B. 13/6), a tiny town with quaint old houses and a Jacobean *Guildhall* upon wooden pillars. It was the birthplace of *Samuel Purchas* (1575?-1626) of the 'Pilgrimes,' and was once noted for its cutlery. The spacious 'Church' (14-15th cent.) has a conspicuous crocketed spire (180 ft.), pinnacled buttresses, and grotesque gargoyles. The

font, pulpit, N. and S. porches, and timber roofs are noteworthy. *Chickney*, 3½ m. S.W., has a very primitive Norman church. — *Great Bardfield* (Little Bardfield Hall, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.), 4½ m. E., and *Finchingfield*, 1½ m. farther N., are two notably attractive villages.

We re-enter Essex and reach (38 m.) *Newport*, a typical W. Essex town with a long street and many 16–17th cent. houses, some decorated with pargetting, or moulded plaster-work. Newport has a fine Perp. church; even better is the one at *Clavering*, a remarkably attractive village on the Stort, 4 m. W. — 40½ m. *Audley End* is the palatial Jacobean *Mansion begun in 1603, on the site of the Benedictine Walden Abbey, by Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, reduced in size by Vanbrugh in 1721, and sold to the government by Lord Braybrooke in 1948. The principal state rooms, including the huge Great Hall with splendid wood and plaster work, and containing notable English portraits and other paintings (lent by Lord Braybrooke), are open (Apr.–Oct.) on Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays 9.30–5.30 (adm. 2/).

The 15th cent. *Abbey Farm* buildings are now restored as a home for retired clergy, known as the College of St. Mark.

About 1½ m. E. is the charming little town of *Saffron Walden* (6800 inhab.; *Rose & Crown*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Abbey*, private, RB. 15/, P. 5½ gs.), with a fine Perp. church and some picturesque timbered buildings, including the former *Sun Inn* (N.T.), a notable 15th cent. house, with 17th cent. pargetting. In the grounds of the interesting little museum, which contains a pillory, are the ruins of the 12th cent. castle. The old *Grammar School* was the headquarters in 1941–45 of the 65th Fighter Wing of the U.S.A.A.F., in memory of whom a Sports Centre has been laid out. — At *Hempstead*, 6 m. E., Dick Turpin (1705–39), the highwayman, was born, and in the Harvey Chapel in the church lie William Harvey (1578–1657) and Sir Eliab Harvey (1758–1830), commander of the 'Temeraire' at Trafalgar.

At (43½ m.) *Great Chesterford* we enter Cambridgeshire. *Ickleton*, 1 m. N., has a church with Roman monolithic columns, late-Saxon details, and a 'sacring' bell outside the spire. Several roads to Cambridge bear off to the left, but we keep right on A 11, crossing *Fleam Dyke* and, on Newmarket Heath, the *Devil's Ditch*, two (Saxon?) earthen ramparts.

60½ m. Newmarket (10,200 inhab.; *Rutland Arms*, RB. 23/, P. 11 gs.; *Golden Lion*, RB. 21/6, P. 9 gs.; *White Hart*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *White Lion*, RB. 18/6, P. 7 gs.; prices raised during the races) is the headquarters of English horse-racing. Racing here, begun under James I, has been more or less regular since the time of Charles I. Part of the old *Palace* in the High St., built by Charles II, still exists, and the houses of 'Old Q' (Duke of Queensberry) and Nell Gwynne are pointed out; but the old White Hart hotel was destroyed by a bomb in 1941. A serious fire at Newmarket in 1683 hurried away the royal party, thereby upsetting the Rye House Plot (see p. 547).

The most important of the races decided on the famous racecourse on Newmarket Heath, 1½ m. S.W., are the 'Two Thousand Guineas' (spring), the 'Cesarewitch' (Oct.), and the 'Cambridgeshire' (Oct.). Special permission is necessary to visit any of the *Training Stables*, but the morning gallops on the Heath of the horses in training may be frequently witnessed.

At *Kirtling*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., the church has a fine 12th cent. doorway and monuments of the Norths, the gatehouse (1530) of whose mansion stands to the S.

FROM NEWMARKET TO IPSWICH, 40 m. (A 45). Railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road passes near (11 m.; r.) the round church tower of *Little Saxham*.

14 m. BURY ST. EDMUNDS (*Angel*, facing the Abbey, RB. 21/, P. 10–12 gs.; *Suffolk*, T.H., Butter Market, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; *Everard's*, Corn Hill, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.), the county town (20,050 inhab.) of West Suffolk, and the seat of the bishop of St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich since 1914, takes its name from the shrine of St. Edmund, last king of East Anglia (d. c. 870), which was long a famous resort of pilgrims. The abbey erected here in the 11th cent. became one of the noblest and wealthiest in England, but it is now almost a total ruin.

The town to-day corresponds closely with Carlyle's description of it ('Past & Present') as "a prosperous, brisk town beautifully diversifying, with its clear brick houses and ancient clean streets, . . . the general grassy face of Suffolk; looking out pleasantly . . . towards the rising sun," and having on its E. edge, "long, black, and massive, a range of monastic ruins." In 1214, in the abbey church, the barons, with Abp. Langton at their head, drew up the 'Petition of the Barons,' the basis for Magna Charta.

The existing remains of the Abbey are approached from Angel Hill, on the E. side of the town, in which is the *Athe-næum*, a graceful building in the Adam style. Opposite the *Angel Hotel*, where Sam Weller first encountered Job Trotter, is the *Abbey Gateway* (1327–47), now the entrance to a public garden in which are the formless ruins of the refectory, the abbot's house, etc., and the *Abbot's Bridge* (13th cent.) across the Lark. Beyond the river are the modern buildings of *King Edward VI School*. Farther S. is the **Norman Tower*, a magnificent example of early Norman work, executed with the axe and not with the chisel (Parker). Behind it, and surrounded by a huge graveyard, are the extensive rubble remains of the W. front of the abbey church, incorporating a row of more modern houses. Adjoining the Norman Tower is the *Cathedral of St. James*, with a noble nave begun in 1438, and good 19th cent. windows and roof; and a little farther S. is *St. Mary's*, another good 15th cent. church, with a magnificent open nave roof and a fine waggon roof in the choir. In the S. aisle are the tomb and chantry-ceiling of John Baret (1467) and the brass of Jankyn Smith and his wife (1487), while S. and N. of the choir are the imposing Drury and Carewe tombs (1536 and 1501). The N. or Notyngham Porch (1437) has an elaborate vault and keystone. In the N.E. corner of the sanctuary is the grave of Mary Tudor (1496–1533), sister of Henry VIII.

The Queen Anne house (N.T.) at No. 8 Angel Hill contains the small but excellent *Gershom-Parkington Collection* of clocks and watches.

Abbeygate St. or Churchgate St., in which is a notable Independent Chapel, of 1711, lead to Corn Hill, the business

centre of the town. In the Traverse is *Cupola House* (1693), a dignified town mansion, the best of many 17-18th cent. houses in Bury. Many streets have earlier houses and inns. A little below the Jacobean *Town Hall* here is the 12th cent. *Moyses Hall* (now a museum; adm. free weekdays 10-1, 2-5), which may have been a Jewish merchant's house. In Guildhall St., at the other end of Corn Hill, is the *Guildhall*, with a porch of c. 1480. In Northgate St. is the ruined gatehouse of *St. Saviour's Hospital*, where Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, died in 1447.

MOTOR-BUSES from Corn Hill or Angel Hill to all destinations.

Visits may be paid from Bury to *Ickworth* (N.T.), 3 m. S.W., a mansion begun in 1796 for the famous Earl of Bristol, with a park open to the public; *Ampton*, 5 m. N., where Jeremy Collier was rector in 1679-84; and *Rushbrooke Hall* (moated Elizabethan), 3 m. S.E., now derelict, close to a charming little church. *Hengrave Hall* (now a school), 4 m. N.W., built by Sir Thos. Kyton, brother-in-law of Laurence Washington, contains a window with the Washington arms surmounted by an eagle.

The direct ROAD FROM BURY TO NORWICH (39½ m.) leads viâ (6½ m.) *Ixworth* and (19½ m.) *Kenninghall*. Here stood a palace of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk (demolished 1650). It was the birthplace of Henry Howard (1517-47), the poet Earl of Surrey, and Mary I took refuge here in 1553 before going to Framlingham. *Quidenham* church, 1 m. N., has a memorial chapel to the U.S.A.A.F. — At (23½ m.) *New Buckenham* are the interesting remains of a Norman castle, while *Old Buckenham* has a thatched church. 39½ m. *Norwich*, see Rte. 71.

On the IPSWICH ROAD (20 m.) *Bepton* church has a round tower and that at (22½ m.) *Woolpit* a fine hammer-beam roof. — 28 m. *Stowmarket* (7325 inhab.; *Fox*, R.B. 17/6, P. 6½ gs.; *King's Head*, R.B. 15/, P. 5½ gs.) trades in barley and manufactures chemicals and agricultural implements. The church has a wooden spire 120 ft. high, rising above a square flint tower. At the old vicarage Milton used to visit his tutor Thomas Young (d. 1655).

The neighbourhood is rich in interesting churches, e.g.: at *Combs*, 1½ m. S.; and *Bacton* and *Cotton*, 5½ m. N., with notable roofs. — 31½ m. *Needham Market* church shows a curious combination of hammer-beam roof and wooden clerestory. That of *Barking*, 2 m. S.W., is notable for its screen-work and font. — 40 m. *Ipswich*, see Rte. 72.

Beyond Newmarket we cross the Lark at (69 m.) *Barton Mills* (Bull, R.B. 23/, P. 11 gs.), 1½ m. S.E. of Mildenhall, and soon enter the level *Breckland*, with expanses of fir and heather familiar to readers of 'Lavengro,' small meres, and many forestry estates and military enclosures.

A 1065 leads N.E. from Barton Mills to (9½ m.) Brandon (*Great Eastern*, R.B. 19/6, P. 8 gs.; *Ouse*, unlic., on the river), a town of 2800 inhab., giving a title to the Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon. The town is in Suffolk, the station in Norfolk, 1 m. S. of the ruined castle of *Weeting* (11th cent.; adm. 6d.). About 2½ m. N.E. are the ancient flint-quarries known as *Grime's Graves* (adm. 6d., closed Sun. till 2), about 360 cup-shaped hollows closely clustered together, in which prehistoric drawings were discovered. Brandon still has its flint-knappers, representing one of the oldest trades in the world.

Many military airfields were established hereabouts in 1933-45, and memorials to the men who fell in the war have been set up at *Elveden* (U.S.A.A.F.; memorial window), 5 m. S. of Brandon, and *Feltwell* (R.N.Z. A.F.; Cross of Sacrifice), 6 m. N.W. The good church of *Lakenheath* (Norman & Dec.), W. of the airfield on the Mildenhall road, contains a memorial to Lord Kitchener (d. 1916), some of whose ancestors (17-18th cent.) lie in the churchyard. — The thatched church of All Saints at *Ichlingham*, 3 m. S.E. of Barton Mills, is practically unrestored.

80 m. *Thetford* (Bell, T.H., an Elizabethan house, RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Central*, RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs., unlic.), an ancient town (4450 inhab.) on the Little Ouse, was the seat of the kings of East Anglia and of its bishops in 1075-94. It contains the scanty remains of a *Cluniac Priory* (founded in 1104; adm. 6d., closed-Sun. till 2), of a priory of the *Canons of the Holy Sepulchre* (12th cent.), on the Brandon road, and of a *Dominican Friary* (1340). The last is behind the ancient *Grammar School*, which claims descent from a 7th cent. choir-school. The *Castle Hill* (80-100 ft. high, 1000 ft. round), at the E. end of the town, is the finest castle-mound in the country. Thomas Paine (1737-1809), author of 'The Age of Reason,' was born in White Hart St. (tablet), near the *Ancient House Museum* (weekdays 10-4 or 5; adm. 3d. Mon., Wed., Fri., other days free).

Euston Hall 4 m. S.E., built c. 1670 by Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, one of the members of the Cabal, gave name to the famous London terminus (built on the estate of the Dukes of Grafton, then owners of Euston Hall).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Brandon*, *Newmarket*, *Norwich*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, etc. — B 1110 leads N. for (22½ m.) *East Dereham* viâ (12½ m.) *Watton* (Bull, RB. 16/6, P. 6 gs.), and A 134 leads N.W. for (29½ m.) *Lynn*. Near *Watton* are *Wayland Wood* (2 m. S.), said to be the scene of the 'Babes in the Wood,' and *Griston House* (2 m. S.E.), supposed to be the residence of their wicked uncle.

94½ m. *Attleborough* (Griffin; Angel) has a Norman and Perp. church, with a magnificent *Rood-screen of c. 1475 surmounted by mural paintings. — 100½ m. *Wymondham* (pron. 'Windham'; *Abbey*, unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.), a market town (5700 inhab.), has one of the finest *Churches in Norfolk, originally belonging to the priory (afterwards abbey) of SS. Mary and Alban (1107). In 1349 the nave (mainly Norman) and N. aisle (Perp.) were assigned for the use of the parishioners, who added the W. tower about 1450. The E. tower and the original choir, of which only fragments remain, were retained by the monks. The *Market Cross* is a timber building of 1616. A recreation room occupies the 15th cent. *Chapel of St. Thomas Becket*. Robert Kett, the leader of the brief agrarian insurrection of 1549, was a tanner of Wymondham.

About 3½ m. W. is *Hingham*, with a 14th cent. church containing a bust (1919) of Abraham Lincoln. Hingham was the home of Robert Lincoln (d. about 1340), generally accepted as the earliest known ancestor of Abraham Lincoln. Richard Lincoln of Swanton Morley (p. 581), buried in 1620 at Hingham, disinherited his son Edward, as a result of which his grandson Samuel emigrated from Hingham in 1637, to become the first American ancestor of the President. There was an Abraham Lincoln of Norwich (b. about 1685).

We cross the Yare and enter (109½ m.) *Norwich* (Rte. 71).

71. LONDON TO COLCHESTER, NORWICH, AND CROMER

ROAD, 137 m. To (9½ m.) *Woodford* via *Tottenham* and *Walthamstow*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. Thence follow A 1081 and A 12 to (18 m.) *Gallows Corner*, beyond *Romford*, where we turn l. The direct route follows A 118 to *Romford* via *Stratford*. — 33 m. *Chelmsford* (by-pass). — 55 m. *Colchester* (by-pass). — 69½ m. *Washbrook* (r. for *Ipswich*). — A 45. 75½ m. *Claydon*. — A 140. 114 m. *Norwich*. — A 147. 137 m. *Cromer*.

RAILWAY from *Liverpool St.*, 139 m. in 3¼–4½ hrs.; to *Norwich*, 115 m. in 2–3½ hrs. Principal Stations: 20½ m. *Shenfield & Hutton*, junction for *Southend* (21 m.), and *Burnham* (23 m.). — 29½ m. *Chelmsford*. — 38½ m. *Witham*, junction for *Braintree* (6½ m.) and *Maldon* (5½ m.). — 46½ m. *Mark's Tey*, junction for *Sudbury* (11½ m.) and *Halstead* (9 m.). — 51½ m. *Colchester*, junction for *Walton-on-the-Naze* (19½ m.) via *Frinton* (18½ m.), and for *Clacton* (19 m.). — 59½ m. *Manningtree*, junction for *Harwich* (11½ m.). — 68½ m. *Ipswich*, junction for *Felixstowe* (15½ m.) and for the *Yarmouth line* (Rte. 72). — 80½ m. *Stowmarket*. — 95 m. *Diss*. — 100½ m. *Tivetshall*. — 104 m. *Fornsett*. — 115 m. *Norwich* (Thorpe). — 123½ m. *Wroxham*, junction for *Aylsham* (9 m.). — 131 m. *North Walsham*, junction for *Mundesley* (5½ m.). — 141½ m. *Cromer*. *Southend* is reached also direct from *Fenchurch St.* (36 m. in 1¼–1½ hr.).

STEAMERS in summer from *Tower Pier* (daily exc. Fri.) to *Southend* in 3 hrs.; to *Clacton* in 5½ hrs.

This route runs diagonally across *Essex*, a county described by *Norden* in 1594 as "fatte, fruteful, and full of profitable things" and by *George Gissing* as "one of those quiet corners of flat homely England, where man and beast seem on good terms with each other." Except for the low lands on the *Thames* estuary and the E. coast, *Essex* is not flat, though nowhere hilly, and it includes some charming scenery of the rich, pastoral order. The royal forest that once covered the county is now reduced to *Epping Forest*, but it has left its traces in the free use of massive timberwork in many churches.

From *London* to (18 m.) *Gallows Corner*, where we turn left, we traverse the *East End* and suburbs of *London*.

A 127, opposite, is the road to *Southend*, to be avoided at holiday times. — 10 m. The *Langdon Hills* (378 ft.; r.) are a fine view-point for the *Thames* estuary. — 10½ m. *Laindon Church* (r.) has a unique 15th cent. priest's house of timber against its W. end. — 23 m. *Prittlewell* has a fine 13th cent. church and the refectory and prior's house of a 12th cent. *Cluniac Priory* (now a museum; adm. free weekdays, 11–4.30 or 6, and 3–8 on Sun. in summer). It is the 'south end' of this old village that has grown into the famous seaside resort of (24 m.) *Southend-on-Sea* (*Palace*, RB. 21/–25/, P. 11 gs.; *Grand Pier*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs. — At *Westcliff*: *West Cliff*, RB. 17/6–25/6, P. 7–12 gs.; *Queen's*, RB. 22/6–30/, P. 13–15 gs.; *Overcliff*, RB. 21/, P. 8–12 gs.; *Imperial*, RB. 21/–25/, P. 9½–14 gs.), with 151,850 inhab. Standing at the mouth of the *Thames*, with a pier 1½ m. long (Restaurant), *Southend* is largely patronised by excursionists from *London*. Its more select part is known as *Westcliff*. — AIRPORT, 3 m. N., for services to *Leeds*, *Belfast*, *Channel Is.*, *Calais*, *Ostend*, *Rotterdam*, etc.

To the E. of *Southend* the front extends past *Thorpe Bay* to (3½ m.) *Shoeburyness*, with a Norman church and an important gunnery school; to the W. is *Leigh-on-Sea* (Cliffs, RB. 15/6–21/, P. 5½–9½ gs.). Farther on is (2 m.) *Hadleigh*, with a Norman church and a castle (1231), the subject of a famous painting by *Constable*.

— *Rochford*, 4 m. N. of *Southend*, has a Tudor mansion rebuilt by *Anne Boleyn's* father, and a fine brick church tower (c. 1500). *Great Stamburgh* church, 1½ m. E., partly pre-Conquest, was the scene of the marriage of Governor *Winthrop*, of *Boston*, and *Mary Forth* (1605); and *Ashington*, 2 m. N., is the probable site of the battle of *Assandun*, in which *Edmund Ironside* was defeated by *Canute* (1016).

22 m. *Brentwood* (*Lion & Lamb*, RB. 16/6; *White Hart*). — 23 m. *Shenfield*, where the church contains a remarkable oak

arcade, is the beginning of another road to Southend (A 128; 21½ m.) viâ (4½ m.) *Billericay*, with the Chantry House, where the Pilgrim Fathers assembled before their embarkation, and (15½ m.) *Rayleigh*, with a good example of a Norman castle-mound (N.T.). — The brick towers and massive timberwork in the village churches are reminders of the absence of building-stone and of the great forest that covered Essex in the Middle Ages. 25½ m. *Mountnessing* church has huge timber struts supporting the tower. — 27 m. *Ingatstone* (Chase, RB. 17/6–21/). The church contains tombs of the Petre family, in whose fine 16th cent. mansion, *Ingatstone Hall*, are displayed treasures from the Essex Record Office (open Tues.–Sat. in summer, 9.30–12.30, 2–4.30). — At (29 m.) *Margaretting*, the fine oak steeple and the 15th cent. Jesse window are noteworthy.

33 m. Chelmsford (County, RB. 19/6; *White Hart*, commercial, RB. 17/6), the county town of Essex (37,900 inhab.), became the see of a bishop in 1914. *St. Mary's*, now the *Cathedral*, was completed in 1424, but nearly the whole body of it collapsed in 1800 and had to be rebuilt. The chief features are the beautiful flintwork S. porch and the massive tower with its flèche spire (1749). In the N. wall of the chancel is a curious double or 'fan' arch (early 15th cent.). The Mildmay monuments (1557–71) are interesting. The *Shire Hall*, by John Johnson, is an Ionic building of 1789–92.

The Museum (weekdays 10–5 or 8, Sun. in summer 2–5), in Oaklands Park at Moulsham, 1 m. S., contains Roman and other antiquities, and trophies of the Essex Regiment. — Motor-bus station, for all services, W. of the station.

FROM CHELMSFORD TO EPPING. 17 m. A 122, a winding road. — 7 m. *Norton Heath*. About 2 m. S., *Blackmore* has a fine timber church-tower and the modernised Jericho House, a favourite resort of Henry VIII. — 10½ m. *Ongar* (King's Head), a small town extending towards the S., has a Saxon castle-mound. *Stondon Massey*, 2 m. S.E., was the residence of William Byrd, 'father of music', in 1595–1623. About 1 m. W. of Ongar is *Greenstead Church* with a remarkable pre-conquest nave, the walls of which are formed of upright tree-trunks, split in halves. The body of St. Edmund rested here for a night in 1013 on its return from London to Bury St. Edmunds, whence it had been removed in fear of the Danes. The brick choir dates from c. 1500. — 17 m. *Epping*, see Rte. 70.

FROM CHELMSFORD TO MALDON AND TO BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH. — Beyond (5 m.) *Danbury* (Old Rodney, at *Little Baddow*, 1½ m. N., RB. 15/), which has a pleasant sandy common and a church with three 13th cent. wooden effigies, the road forks. A 414 goes N.E. to (10 m.) Maldon (*Blue Boar*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *King's Head*, RB. 16/6, P. 8 gs., both interesting old houses), a picturesque old port and yachting resort (9700 inhab.) on the Blackwater. The fine church (All Saints) has a triangular E.E. tower, surmounted by a hexagonal spire. Laurence Washington (see below), buried in the churchyard, is commemorated by a stained-glass window (1928). Maldon was the birthplace of the American Gen. Horatio Gates (1728–1806), who defeated the British under Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. Brihtnoth, ealdorman of Essex, was here defeated by the Northmen in 991, in a battle described in an extant Anglo-Saxon poem. *Beeligh Abbey* (adm. 2/, Wed. 2–5), 1 m. W. by footpath, incorporates in the house the 13th cent. chapter house. At *Langford*, 1½ m. N.W. of Heybridge, beyond the river, is the only church in England with a W. apse.

From the Danbury fork B 1010 leads S.E. At (9½ m.) *Purleigh* Laurence Washington, son of Laurence Washington of Brington and great-great-

grandfather of George Washington, was rector in 1632-43. The church tower was restored as a Washington memorial with contributions from America. — 19 m. Burnham-on-Crouch (3950 inhab.; *White Hart*, R.B. 19/, P. 9½ gs.; *Anchor*), on the estuary of the Crouch, is a centre for yachting and oyster breeding. — *Southminster* (King's Head, R.B. 13/6, P. 8 gs.; *Rose & Crown*, simple, R.B. 12/6), 2½ m. N., has a large Perp. church. *Bradwell* (King's Head, in the village; *Green Man*, at the quay, both simple), 5 m. N. of Southminster, has a church with 14th cent. details. On the coast, 2 m. farther N.E., is the chapel of *St. Peter-on-the-Wall*, erected by St. Cedd in the 7th cent. on the ruins of the Roman fort of Othona.

FROM CHELMSFORD TO BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 41 m. (A 130, 131, 134). After 3½ m. due N. on A 130, we turn N.E. on A 131. At *Pleshey*, 2½ m. N.W. of the fork, the village is enclosed in an earthen rampart, with a huge castle-mound on the S. — 11 m. *Braintree* (17,500 inhab.; *White Hart*, T.H., R.B. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; *Horn*), with metal works. *Black Notley*, 1½ m. S.E., was the birthplace of John Ray (1628-1705), the naturalist, who is buried in the churchyard. — 17 m. *Halstead* (6000 inhab.) has artificial silk mills. To Colchester and Haverhill, see p. 574. — 19½ m. *Little Maplestead* (1.) has the latest (mainly early 14th cent.) and smallest of the four round churches of England (circular nave 29 ft. in diameter). — 25 m. *Sudbury* (6600 inhab.; *Four Swans*, R.B. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *Black Boy*) has the three striking Perp. churches of *St. Gregory*, *All Saints*, and *St. Peter* and some half-timbered houses. It was the birthplace of Thomas Gainsborough (1727-88), who is commemorated by a statue by Mackennal (1913) in Market Hill. All three churches have notable woodwork, and the font-cover in *St. Gregory's* rivals that of Ufford. In the vestry of *St. Gregory's* is preserved the head of Simon of Sudbury, Archbp. of Canterbury in 1375-81 (beheaded by Wat Tyler). *Edwardstone*, 6 m. E., was the birthplace of John Winthrop (1588-1649), first Governor of Massachusetts, and his son John (1606-76), Governor of Connecticut; was born at *Groton*, 1 m. farther, a village that has given name to a famous American school. — 28 m. *Long Melford* (*Bull*, T.H., R.B. 18/, P. 8 gs., a fine old house) has a main street 2 m. long. Its late-Perp. **Church* contains monuments of the Cloptons and other rich cloth-makers, and has a detached Lady Chapel. *Melford Hall* (adm. 2/6; May-Sept., Thurs. & Sun. 2-6) dates from 1552. To Clare and Cambridge, see Rte. 68.

Lavenham (*Swan*, T.H., R.B. 18/, P. 8 gs.), 5 m. N.E., like Sudbury and Melford, was a centre of the East Anglian clothmaking industry c. 1500. Nowadays it is the most picturesque town in Suffolk, with a lantern-like **Church* (1480-1530), built in friendly rivalry by the 14th Earl of Oxford and Thomas Spring, a wealthy clothier. Among the numerous fine timber-framed houses the 16th cent. *Guildhall*, with a corner-post representing the 15th Earl of Oxford, is notable (N.T.; adm. 3d.). — 35½ m. *Bradfield Combust* was the family home and burial-place of Arthur Young (1741-1820), agriculturist and traveller. — 41 m. *Bury St. Edmunds*, see Rte. 70.

39½ m. *Hatfield Peverel*, with a part-Norman church. *Terling Place*, 2 m. N., the home of Lord Rayleigh (1842-1919), was the scene of the experiments which won him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1904. — 42 m. *Witham* (8600 inhab.; *Spread Eagle*, an ancient house, R.B. 15/6, P. 9 gs.; *White Hart*, similar charges) is an ancient town with a fine 13-15th cent. church, 1 m. W., beyond the station. — 45½ m. *Kelvedon* was the birthplace of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (1834-92).

B 1023 runs S.E. to the Blackwater. 3 m. *Tiptree* is famous for its jam. — 7 m. *Tolleshunt D'Arcy*, a pretty village, has a notable 16th cent. moated hall, with bridge of 1585. At *Tolleshunt Major*, 2 m. W., by the church, is the brick gatehouse (16th cent.) and fortified wall of Beccingham Hall (house rebuilt in 18th cent.). — 9½ m. *Tolleshunt* has oyster-beds.

At *Coggeshall*, 3 m. N. of Kelvedon, is **Paycocke's House* (N.T.), a richly ornamented merchant's dwelling of c. 1500 (adm. 1/6, Tues., Wed., & Fri. 10.30-12.30 & 2-4). On the way is *Little Coggeshall*, with remains of a

Cistercian abbey (1140), perhaps the earliest medieval brick building erected in England.

At (49½ m.) *Mark's Tey* we join A 120, the Roman Stone Street. — 50½ m. *Copford* (Windmill) has a fine Norman church, 1 m. S., with an apse and a magnificent mural painting (c. 1150) of the Raising of Jairus's Daughter.

55 m. COLCHESTER (57,450 inhab.), a historic site and garrison town as well as an agricultural centre, lies on the Colne. The ancient oyster fisheries on the Colne are famous, and Colchester nurseries (roses) are noted.

Railway Station, 1 m. N. of the centre (motor-bus). *St. Botolph's*, S. of the town, for some trains to Brightlingsea, etc.

Hotels. Red Lion, T.H., High St., a fine 15th cent. house, R.B. 19/6, P. 9½ gs.; Cups, T.H., R.B. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; George, R.B. 19/6, both in High St.; Rose & Crown, an old house in

East St., unlic., R.B. 14/6, P. 6 gs.; Fleece, Head St., R.B. 17/6, commercial.

Restaurant. Astor, George St.

Post Office, Head St.

Theatres. *Playhouse*, St. John St.; *Repertory*, Albert Hall, High St.

Motor-Buses from St. John St.

History. It is generally admitted that Colchester is the spot to which Cunobelin (or Cymbeline), the able ruler of the Trinobantes, moved his capital from Verulamium (St. Albans) c. A.D. 40. The Emp. Claudius captured it in A.D. 44 and established the *Colonia Camulodunum*, the first Roman colony in Britain. In A.D. 62 this was stormed by Boadicea, Queen of the Icenii. The Anglo-Saxon name for the town was *Colneceaster*. Its medieval woollen industry was greatly stimulated by an influx of Flemish and Dutch refugees in 1570. In the Civil War the town stood out for the Royalists and was captured by Fairfax after a siege of eleven weeks. The house afterwards occupied by Fairfax as headquarters near the East Bridge is known as 'Siege House.' — The opening of the oyster fishing is celebrated by an 'Oyster Feast' on Oct. 20th.

The *City Walls still form a rectangle nearly 2 m. in extent, and are best seen on the W. side.

The wall, probably begun in the time of Vespasian, though afterwards strengthened and extended, seems to have been over 20 ft. high, and some parts are still over 10 ft. The W. section includes the ruined *Balkerne Gate*, most of which lies beneath the old King's Head inn.

We turn N. by Head St. to reach the HIGH STREET, which runs W. and E. To the left is the *Town Hall* (1898–1902). On the left, farther on, is the entrance to the park surrounding the CASTLE, a Norman building constructed in part of Roman materials (adm. free 10–4, 5, or 6, Sun. 2.30–4.30 or 5.30; visits to Roman vaults and 18th cent. prisons 8 times daily, 6d.).

The massive keep (164 ft. by 126 ft.), with walls 12 ft. thick, is double the size of the White Tower at London. It contains a *Museum* notable for an exceptionally fine collection of late Celtic and *Roman antiquities. The *Castle Park* includes a section of the Roman wall and affords a pleasant view of the Colne valley. An obelisk on the N. side of the castle marks the spot where Lucas and Lisle, the Royalist defenders of the town, were shot by Fairfax in 1648. Adjoining the park is *Holly Trees*, a mansion of 1718, now containing a good collection of 'bygones' (adm. as for Castle).

Queen St., nearly opposite *Holly Trees*, leads to the ruined church of *St. Botolph's Priory* (weekdays, adm. 3d.), an Augustinian foundation of c. 1106 built mainly of Roman brick. The arcaded W. front has three portals, the fine one in the centre receding in five orders. By Osborne St. and Stanwell St. we reach St. John's Green, with *St. John's Abbey Gateway* (Perp.,

c. 1415; restored), the stately relic of a Benedictine house. — We may now regain the centre of the town, crossing the line of wall by Scheregate steps. To the right is *Holy Trinity Church* (Trinity St.), with a Saxon tower built of Roman brick. A plaque marks the house, opposite, where John Wilbye, the composer, died in 1614; the fine old house next door was the birthplace of Dr. William Gilbert (1544-1603), 'father of electrical science.' In West Stockwell St., N. of High St., are the tumbledown Dec. church of *St. Martin* and many fine old houses, including one occupied by Ann and Jane Taylor, verse writers for children in the early 19th century. *St. Peter's*, North Hill (another street with fine old houses), has 13th cent. ironwork on its S. door.

About 2 m. W. is *Lexden*, possibly the site of Cymbeline's capital. The earthworks (of which considerable remains are still visible) effectually bottle up the peninsula between the Colne and the small stream known as the Roman River. — About 6 m. S.W. (3 m. from Tiptree) is *Laver Marney Hall* (c. 1525; no adm.), the enormous entrance tower of which is interesting as "an example of the introduction of Renaissance ornament in the structure of an otherwise Gothic building."

On the N.E. bank of the Colne estuary, below Colchester, are (4½ m.) *Wivenhoe*, with notable parget work in a street S. of the church, and (10 m.) *Brightlingsea* (Swan, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), with a good church (1 m. inland). Opposite Brightlingsea, between the estuaries of the Colne and Blackwater, is the island of *Mersea*, with the bathing-resort of *West Mersea* (Victory, RB. 17/6, P. 9½ gs.), 9 m. from Colchester. All these places are oyster-breeding and yacht-building centres.

FROM COLCHESTER TO CLACTON AND WALTON. A 133 leads E. to (10 m.) *Weeley* and then S.E. to (16 m.) Clacton-on-Sea (*Beaumont Hall*, RB. 30/-42/, P. 9-14 gs.; *Royal*, RB. 18/6-34/, P. 9-14 gs.; and many others), one of the most popular seaside resorts (24,050 inhab.) in Essex. To the E. and W. are the adjoining resorts of *Holland-on-Sea* and *Jaywick*, with a large holiday camp. About 4½ m. W. is the pleasant old village of *St. Osyth*, where Osyth, Queen of the East Saxons, was murdered by the Danes c. 870. A *Priory on the site (adm. 1/, May-Sept., Mon., Wed., & Fri. 10-7) preserves a fine 15th cent. gatehouse, a 13th cent. undercroft chapel, and other monastic buildings, with a pleasant 16th cent. mansion. On the creek below are a tide-mill (restored) and a good boating-lake.

From Weeley (see above) B 1033 leads viâ *Thorpe-le-Soken* to (17 m.) Frinton and (17½ m.) Walton. Lord Byng (1862-1935) died at Thorpe Hall and is buried in *Beaumont* church, 1½ m. N. — Frinton-on-Sea (Grand, RB. 22/6, P. 35/-65/; *Frinton Lodge*, RB. 22/6-30/, P. 11-18 gs.; *Gables*, unlic., RB. 17/6-25/, P. 7-14 gs.) is a fashionable and quiet bathing and golfing resort (2900 inhab.). — Walton-on-the-Naze (*Barker's Marine*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs., closed Jan.-Mar.; *Portobello*, RB. 15/6, P. 170/), a homely seaside and golfing resort (3400 inhab.), with a long pier, lies near the headland called the *Naze*.

FROM COLCHESTER TO HAVERHILL, 28½ m. From Lexden A 132 ascends the pleasant *Colne Valley viâ (10 m.) *Earls Colne* to (13½ m.) *Halstead* (see p. 572). — 17 m. *Castle Hedingham* (Hedingham, unlic.), to the left of our road, has a beautiful late-Norman church and a massive Norman keep (c. 1100) still used as a residence (adm. 4/6; May-Sept., Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 2-6, also BH. Mon. 10-6). At (25½ m.) *Baythorn End* we join the road from Clare to Haverhill (see Rte. 68).

FROM COLCHESTER TO HARWICH, 19 m. (A 137, B 1352). — 9½ m. *Manningtree* (White Hart), on the estuary of the Stour, is a gateway to the 'Constable Country.' — At (10½ m.) *Mistley* the 'Towers' are a fragment of the only church in England built by

Robt. Adam (1776). — 17½ m. *Dovercourt* (Cliff, T.H., RB. 18/6, P. 8–10 gs.; Alexandra, RB. 17/6), the prettily situated S.W. suburb of Harwich, is frequented by sea-bathers. — 19 m. *Harwich* (Three Cups, simple) is a quiet old seaport and naval base (13,500 inhab.) on the broad estuary of the Stour and Orwell, with many 16–18th cent. houses and some bomb damage. Nelson put up on several occasions at the Three Cups inn. Capt. Jones of the 'Mayflower' was married in Harwich and lived in King's Head St. *Parkeston Quay* (Great Eastern, RB. 20/–38/), the starting-point of the steamers to The Hook of Holland, is 1 m. N. of Dovercourt.

Ferry steamers (no cars) ply from Harwich Quay to *Shotley* and to *Felixstowe Pier* (2 m. from Felixstowe).

A 12 leads N.E. from Colchester and about (61½ m.) *Stratford St. Mary* enters the CONSTABLE COUNTRY, the pleasant pastoral and wooded region watered by the winding Stour.

John Constable (1776–1837), the painter, was born at *East Bergholt* in Suffolk (house no longer extant), 3 m. E., and he has immortalised the whole district in his paintings. "I associate," he writes, "my careless boyhood with all that lies on the banks of the Stour; those scenes made me a painter." Among his favourite subjects were the water-mills of *Stratford St. Mary*; **Flatford Mill* (no adm.), 1½ m. S. of Bergholt (presented, with *Willy Lott's Cottage*, to the nation in 1928); the church tower of *Dedham* (Sun, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.), a dignified village 1½ m. E. of Stratford; and the fine 15th cent. tower of *Stoke-by-Nayland* church, 4 m. W. of Stratford. According to local legend, the church (15–16th cent.) of East Bergholt was deprived of its steeple by the devil, and so its bells are hung in a kind of wooden cage in the churchyard. — *Nayland*, on the Stour, 1½ m. S. of Stoke, preserves some painted panels from a 15th cent. rood-screen.

At 64½ m. B 1070 leads l. in 5 m. to *Hadleigh* (White Lion, RB. 15/, P. 7 gs.), an old centre of the woollen trade (3100 inhab.), with a large church (late 14th cent.) and a fine gateway known as the Deanery Tower (1495). Thos. Woolner (1825–92), sculptor and pre-Raphaelite, was born here.

The villages of **Kersey* and *Lindsey* (2 and 3½ m. N.W. of Hadleigh) are supposed to have given name to the fabrics known as kerseymere and linsey-woolsey. The former has an interesting 14th cent. church; the latter a medieval chapel (½ m.; closed on Sunday). — The church of *Boxford*, 4 m. S.W. of Hadleigh, has a late-Dec. wooden porch; *Little Wenham Hall*, 5 m. S.E. of Hadleigh and 1½ m. N. of Capel St. Mary on the main road, is a very early example of Flemish brickwork (c. 1250; adm. by appointment, 1/).

At (69½ m.) *Washbrook* we diverge l. from A 12 (which goes on to Ipswich; Rte. 72), and farther on we cross the Gipping to join A 140 at (75½ m.) *Claydon*, leaving the Stowmarket road on the left. — At 82 m. we pass between *Earl Stonham* (l.) and *Stonham Aspall* (r.), both with fine Perp. churches, typical of the district. On the former airfield of *Mendlesham* (86½ m.; l.) is a memorial to the U.S.A.A.F. (34th Group). — In the church of (90½ m.) *Yaxley* is a curious 'sexton's wheel' (one of the only two in England, comp. below), supposed to have some connection with penance.

Eye (White Lion, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.), 1½ m. E., is an attractive village

town with slight remains of a Norman castle. The spacious Perp. church, with notable flint-work, preserves a richly painted rood-screen.

Crossing the Waveney, we enter Norfolk at (94 m.) *Scole* (*Scole Hotel*), where the Bury-Yarmouth road (A 143) crosses ours. The hotel, formerly the White Hart, is a stately building of 1655. At *Diss* (3500 inhab.; King's Head, RB. 16/, 1 2½ m. W.), are a Dec. and Perp. church and the pre pool known as *Diss Mere*. The poet John Skelton (d. 15) was parson here from 1498.

Hoxne, 2 m. E. of *Scole*, is the traditional scene of the death of St. Edmund in battle with the Danes (c. 870). *South Lopham*, 4½ m. W. of *Diss*, has one of the best Norman towers in Norfolk (c. 1110). — To *Lowestoft*, see Rte. 72.

At 103 m. is the round-towered church of *Long Stratton*, containing a 'sexton's wheel' (comp. above). — In the Perp. church of *Swardeston*, 1½ m. N.W. of (109 m.) *Swainsthorpe*, is a memorial to Edith Cavell, a native of the place.

114 m. **NORWICH** (121,250 inhab.), the capital of Norfolk, famous for its beautiful Norman cathedral, contains 34 other churches and buildings of interest and a great quantity of old houses, as well as one of the largest cattle markets in England. The plan of the ancient city is extremely irregular, and it possesses neither a main street nor a central square. It is situated on the *Wensum*, close to its confluence with the *Yare*.

Railway Stations. *Thorpe* (D 7; Rfmts.), for the main line; *City* (A 3), for the line to *Melton Constable* and *Lynn*.

Hotels. *Maid's Head* (B 5), *Wensum St.*, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 10 gs.; *Royal* (C 5), *Bank Plain*, RB. 22/6, P. 12 gs.; *Bell* (D 5), *T.H.*, *Orford Hill*, RB. 19/6; *Castle* (C 5), *Castle Meadow*, RB. 25/6-31/6, P. 12 gs.; *Annesley*, unlic., *Newmarket Rd.*, RB. 21/; *Great Eastern*, opp. *Thorpe Station*, commercial. — At *Thorpe*, on the river 1½ m. E.: *St. Lucia*, unlic.; *Town House*.

Restaurants. *Purdy's*, *Tombland*; *Boar's Head*, *Surrey St.* (D 4); *Trowel and Hammer*, *St. Stephen's Rd.* (E 3); *Curat House*, *Haymarket*, a fine 16th cent. house.

History. There is no evidence that *Norwich* was a place of any importance before the Anglo-Saxon period (comp. *Caister St. Edmund*, p. 580), and its history as a royal borough begins in the first half of the 10th century. In 1004 it was destroyed by *Sweyn* of *Denmark*, but at the time of the Conquest it was one of the largest boroughs in the kingdom. In 1094 it became a bishop's see. An influx of *Flemish* weavers, beginning c. 1336, brought great prosperity to the city, which became the centre of the worsted trade. In 1549 it witnessed the peasants' insurrection led by *Robert Kett*. Sporadic air-raids throughout the Second World War culminated in a series of heavy and destructive attacks in 1942. — *Norwich* is still noted for its silk crapes, but its chief manufactures now are boots and shoes, mustard and starch, machinery and electrical equipment, and beer. Its nursery gardens are extensive, and the rearing of canaries is a characteristic minor industry. — Among eminent natives, besides those mentioned below, are *Robert Greene* (1560-92), poet and

Post Office (C 5), *Prince of Wales Rd.*. — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, *Bridewell Alley* (C 5).

Motor-Buses from *Thorpe Station* or *Castle Meadow* (local); from *Surrey St.* (E 4) to many parts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

Theatres. *Royal* (D 3), *Theatre St.*; *Maddermarket*, see below; *Hippodrome* (C 4; varieties), *St. Giles St.*. — **CONCERTS** at *St. Andrew's Hall* and at the *Assembly Rooms* (with *Noverre Cinema*; repertory). — **DANCING** at *Samson and Hercules*, *Tombland*. — **GOLF COURSES** at *Hellesdon*, 2 m. N.W.; *Eaton*, 2 m. S.W.; and *Earlham*, 1½ m. W. — **BOATS** on the *Yare* at *Thorpe*, 1 m. E.

dramatist, Harriet Martineau (1802-76), and Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845). The 'Norwich School' of landscape painters was founded by John Crome in the early 19th century.

Perhaps the chief focus of traffic is the space in front of the Post Office (C 5), just N.E. of the *Castle, a huge Norman keep on a lofty mound, erected c. 1130 by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, but refaced in 1834-39. It served as the county prison for over five centuries, but since 1894 it has accommodated the CASTLE MUSEUM (open 10-5 or 5.30, Sun. 2.30-5; adm. free, Tues. & Fri. 6d., Sun. 3d.; to battlements and dungeons 1/).

The collections of local antiquities, including the Iron Age hoard of gold and coins unearthed at Snettisham in 1948, and the dioramas of Norfolk scenery, are unusually interesting. The pictures include good examples of Crome, Cotman, Stannard, Stark, Vincent, and other masters of the Norwich School. The battlements command a striking view. A tablet on the outside wall commemorates the execution of Robert Kett in 1549 near this spot.

Bank Plain leads N.W. to St. Andrew's Hall (B 5; adm. free weekdays), once the nave of a Dominican church of c. 1460.

The Hall, with its fine late-Perp. and Dec. windows, is hung with portraits of Norfolk men by Beechey (Nelson), Gainsborough, Hoppner (William Windham), Opie, Herkomer (J. J. Colman), and others. The chancel, now called *Blackfriars Hall*, served as a Dutch church from the 16th to the mid-19th century.

St. Andrew's Church, almost opposite, where John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, was curate, contains the tombs of Sir John Suckling's mother and other ancestors of the poet. *Suckling House*, adjoining, is a fine 16th cent. town house (open weekdays on request). Behind the church is the *Bride-well*, a flint-faced house built (c. 1370) by Bartholomew, father of Wm. Appleyard, first mayor of Norwich; it houses a fine museum of local industries (adm. free weekdays 10-1, 2-5).

The church of *St. Michael-at-Plea*, in Queen St. (E. of Bank Plain), is noted for eight medieval painted panels from various screens (1385-1445; restored 1956).

To the E. is the former church of *St. Peter Hungate*, with old stained glass, now containing a Museum of Church Art (adm. free weekdays 10-1, 2-5). Thence *ELM HILL, a picturesque old byway, descends to Wensum St. To the right is Tombland, a broad open space, from which we enter the cathedral precincts either by the *Erpingham Gate* (1420) or by *St. Ethelbert's Gate* (c. 1300; parapet modern).

The *Cathedral (B 6; *Holy Trinity*) is a majestic, mainly Norman, structure, with a soaring spire. Services on weekdays at 8, 9.45, & 5 (Sat 3.15), on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, & 7.

HISTORY. The see of E. Anglia, established at Dunwich c. 630 by Felix of Burgundy, was merged in that of Elmham in 956, and transferred to Thetford in 1075, and it was not till 1094 that it was permanently fixed at Norwich by Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119), who laid the foundations of Norwich Cathedral in 1096 and lived to complete the choir, transepts, E. end of nave, and lower stage of the tower. Bp. Eborard, his successor, finished the long nave (c. 1145). In 1272 the townsfolk rose against the cathedral clergy and burnt the interior fittings and most of the domestic buildings. The clerestory of the choir was rebuilt in the Dec. style by Bp. Percy (1355-60). Bp. Alnwick (1426-36) altered the W. front and completed the cloisters

(begun 130 years earlier). The present spire and the stone vault of nave and choir were built by Bp. Lyhart (1446-72) and Bp. Goldwell (1472-99). The cathedral, which suffered considerably at the hands of the Puritans, was repaired after the Restoration, and in 1930-32 the new E. chapel was added.

Exterior. The most striking features are the apsidal E. end (with its beautiful flying buttresses), the Norman arcading on the E. wall of the S. transept, and the Norman **Tower* (ascent at 11 & 3, 1/), surmounted by a 15th cent. spire (313 ft.), excelled in height by that of Salisbury alone. The pinnacles, contemporary with the spire, are unsymmetrically placed. The large Perp. window in the W. front is flanked by Norman turrets.

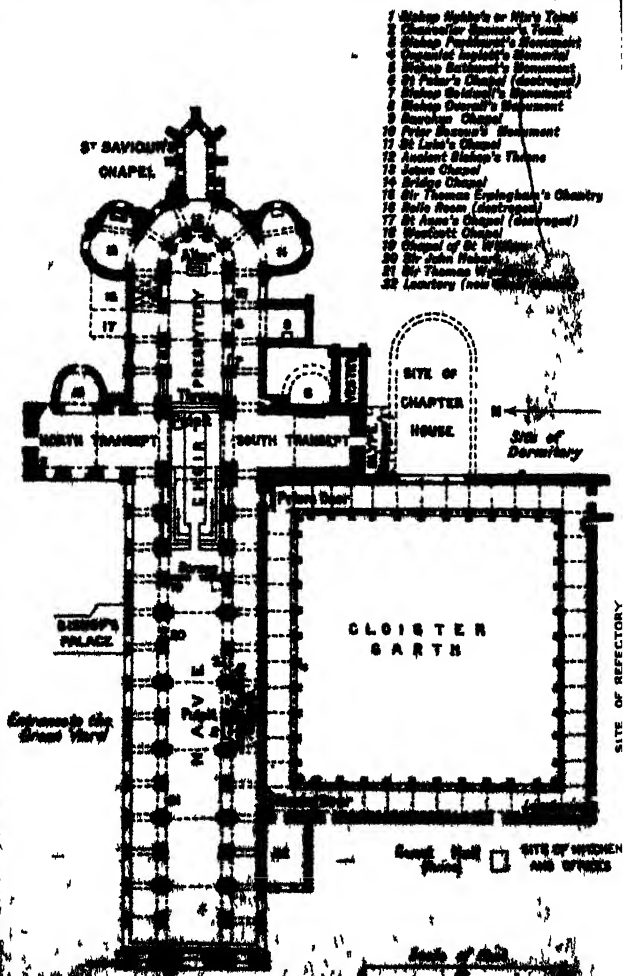
Interior. In plan and structure the cathedral is still practically identical with Losinga's building. Viewing the finely proportioned church from the W. door, the eye is at once arrested by the majesty of the continuous lierne-vaulted roof of the 15th cent. (elaborate bosses). The NAVE consists of 14 bays, supported by massive Norman columns; its austerity is accentuated by the absence of monuments. The arches of the triforium are (most unusually) the same size as those of the main arcade. The clerestory, set back within a wall-passage, has Norman lights. The circular opening in the central part of the roof was used for letting down a thurible or censer. The AISLES also are Norman. Two bays of the S. aisle (beside the pulpit) were converted into a Perp. chantry by Bp. Nykke (d. 1535). The *Monks' Door* and the Dec. **Prior's Door* lead from the S. aisle to the cloisters. The two E. bays of the nave are included in the ritual choir and contain the fine 15th cent. *Stalls*, with their curious misericords. The lower stage of the CENTRAL TOWER is Losinga's work, the upper stories are Norman of later date. — The TRANSEPTS resemble the nave. Off the N. arm is an apsidal chapel (Pl. 18) with 15th cent. stained glass from the Deanery. The monument to Bp. Bathurst (d. 1837; Pl. 5), in the N. transept, is by Chantrey.

The *CHOIR, beginning W. of the central tower, terminates on the E. in a semicircular apse, with ambulatory and radiating chapels, a French arrangement very unusual in English churches. The *Presbytery*, to the E. of the central tower, has been considerably altered, though the Norman ground plan remains unchanged. The early 15th cent. lectern, with a pelican instead of the usual eagle, is notable. The ivory *Dean's Chair* (1514) beside the altar perhaps belonged originally to the Abp. of Bavaria. The bishop's *Eastern Throne* (in the Byzantine position behind the altar) is unique in England. Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119) was buried before the high altar, and the top slab of a new monument erected to him in 1682 is let into the pavement. The beautiful clerestory was re-erected after 1362 in a style transitional between Dec. and Perp.; the stone vaulting was added between 1472 and 1499; and at the same time the main arches were redesigned in the current style. In the S. aisle of the presbytery is the tomb of Bp. Goldwell (d. 1499; Pl. 7), beyond which is a painted **Retable*, a masterpiece of the East Anglian





NORWICH CATHEDRAL



School, probably presented as a thank-offering for the suppression of the peasant revolt of 1381. This aisle is adjoined by the *Bauchun Chapel*, founded in 1330 and vaulted in 1450 (notable bosses). At the E. end of the choir-aisles are *St. Luke's Chapel* (S.; Pl. 11), and the *Jesus Chapel* (N.; Pl. 13), each curiously formed of two segments of circles. At the E. end is *St. Saviour's Chapel*, erected in 1930-32 as a War Memorial. This is entered by two fine E.E. arches, a relic of the Lady Chapel erected by Bp. Walter de Suffield (d. 1257). The so-called *Bridge Chapel* in the N. aisle was probably used for the exhibition of relics. The vault above it has paintings of 1275. Also in the N. aisle was the chantry of Sir Thomas Erpingham (d. 1428; Pl. 15), the "good old knight" of 'Henry V' (iv. 2).

In May, 1919, the body of Nurse Edith Cavell (put to death by the Germans in 1915) was brought from Brussels and interred just E. of St. Luke's Chapel. A bust in Tombland commemorates her heroism.

The *CLOISTERS, the only two-storied monastic cloister in England, were rebuilt in 1297-1425. The *Vault-bosses, a very remarkable series, have been cleaned and repainted. At the S.W. corner are the Monks' Lavatories and on the E. side is the beautiful Dec. entrance of the vanished Chapter House. Ruins of the Infirmary and Refectory (S. side) and Guest Hall (N. side) may be seen from the Close. — On the N. side of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, seen from Palace St. through an imposing gateway of c. 1430. — To the N.E. of the Erpingham Gate is the *Grammar School* (B 6), including the Chapel of St. John (c. 1316). Among its famous pupils were Lord Nelson (a statue of whom stands near the gate) and Rajah Brooke of Sarawak (1803-68). 'Old Crome' was for a time drawing master here. — The Upper Close, running E. from St. Ethelbert's Gate, is continued by the Lower Close, leading to *Pull's Ferry* (B, C 7), the picturesque old water-gate of the cathedral precincts (restored 1948; no ferry).

Beyond the Bishop's Palace is *Cotman House*, the house of J. S. Cotman, and farther on, in Bishopgate, is the *Great Hospital* (adm. on application), incorporating the 15th cent. church of *St. Helen* (A, B 7) which is now divided into wards; attached to it is *St. Giles's Hospital*, an almshouse founded in 1249 by Bp. Suffield (quaint cloisters). — The 13th cent. *Bishop Bridge* (B 8), at the foot of Bishopgate, is one of the oldest bridges in England still used for traffic. To the left is the brick *Cow Tower*, where the cathedral authorities collected river-tolls.

In Tombland we may note the quaint figures (1549) on the Samson and Hercules House, and the house of Augustine Steward, a 16th cent. mayor. Thence we return viâ Princes St. and St. Andrew St. to Charing Cross, where stands the *Strangers' Hall* (B 4; open weekdays 10-1, 2-5; adm. free, Tues. & Fri. 6d.), an excellent example of a merchant's house of the 15th cent., once used also as the lodgings of the assize judge. It is now occupied by an interesting 'Folk Museum' and includes a fine 18th cent. bedroom. Between Charing Cross and Pottergate is *St. Gregory's Church* (B, C 4), a Perp. edifice of flint masonry. Behind the Strangers' Hall, in St. John's Alley, is the *Maddermarket Theatre*, an 18th cent. building reconstructed by Nugent Monck as an Elizabethan theatre with an 'apron' stage, where the Norwich Players give performances of Shakespeare and other classics. From Pottergate we proceed viâ Dove St. to the MARKET PLACE, with the

15th cent. *Guildhall* (C 4; adm., exc. Sat. aft. and Sun., when Courts are not sitting; apply caretaker), the council chamber of which preserves its Tudor fittings and contains some relics of Nelson. On the W. is the dignified CITY HALL (C 4), by C. H. James and S. Rowland Pierce (1938), decorated with bronze figures by A. Hardiman. The city regalia is famous (adm. Thurs. 2.30-4.30, Sat. 10-12). Beyond is the church of **St. Peter Mancroft* (C 4), an admirable Perp. structure dating from 1430-55, with a fine tower and famous bells.

The light and lofty arches of the arcade, the arrangement of the clerestory, and the rich open roof are all very characteristic of Norfolk Perpendicular. The font-canopy is notable and there is some good old glass in the E. window. The sacristy contains the admirable church plate and illuminated MSS. (13-14th cent.). In the chancel is a memorial tablet to Sir Thomas Browne (1605-82), author of the '*Religio Medici*' and of '*Urn Burial*', who is buried here. Outside the church is a statue of Browne, who lived from 1637 to his death in a house near the old-world Lamb Inn Yard, almost opposite.

In Theatre St. (D 4), to the S., are the *Assembly Rooms*, the finest of the many outstanding mid-18th cent. buildings in Norwich, built by Thos. Ivory on the foundations of the College of St. Mary. Bethel St. (C 3, 4) leads W. from St. Peter Mancroft to the church of *St. Giles* (C 3), with tall tower and tower-arch (15th cent.).

Close by, in Willow Lane, is the house in which George Borrow spent his youth. St. Giles St. continues W. to the Roman Catholic church of *St. John the Baptist*, designed by Gilbert Scott in a convincing E.E. style; farther W. lies *Earlham Hall* (no adm.), once the home of Elizabeth Fry, the attractive grounds of which are now a public park.

In Colegate (B 4), on the N. bank of the Wensum, are two fine old Non-conformist chapels: the Congregational *Old Meeting* (1693), and the Unitarian *Octagon Chapel* (1756; by Ivory). The painter John Crome (1786-1821; 'Old Crome') is buried in the church of *St. George-at-Colegate* (A 4). In St. Mary's Plain is an old thatched house, part of a 15th cent. merchant's dwelling, and there are many other remarkable old houses in the district (Calvert St., Coslany St., and Oak St.—note Nos. 98-108). The church of *St. Mary-at-Coslany* (A 4) has a very ancient round tower; that of *St. Michael-at-Coslany* or *St. Miles* (B 4) is noted for its exterior flushwork.

The best view of Norwich (eloquently described in chap. xiv of '*Lavengro*') is obtained from *Mousehold Heath* (beyond A 8), overlooking the city on the N.E. Here Kett's followers encamped. The heath was a favourite subject of Old Crome's brush, but the famous windmill was burned down in 1933.

About 3 m. S. of Norwich lies Caister St. Edmund, the Roman *Venta Icenorum*, the chief town in the territory of the Iceni. Within the Roman enclosure, which seems to have been occupied until the early 5th cent., is the parish church (Perp., with an E.E. chancel). To reach Caister we follow King St. (D 6) to the S., passing (r.) the churches of *St. Peter Parmentergate*, *St. Julian* (rebuilt since 1942), and *St. Etheldreda*. On the left is the *Old Musick House* (E 6, 7), with its Norman vaulting (crypt) and 15th cent. timber roof, at one time (1633) the home of Lord Chief Justice Coke, and now a centre for the amateur musicians of the county. Farther on, King St. passes between the *Black Tower* (r.) and the *Boom Towers*, on the river, relics of the old City Wall, and goes on to *Bracondale*, where we turn (r.) into Martineau Lane, cross the railway and the rivers Yare and Tas at *Old Lakenham*, and follow the road beside the latter stream.

FROM NORWICH TO YARMOUTH, 20 m. Railway from Thorpe Station in c. ½ hr. A 47 at first skirts the Yare for 3 m. — 7 m. *Blafeld* (Globe, R.B. 15/5-18/6). To the r., on the Yare, is the boating resort of *Brundall* (Yare). — 11 m. *Acle*, with a round-towered 14th cent. church, is a convenient starting-

point for the Norfolk Broads (Rte. 73). We keep to the right on A 1096, and skirt Breydon Water. — 20 m. *Yarmouth*, see Rte. 72.

FROM NORWICH TO KING'S LYNN, 44 m. (A 47, A 17). Railway from Thorpe Station via Dereham in c. 2 hrs. — 12½ m. *Tuddenham* was the birthplace of Matthew Vassar (1791–1868), founder of Vassar College, N.Y. — At (16½ m.) *East Dereham* (6450 inhab.; *King's Arms*, R.B. 15/6, P. 7 gs.) the fine parish church (St. Nicholas; E.E. and Perp.) contains the tomb of William Cowper (1731–1800). Close to the unfinished belfry (16th cent.) is a ruined chapel covering the site of the tomb of St. Withburga, foundress of the church. The site of Cowper's house, in the market-place, is occupied by the Cowper Memorial Church (Congregational). W. H. Wollaston (1766–1828), the chemist, was born here; and George Borrow (1803–81) was born at *Dumpling Green*, 1½ m. S. — *North Elmham*, 5 m. N., was the seat of a bishopric founded in 673, the only see in East Anglia from 956 to 1075. Excavation in the extensive ruins (adm. 3d.) behind the present church has revealed traces of a Saxon church. At *Swanton Morley*, 3 m. N.E. of Dereham, is the site (N.T.) of the house of Richard Lincoln, where he made the will that led to the emigration of his grandson Samuel, direct ancestor of Abraham Lincoln (com. p. 569). The large E. window in the beautiful church contains armorial glass commemorating the men of the adjoining R.A.F. station. — 28½ m. *Swaffham* (George, R.B. 17/6, P. 7½ gs.), with 2850 inhab., has a Perp. church with a double hammer-beam roof. *Oxburgh Hall* (N.T.), 7 m. S.E., a splendid 15th cent. moated mansion still occupied by its founders, the Beddingfolds, has a castellated gatehouse (adm. 1/, Apr.–Sept., Thurs., Sat., Sun., & BH., 2–6) containing needlework panels signed by Mary, Queen of Scots, and Bess of Hardwick. — At (34 m.) *Narborough* church is the fine standing effigy of Clement Spelman, Recorder of Nottingham (d. 1679). — 44 m. *Lynn*, p. 564.

At *Castle Acre*, 3½ m. N. of Swaffham and 4 m. E. of Narborough, are the picturesque late-Norman ruins of an extensive Cluniac *Priory, founded by William de Warenne in 1090 (adm. 1/, closed Sun. till 2). The chief feature is the beautiful W. front of the church, but the sacristy, the prior's lodging, and the Perp. entrance-gateway are also noteworthy. The *Castle*, the architectural remains of which are trifling, stood on enormous earthworks, probably of early Norman origin. To the E., enclosing part of the village, is the *Barbican*, to which some authorities assign a Roman origin. The *Parish Church*, between the castle and the priory, is mainly Perp., with E.E. portions. Most of the village is built of material from the priory or castle. The Roman *Peddars Way*, beginning probably at Chelmsford, is well seen here.

FROM NORWICH TO FAKENHAM AND WELLS, 30½ m. (A 1067). Railway via Wymondham in 1½–2 hrs. We ascend the Wensum valley, with the pleasant Ringland Hills on the left. — 17½ m. *Bawdeswell*, the home of the Reeve, one of the Canterbury Pilgrims, is near several fine churches. That of *Elsting*, 2½ m. S., is a fine Dec. building with the brass of its founder, Sir Hugh Hastings (d. 1347). The Aylsham road leads N.E. to the Perp. *Church of *Sall* (5 m.), with noteworthy roofs, stalls, and brasses, and that of *Cawston* (7 m.), with a double hammer-beam roof and a fine rood-screen. — At (25½ m.) *Fakenham* (*Crown*, R.B. 20/, P. 10 gs.; *Red Lion*, R.B. 18/, P. 8½ gs.), a market town (2950 inhab.) with a Dec. and Perp. church (notable font), we cross Rte. 74. *Tostrees*, 2 m. S.W., and *Sculthorpe* (with a huge U.S. air station), 2 m. N.W., have Norman founts of local type. — 28½ m. *East Barsham* has a fine early-Tudor manor house (adm. 2/6; Tues. & Sun. 2–6 in July & Aug.).

30½ m. *Walsingham* (*Black Lion*, R.B. 12/6, P. 20/), or *Little Walsingham*, is noted for the ruins of an Augustinian Priory (open Wed. & Bank Holidays, 6d.) which once owned the famous and wealthy shrine of 'Our Lady of Walsingham' commemorating the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to the lady of the manor (1061). The pre-Reformation pilgrimage was revived in 1921, and there are now two shrines: the Anglican church (1931, enlarged 1938), with a tall red brick tower, into which the image of Our Lady of Walsingham was transferred from the parish church in 1931; and the Roman Catholic *Slipper Chapel*, 1½ m. S., a 14th cent. building reconsecrated in 1938 after being in secular hands since the Reformation. In the village are also the ruins of a late 13th cent. *Franciscan Friary* (adm. Wed. & Bank Holidays; 6d.), and the *Parish Church*, containing a fine Perp. font. The church of *Great Walsingham*, 1 m. N.E., has good bench-ends. — About 3½ m. N.E. are the remains of the

Benedictine **Binham Priory*, the nave of which (1091) is now the parish church. The W. front is admirable E.E. work. — 35½ m. *Wells*, see Rte. 74.

From Norwich the main Cromer road (A 140) runs N. to (126½ m.) *Aylsham* (2550 inhab.), on the Bure. About 2 m. N.W. is *Blickling* (Buckinghamshire Arms, R.B. 15/6) with the mansion of **Blickling Hall*, bequeathed in 1940 by the Marquess of Lothian to the Nat. Trust, with 4500 acres. The gardens (1/) and state rooms (1/6) are open on Thurs. and Sun. in summer, 2–5 (bus from Norwich); the park is open free daily (no motors).

The brick Jacobean house, built for Sir John Hobart in 1619–24, was altered in 1765–70, about the time when it became, by marriage, the property of the Marquess of Lothian. The state rooms contain family portraits; in the fine park is a mausoleum designed by Bonomi c. 1793. In a previous house on the site Anne Boleyn spent her childhood. The church contains Boleyn, Hobart, and Lothian monuments, and in *Erpingham* church, c. 4 m. N., is some 15–17th cent. Flemish glass brought from the hall.

137 m. Cromer, see Rte. 74.

Another route from Norwich diverges from the Wroxham road by Constitution Hill (B 1150) and at (121½ m.) *Coltishall*, a boating and angling centre with a picturesque lock, reaches the limit of navigation on the Bure. — 129 m. *North Walsham* (4750 inhab.; *Angel*) has a Perp. church and a grammar school (founded by Sir W. Paston, d. 1610), at which Nelson and Abp. Tenison were pupils.

Worstead, 3 m. S.E., with a church of c. 1400, gave its name to a woollen fabric first manufactured here by Flemish immigrants in the 12th century.

We bear left on A 149 for (132½ m.) *Gunton*, with a fine park (open to motors), and join A 140 2½ m. short of (138½ m.) *Cromer* (Rte. 74).

72. FROM LONDON TO LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH

ROAD, 127 m. To (69½ m.) *Washbrook*, see Rte. 71. — 72½ m. *Ipswich* (by-pass), where we keep to A 12. — 117 m. *Lowestoft*. — 127 m. *Yarmouth*.

RAILWAY, 121½ m. from Liverpool St. Station in 3–4 hrs. Principal Stations: To (68½ m.) *Ipswich*, see Rte. 71. — 79 m. *Woodbridge*. — 91 m. *Saxmundham*, junction for *Aldburgh* (8½ m.). — 100½ m. *Halesworth*, for *Southwold*. — 109½ m. *Beeches*, for *Bungay* (6½ m.). Here the line to (117½ m.) *Lowestoft* diverges from that to (121½ m.) *Yarmouth* (South Town). Another line connects *Lowestoft* with *Yarmouth* (South Town, 10½ m.) via *Gorleston* (7½ m.).

This route runs through Suffolk and terminates in Norfolk. The former is the easternmost county of England and together they form EAST ANGLIA, and, usually with the addition of Essex, are known as the Eastern Counties. East Anglia is rich in fine churches, the characteristic features of which are their use of flushwork (i.e. a combination of flint and stone), their round towers (most numerous in Norfolk), and their elaborate and magnificent timber roofs and other woodwork. There are c. 50 thatched churches in Norfolk, c. 20 in Suffolk. Straw thatch lasts 30 years, reed thatch about 60. — Norfolk, with the major portion of *Broadland* (Rte. 73) and a long coast-line studded with summer-resorts, is more varied in scenery than Suffolk; but both counties are noted for the peaceful beauty of their inland landscapes, reflected in the paintings of Constable, Gainsborough, and the Norwich School. Agriculture is the chief industry in both, but the herring fishing of *Yarmouth* and *Lowestoft*, the poultry farms of Norfolk, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Suffolk may be noted. Norfolk has been

described as the sportsman's paradise, being the best-preserved county in England. In Suffolk is Newmarket, the headquarters of horse-racing.

From London to (69½ m.) *Washbrook*, where the Ipswich road bears to the right, see Rte. 71.

72½ m. **IPSWICH**, the county town (104,800 inhab.) of E. Suffolk, lies at the head of the estuary of the Orwell. It is a thriving port and an important farming centre, with manufactures of agricultural and other machinery. Cardinal Wolsey (1475?–1530), the son of a butcher, was born at Ipswich.

Hotels. Great White Horse, T.H., Tavern St., RB. 21/; Crown & Anchor, T.H., Westgate St., RB. 18/6; Golden Lion, Cornhill, RB. 18/6, P. 9 gs.; Coach & Horses, Upper Brook St., commercial.

Restaurants. *Queen's*, Queen St.; *Nightingale*, Upr. Brook St.

Trolley-Buses from Cornhill to the station; from Electric House (Tower Rampart) to the suburbs. — **MOTOR-BUSES** from Old Cattle Market (S. of Butter Market).

Theatre. *Arts*, Tower St.

Post Office, Cornhill.

CORNHILL, the central square, contains the *Post Office* and the *Town Hall*. Running E. from Cornhill is Tavern St., with the old *White Horse Hotel* (leadon sign), in which occurred Mr. Pickwick's remarkable adventure with the lady in yellow curl-papers. From Tavern St. Tower St. leads N., passing the rebuilt civic church of *St. Mary-at-Tower*, with its conspicuous tower and spire (176 ft.). To the E. (r.) of the end of this street is the noble flint church of *St. Margaret*, with a double hammer-beam roof and a 15th cent. clerestory.

In a pleasant park adjoining stands **Christchurch Mansion* (adm. free weekdays 10–5 or 6; Sun. 2.30–4.30 or 5), built in 1548–50 and altered inside in 1675, and now housing an excellent collection (36 rooms) of local antiquities, paintings, and memorials of Edw. Fitzgerald and Thos. Woolner. Especially notable are the Pownder brass of 1525 (from St. Mary-at-Quay, a church damaged by enemy action), part of a Tournai marble font, an early Tudor wing (re-erected here), and the Wingfield Room, with 16th cent. panelling from an inn in Tacket St., once the house of Sir Anthony Wingfield (d. 1552); also the Wolsey Memorial Art Gallery.

In Butter Market, S. of Tavern St., is **Sparrowe's* or the *Ancient House* (1567), with its pargetted façade, a well-preserved specimen of Charles II ornamentation. It is occupied by a bookseller, and visitors are freely admitted.

Several interesting old houses remain in Fore St., which is reached from the E. end of Butter Market via Upper Brook St., Tacket St., and Orwell Place. The Salvation Army Citadel in Tacket St. occupies the site of the theatre where David Garrick made his début as an actor proper in 1741, under the name of Lyddal, and in the character of Aboan (in Southerne's 'Oroonoko'). In St. Clement's Lane, off Fore St., Sam Weller saw Job Trotter coming out of the green garden gate.

Lower Brook St., with good Georgian houses, leads S. from Upper Brook St. to College St., in which stands *Wolsey's Gateway*, the sole relic of a college of secular canons built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1536, one of "those twins of learning,

Ipswich and Oxford," that "fell with him, Unwilling to outlive the good that did it" (Henry VIII, iv. 2). *St. Peter's Church*, close by, contains a font of Tournai marble (c. 1100) and the Knapp brass of 1604.

In High St., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Cornhill, is the *Corporation Museum* (adm. 10-5, Sun. 3-5), with important collections illustrating local geology, the prehistoric and Roman periods in East Anglia, etc.

At *Holbrook*, 6 m. S., is the Royal Hospital School, transferred from Greenwich in 1933, at which c. 1100 sons of sailors and marines are trained for the Navy. On the way is seen the tall *Freston Tower* (c. 1640), and to the left, on the bank of the Orwell, 7 m. from Ipswich, is *Pinnill*, a favourite mooring for yachts.

A 45 leads S.E. from Ipswich across *Nacton Heath*; a pleasant by-road, keeping nearer the Orwell, passes *Nacton church* and *Broke Hall*, the home of Adm. Sir Philip Broke (1776-1841), commander of the 'Shannon' in her memorable encounter with the 'Chesapeake' (1813). — $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Felixstowe* (*Ordnance*, RB. 17/6-25/, P. 8-11 gs.; *Orwell*, RB. 19/6-27/6, P. 8-12 gs.; *Cavendish*, RB. 17/6-21/, P. 10 gs.; many unlic. hotels), a pleasant and fashionable seaside resort (15,100 inhab.), is situated on a cliff between the Orwell and the Deben. It has an esplanade $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and two golf links. This was the starting-point of the romantic swim described in Meredith's 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta.' Lord Allenby (1861-1936) lived at *Felixstowe House*. — About 2 m. S. is *Felixstowe Pier*, with motor-boat ferry to Harwich; another passenger ferry crosses the Deben, 2 m. N., to *Bawdsey*, site of the first radar station.

From Ipswich to *Bury* and *Newmarket*, see Rte. 70.

Beyond (78 m.) *Martlesham Heath*, with its airfield, a by-pass avoiding Woodbridge diverges on the left. The old road descends to (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Woodbridge (5300 inhab.; *Crown*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.; *Seckford Hall*, a 16th cent. house $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., RB. 24/6, P. 12 gs.), a charming old town on the Deben, with a fine Perp. church. The *Shire Hall* (1575) and the *Crown Hotel* are among its notable old buildings; and the walk along the Deben, with its yachts and old tide-mill, is pleasant. In *New St.* is a curious 18th cent. steelyard, like that at *Soham*. To the left of the main road, farther on, is *Little Grange*, where *Edward Fitzgerald* (1809-93) spent his declining years.

Fitzgerald was born at *Bredfield House*, near *Boulge* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.), where he is buried. A thatched cottage occupied by him in 1838-53 still exists at *Boulge*, and though the rose-bush brought from *Omar Khayyam's* tomb in *Persia* and planted over his grave is dead its descendants still bloom here.

FROM WOODBRIDGE TO ORFORD, 12 m. From *Melton*, 1 m. N. of Woodbridge, B 1084 crosses the Deben and traverses heathy country with very fine oak-woods. To the right (on B 1083, the *Bawdsey* road), beyond the golf course, is *Sutton Hoo* (no adm.), where a tumulus, excavated in 1938-39, yielded the remarkable ship-burial of a Saxon chieftain (c. 650-670), the priceless gold, silver, and enamel treasures from which are now in the *British Museum*. — 8 m. *Butley* retains the notable 14th cent. gatehouse (now a residence) of an Augustinian priory, 1 m. S. — 12 m. *Orford* (*Crown & Castle*, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.) is a picturesque decayed seaport with a massive castle keep (adm. 6d.), built by *Henry II* in 1165-6, which, with its three towers, forms a polygon of 18 sides. The ruined chancel of the church has a double row of Norman columns. The river *Ore* here runs nearly parallel with the coast for 10 m., separated from the sea by a narrow shingly spit. — Commanding a good view of the *Alde* estuary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Orford*, is the lonely church of *Iken*, with an elaborate thatched roof (restored 1946).

The church at (83 m.) *Ufford* (r.), where the Woodbridge by-pass comes in, has a fine tabernacle *Font-cover. — Beyond

(85 m.) *Wickham Market*, with its Dec. church, B 1116 leads N. (1.) to Framlingham (6 m.).

Framlingham (1950 inhab.; *Crown*, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.) has a fine ruined **Castle* (adm. 6d.; closed Sun. till 2), mainly of the time of Edward I, with a moat and 13 towers. Here Queen Mary found refuge during the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The stately **Church* (Perp. with Dec. survivals) contains memorials of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet, executed by Henry VIII in 1547, of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (d. 1554), who escaped the same fate only by the sudden death of the king, and of Sir Robert Hitcham (d. 1638), with fine supporting angels. — *Dennington*, 2½ m. N., has a fine church with remarkable **Bench-ends*, including one of a 'sciapod,' and the tomb of Lord Bardolf (d. 1441), who fought at Agincourt. At *Saxtead Green*, 2 m. W., is a post mill (adm. 6d., weekdays).

From (90½ m.) *Farnham* or (92½ m.) *Saxmundham* (Bell, T.H., RB. 18/, P. 8½ gs.; White Hart, RB. 14/6, P. 7 gs.) roads lead S.E. to Aldeburgh (7 m.).

Aldeburgh (*Wentworth*, RB. 25/, P. 9–14 gs., closed Jan.–Mar.; *Brudenell*, T.H., RB. 18/6–22/, P. 8–10 gs.; *White Lion*, RB. 22/6, P. 10 gs.) is a quiet seaside resort, attractively described in 'The Borough,' by the native poet George Crabbe (1754–1832), a memorial to whom is in the Perp. church. The *Moot Hall*, a half-timbered 16th cent. structure, now standing amid the encroaching shingle, was the town hall of the old town washed away by the sea. *Alde House* was long the home of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (d. 1917), one of the first women doctors and the first woman mayor (1908) in England. Aldeburgh was a favourite resort of Fitzgerald, and Meredith and Wilkie Collins resided here. Since the production in 1945 of Benjamin Britten's opera 'Peter Grimes,' based on an episode in 'The Borough,' Aldeburgh has become a centre of musical activity (festival in June).

Another road runs E. from Saxmundham viâ (4 m.) *Leiston* (4050 inhab.) to (7 m.) *Thorpeness* (*Dolphin*, RB. 22/6, P. 30/–40/, open always; *Country Club*, June–Sept., P. 37/6–50/ plus fee; *Dunes*, June–Sept., unlic., P. 30/–35/), a holiday village, with golf links, tennis courts, etc., near the broad and shallow Thorpe Mere, a safe playground for children. All enquiries to the Estate Office.

The road leading N. from Leiston to Yoxford passes near (1½ m.) the ruins of a Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1183; the existing buildings, mainly 14th cent., are incorporated in a dwelling. At (2½ m.) *Theberton* the thatched church has a round tower and a Norman doorway. C. M. Doughty (1843–1926), of 'Arabia Deserta,' was born at Theberton Hall. To the E. a wild sandy common extends to the low sea-cliffs of *Minsmere*.

Beyond (96½ m.) *Yoxford* (Satis House, unlic., RB. 15/6) a road on the right leads to (5½ m. E.) *Dunwich* (Barne Arms), now merely an attractive coast-village, but once an important seaport, before the sea swept it away. It was the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, established c. 630. Little is left of its ancient glory but the remains of a Franciscan priory (13th cent.) and the ruins of a 12th cent. chapel near the present church, which includes materials from the last surviving old church. Farther on A 144 diverges l. for Halesworth, Bungay, and Norwich. — 102½ m. *Blythburgh*, on the tidal Blyth, is another decayed port, with one of the finest **Churches* in Suffolk (1442–73), containing original woodwork and a painted roof and commanding a fine view. — *Southwold* (*Swan*, RB. 22/6–27/6, P. 9–14 gs., open always; *Crown*, RB. 21/6, P. 8½–12 gs.; *Centre Cliff Lodge*, P. 110/–130/; *Southwold House*, P.

14-18 gs.; *Links Cottage*, all these closed in winter), 4½ m. E., is a pleasant old town and seaside resort, with golf links, open heathland at its back, and a harbour at the mouth of the Blyth. The important Perp. **Church* has a notable rood-screen, a panelled roof, and canopied stalls.

Walberswick (Bell, RB. 18/6, P. 7½ gs.; Anchor, RB. 15/, P. 25/6-30/), a village frequented by painters, with a half-ruined church, is 1 m. S. across the ferry (no cars). — Excursions may be made from Southwold to *Dunwich* (4 m. by ferry and coast, 6 m. across the heath), and *Covehithe* (4½ m. N.; fine ruined church). — Offshore, in 1672, was fought the indecisive battle of *Solebay* (i.e. Southwold Bay) between the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter and the English and French under the Duke of York (James II).

The road running W. from Blythburgh leads via (2 m.) *Wenhaston*, with an interesting panel picture of the 'Last Judgment' in its church, dating from c. 1480, to (5½ m.) *Halesworth* (Angel, RB. 15/6, P. 9 gs.), where the Perp. church contains some good 15th cent. brasses. About 4 m. S.W. of Halesworth lies *Heveningham Hall* (adm. summer BH. 12-6, 2/6), decorated by Wyatt.

A 12 now skirts the fine park of *Henham*, traverses the large villages of *Wrentham* and *Kessingland*, and passes the church of *Pakefield*, rebuilt and rethatched after bomb-damage in 1941.

117 m. **LOWESTOFT**, the most easterly town in England, is a favourite seaside resort and a flourishing fishing-port (42,850 inhab.). Like Yarmouth, it is crowded with Scots fisher-girls during the herring and sprat season (Nov.); the mackerel season is in May-June.

Hotels. Hatfield, RB. 22/6, P. 12-15 gs.; Victoria, similar charges; Royal, RB. 18/6, P. 9-13 gs., all on or near the S. Esplanade; Suffolk, T.H. opposite the station, RB. 19/6, P. 9½ gs. Many unlic. houses.

Restaurants on the Esplanade and in High St.

Post Office, London Rd. — **INFORMATION BUREAU**, S. Esplanade.

Motor-Buses through the town from Pakefield (S.) to the Station

and North Parade or Yarmouth Rd.; also from Gordon Rd. (off High St.) to Southwold, Yarmouth, Norwich, Beccles, Ipswich, Oulton Broad, Somerleyton, etc. — **STREAMERS** in summer to Yarmouth; also on the Yare and Bure (for the Broad).

Theatres. *Arcadia* (repertory), London Road South; *South Pier Pavilion*. — **CONCERTS** at Sparrow's Nest in summer. — **GOLF COURSE** at Pakefield (S.).

In the centre of the town are the railway station and the harbour, the latter protected by the *South Pier* (adm. 2d.). Suffolk Rd., opposite the station, leads to the *Fish Market* and the trawler basins. A swing-bridge beside the house of the Royal Norfolk & Suffolk Yacht Club leads to the S. part of the town, with the long *Esplanade* (miniature golf course; bathing stations, etc.) and the *Claremont Pier*. — In the old town to the N. (where many old houses preserve their bright red pantiles) is the High St., whence several narrow lanes, called *Scores*, lead down towards the shore. Farther on is the *North Light* (open weekday aft.), close to *Lowestoft Ness*, the easternmost point of England (1° 45' E. long.), and adjoining are *Bellevue Park*, with the Royal Naval Patrol Service memorial, and Sparrow's Nest (see above). The sandy strip bordering the N. beach is called the *Denes*. — The parish church of St,

Margaret, at the N.W. edge of the town, reached from High St. by B 1074 (the Somerleyton road), is a spacious 15th cent. flint building, with an older tower.

The inner harbour, known as *Lake Lothing*, communicates with (1½ m.) Oulton Broad (*Wherry*, RB. 18/6, P. 10 gs.), a favourite centre for boating and fishing. *Oulton* church, with a Norman chancel-arch, is 1 m. N. of the Broad. George Borrow (1803–81) wrote most of his books at his home on Oulton Broad, but the house has been pulled down. — A pleasant trip leads N.W. to (3½ m.) *Blundeston*, the 'Blunderstone' of 'David Copperfield' and often visited by the poet Gray. The round-towered church has been restored as a Dickens memorial. Thence we may go on via (4½ m.) *Somerleyton Hall* (open summer Thurs., Sun. in July, & Tues. in Aug., 2.30–5.30; 2/6), and (6 m.) *Herringfleet*, with a part-Norman church and 17th cent. hall and barn, to (8½ m.) *Fritton Decoy* (see p. 589).

FROM LOWESTOFT TO SCOLE, 30 m. A 146 crosses the Waveney between Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad. — 9½ m. Beccles (*King's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs.; *White Lion*), a town (6850 inhab.) on the Waveney (sailing and angling) noted for its crayfish, has a fine Perp. church with a detached tower (92 ft. high). At *Gillingham*, 1½ m. N.W., is a pure early-Norman church divided into five parts—Galilee, tower-space, nave, chancel, and apse. — 14½ m. Bungay (3550 inhab.; *King's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.), with an octagonal market cross and two interesting churches (pre-Norman round tower), has a ruined Norman *Castle* (adm. 3d.), with remains of a keep and fore-building, built by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, c. 1165, and a twin-towered gatehouse added in 1294. — About 2½ m. S. of (19½ m.) *Homersfield*, at *South Elmham*, are the pre-Norman ruins called the Old Minster, claiming to mark the site of the E. Anglian cathedral of Elmham (comp. p. 581). — About 5 m. S.W. of the little town of (22½ m.) *Harleston* (Magpie, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; *Swan*, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 8 gs.) is *Wingfield*, where the *Church (1362) contains fine monuments of the Wingfield and De la Pole families, the owners of Wingfield Castle (1384), a fortified manor house, now in ruins. *Fressingfield*, 4 m. S. of Harleston, has the 16th cent. Fox & Goose inn, fine *Bench-ends in the church, and the grave of Abp. Sancroft (1616–93). — 30 m. *Scole*, see Rte. 71.

The Yarmouth road runs N. to (124½ m.) the seaside resort of *Gorleston* (Cliff, RB. 21/–25/, P. 10 gs.; *St. Edmund's*, RB. 21/–30/, P. 7–10 gs.), well situated on a low cliff at the mouth of the Yare facing the Fish Wharf of Yarmouth, of which town it is now part. The sands are broad and clean and the large Dec. church, inland, has a fine 15th cent. font. From South Town, where Cotman lived as a drawing-master in 1812–23, we cross the Yare.

127 m. **YARMOUTH** or *Great Yarmouth* (51,100 inhab.) is the chief town, the busiest fishing-port, and the most popular holiday resort on the Norfolk coast. It lies on a peninsula between the sea and the Yare, N. of the narrow mouth through which the combined waters of that stream, the Bure, and the Waveney enter the sea. The old town was severely damaged by German bombs in 1941–42, but a large number of old houses survived—often in unexpected quarters, where well-built flint cottages and 18th cent. town houses stand side by side with banal Victorian terraces.

Railway Stations. *South Town*, on the right bank of the Yare, for Lowestoft, Colchester, and London; *Vauxhall*, on the N. side of Breydon

Water, for London via Norwich; *Beach*, Nelson Rd., for Lynn.

Hotels. *Victoria*, RB. 19/6–25/, P. 10 gs.; *Royal*, T.H., RB. 18/6, P.

8-11 gs., both near Wellington Pier; Queen's, RB. 21/6, P. 32/6-40/, near Britannia Pier; Star, Hall Quay, RB. 18/6-25/, P. 9 gs.; Brunswick, King St., unlic., RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; Two Bears, T.H., at South Town Sta., RB. 16/6, P. 7 gs.; Imperial, RB. 15/, P. 7-11 gs.; Norfolk, P. 7 gs., both Marine Parade; and many unlic. houses.

Post Office, Regent St. — INFORMATION BUREAU, Marine Parade.

Motor-Buses from the Town Centre (Regal Cinema) to the Fish

Dickens stayed at the Royal Hotel in 1848, and readers of 'David Copperfield' will not forget the connection of Yarmouth with the Peggotty. In the 1850s Borrow often visited No. 169 King St., there completing 'The Romany Rye' in 1857.

The fine QUAY on the Yare is approached by the rebuilt *Haven Bridge*. In the centre is Hall Quay, on which are the *Town Hall* and the *Star Hotel*, a restored Elizabethan house, once the residence of John Bradshaw, President of the Court of Commissioners for the trial of Charles I. The Town Hall contains perhaps the most authenticated portrait of Nelson, painted from life in 1801 by Matthew Keymer, a Norfolk artist. On South Quay, among many houses of great charm, No. 4 (N.T.), a refronted Tudor house, is the traditional scene of Cromwell's conference with his officers to decide the fate of Charles I. It contains a museum (summer weekdays 10-6).

The characteristic feature of the old town is the *Rows*, a series of extremely narrow lanes, all running at right angles to the river and sea and making of Yarmouth one vast gridiron. These suffered cruelly from bombing, but a number of them still remain intact between Hall Quay and the Market Place. Only the walls have survived of the 14th cent. *Tolhouse* or *Gaol*, in Middlegate St. (between S. Quay and King St.) and even less remains of the 13th cent. *Greyfriars Cloisters*, near by. — The large and animated *Market Place* is happily almost complete. From its S. end the main KING STREET leads S. through the town, past *St. George's*, an ingeniously planned church of 1714, with a pleasant cupola and contemporary interior fittings. At the N.E. corner of the Market Place are the interesting almshouses called *Fishermen's Hospital* (1702), and No. 26 Priory Plain, just beyond, was the birthplace of Anna Sewall (1820-78), author of 'Black Beauty.' The church of *St. Nicholas* (236 ft. long, 112 ft. wide), one of the largest parish churches in England, was completely gutted in 1942. The central tower, preserving part of the original Norman church, founded c. 1101, and the late-Norman nave of c. 1205, have been strengthened as a preliminary to restoration.

The adjoining *Priory Hall* (S. side), now a school, was originally the rectory of a Benedictine house established c. 1100. A large section of the 14th

Quay, *Gorleston*, *Caister*, etc. — From Wellington St. (behind Marine Parade) to *Lowestoft*; *Norwich* via *Acle* or *Wroxham*; *Stalham* via *Ormesby* and *Potter Heigham*; etc.

Amusements. *Britannia Pier*, with theatre, ballroom, and restaurant; *Marina*, concerts, etc.; *Wellington Pier*, concerts and dancing; *Pleasure Beach* and *Boating Pool*; *Marine Parade S.* — GOLF COURSES at *Caister* and *Gorleston*. — STEAMERS from Hall Quay to *Gorleston*, up the Yare to *Norwich*, and up the *Broads*.

cent. *Town Walls* bounds the churchyard of St. Nicholas; the *N.W. Gate* survives on North Quay, and the more interesting *S.E. Gate* may be seen in Blackfriars Rd., near the end of South Quay.

The fine *Marine Parade*, with the two piers and the usual amusements, is reached from Hall Quay by Regent St. and Regent Rd., crossing King St. at the Town Centre.

On the *South Denes*, S. of the town, is the *Nelson Monument*, a Doric column 114 ft. high (view). — Adjacent, on the river, is the long *Fish Wharf*, a busy scene during the herring fishery of late autumn. In November thousands of girls, mainly from Scotland, are employed in gutting, grading, and packing the herrings in the fish-sheds. 'Yarmouth Bloaters' are herring that have been subjected to one 'blow' or smoking.

About 4 m. W. of Yarmouth is Burgh Castle, the interesting ruin of a Roman fortress on the 'Saxon Shore' (c. 300 A.D.) overlooking the confluence of the Waveney and the Yare in the tidal *Breydon Water*.

THE ROAD FROM YARMOUTH TO BECCLES passes (5½ m.) *Fritton* church with a round Saxon tower and a beautiful Norman apse, overlooking *Fritton Decoy*, the most charming of the East Anglian lakes. — 6½ m. *St. Olave's* (Bell Inn) has a ruined Augustinian priory (13th cent.; adm. daily, 3d.). — 8½ m. *Haddiscoe*, with a 12th cent. church. — 14 m. *Beccles*, see above.

From Yarmouth to Norwich, see Rte. 71, to Cromer, etc., see Rte. 74.

73. THE NORFOLK BROADS

Broadland, or the district of the Norfolk Broads, which are shallow lagoons among expanses of reed and fen, is a level tract of land in the form of a triangle, the apex of which is Norwich and the base the coast-line between Palling and Lowestoft. Within this area are about a dozen large 'broads' and twice as many smaller ones, and these together with the placid and sluggish streams, of which the chief are the *Yare*, the *Waveney*, and the *Bure*, all meeting ultimately in *Breydon Water*, provide about 200 m. of navigable water. The district has long been a favourite holiday resort for anglers and devotees of smooth-water sailing. The villages are often charming, with interesting churches; and there are many fine old manor houses and a few ruined abbeys and castles.

Books on the Broads have been written by *W. A. Dutt*, *G. A. Stephen*, *A. J. Rudd*, *P. V. Daley*, *John Knowlton* (A. H. Patterson), and *G. C. Davies*; comp. also 'Armadales' by *Wulke Collins*.

Approaches. The chief gateways to the Broads are Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Wroxham, Stalham, and Potter Heigham. — From Norwich we either descend the Yare, which communicates by 'dykes' with sundry small broads, or we may take train or bus to such points as Wroxham, Brundall, or Acle Bridge. *Surlingham Broad*, 6 m. W., is the nearest. — *Yarmouth* communicates directly with the Yare and Bure, and is a convenient starting-point for *Filby*, *Ormesby*, and *Rollsby Broads* (reached by road). *Potter Heigham* and *Stalham* are within easy railway access; the first may be reached also via the Bure and Thurne. Via *Breydon Water* and the *Waveney* *Yarmouth* is linked with *Oulton Broad*, which is only 1 m. from *Lowestoft*. — *Wroxham* is the station for a whole series of broads adjoining the Bure. — *Stalham* connects with the *Ant* and *Barton Broad*.

Boats. Well-equipped *Yachts* or *Motor Cruisers* for holidays afloat on the Broads may be hired either in London (Messrs. Blakes Ltd., 47 Albemarle St., W.1) or at any of the starting-points named above, at charges ranging from £8 10/- to £70 a week, according to season and size (accommodation from 2 to 10 pers.). A small rowing or sailing dinghy is usually included with craft from 22 ft. upwards, which facilitates the exploration of the shallower waters.

Attendants are supplied with certain of the larger craft, and can usually be hired with others. Boats without sleeping accommodation can be hired for day-trips (yacht from £4 per week, motor launch from £8). *Provisions* and towels must be laid in by the travellers; milk, bread, etc., are obtained from the farms or villages. *Inns* are generally available for those who prefer not to sleep on board. The trading wherry, once the characteristic vessel of the Norfolk rivers, almost disappeared from these waters, until, in 1949, the Norfolk Wherry Trust saved the type from extinction. — *Small Excursion Steamers* ply on the Yare and Bure in summer.

Angling. The chief fish in the Broads and their connecting streams are bream and roach, but pike, perch, and rudd are also found. Most of the waters are free apart from the licence fee of 3/, but information should be obtained locally (e.g. from A. J. Rudd, Clerk, Norfolk Fishery Board, Norwich; or from any of the boat-owners at the usual staithe).

A ROUND OF THE BROADS BY ROAD FROM NORWICH, 51 m. — Norwich by A 1151, which skirts Mousehold Heath, we reach at (7½ m.) Wroxham (*King's Head*, RB. 17/6, P. 9 gs.; *Bure Col* with a bridge over the Bure, crowded in holiday-time. — Farther on the right should be made to (11½ m.) *Neatishead* and (12½ m.) (where the church has a good rood-screen), for a glimpse of Barton Broad. Returning to the main road, we cross the Ant at (16 m.) *Wayford Bridge* (Bridge Hotel) and traverse (17½ m.) *Stalham* (Maid's Head) and (19½ m.) *Sutton* (Staithe, RB. 19/6, P. 10 gs.). Here a left turn leads to (20½ m.) *Hickling* (Bull), connected by lane (¼ m.) with its broad. — From (24 m.) *Potter Heigham* (14-15th cent. paintings in the church) we may return to (8½ m.) Wroxham Bridge via Ludham and Horning (see below). — A longer round follows the Yarmouth road across Heigham Bridge, on the Thurne, to (28½ m.) *Rollsby Bridge* (Sportsman's Arms) between *Rollsby Broad* (r.) and *Ormesby Broad*. On reaching (30½ m.) *Ormesby* (Eel's Foot) we turn right, then right again through (32½ m.) *Filby* and across *Filby Broad* to (36½ m.) *Acle Bridge* (Bridge Hotel). At (37½ m.) *Acle* we turn right on the side-road for (40½ m.) *South Walsham*, with two churches in one churchyard, and (41½ m.) *Ranworth*, with glimpses of broads on the right. Ranworth church contains a magnificent painted *Rood-screen and a fine illuminated choir-book (both early 15th cent.). Thence via (44½ m.) *Salhouse* to Norwich.

Perhaps the most characteristic series of broads are those strung along the river *Bure*, and *Wroxham Bridge* (comp. above) is a favourite starting-point for a tour (though the river is navigable up to *Coltishall*, to the N.W.). About 1½ m. below this a dyke on the right leads to **Wroxham Broad* (mooring charge 2/6), sometimes called the 'Queen of the Broads.' On the right is *Salhouse Broad*; the *Hoveton Broads* on the left are private. Below these are (5 m.) *Horning* (Petersfield House, RB. 22/6, P. 11½ gs.; Swan), and (6 m.) the well-known *Horning Ferry Inn*. To the right are (6½ m.) the entrance to **Ranworth Broad* (no adm. to inner broad) and (9½ m.) the *Fleet Dyke*, leading into *South Walsham Broad*. The tributary *Ant*, joining the Bure nearly opposite Fleet Dyke, leads via (½ m.) *Ludham Bridge* and *Irstead* church, with good woodwork, to (4 m.) *Barton Broad*, a large but shallow lagoon (1½ m. long), with well-wooded banks. About 2 m. N. of this broad, reached via the Ant and a dyke, is *Stalham* (see above). — Returning to the Bure, we see, on its left bank, the ruins of *St. Benet's Abbey* (founded in 1020) from which the Bishop of Norwich, the only abbot in the Church of England, takes the style of 'Abbot of St. Benedict'. From (11½ m. from Wroxham) *Thurne Mouth* we may ascend the Thurne (Lion

Inn, at *Thurne*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. r.) to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Potter Heigham Bridge*, much frequented in summer, and thence to (5 m.) *Heigham Sound*, communicating with *Hickling Broad*, the largest of all (3 m. in circumference). At the N. end is *Hickling Staithe* (Pleasure Boat Inn). To the N.E. of Heigham Sound, and connected with it by Meadow Dyke, is ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Horsey Mere* (N.T.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of which is *Martham Broad*, on the opposite side of the Thurne. — A dyke, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the mouth of the Thurne, leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Womack Water* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Ludham*, with an interesting church. — The lower course of the Bure, from the mouth of the Thurne to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Acle Bridge* (see above) and ($31\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Yarmouth*, traverses duller country.

The Bure flows into the E. end of *Breydon Water* (beware of low tides); at the S.W. extremity, near Burgh Castle, is the mouth of the *Waveney*, the winding course of which may be ascended to (18 m.) *Beccles* and (21 m.) *Geldeston Lock* (Wherry Inn, P.R.). It passes within 1 m. of *Fritton Decoy*. The *New Cut*, beginning near this point, connects it with the Yare at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Reedham* (see below). *Oulton Dyke*, c. 5 m. above the New Cut, connects it with ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Oulton Broad* and so with *Lowestoft*.

The Yare enters Breydon Water near the Waveney, and may be ascended all the way to Norwich. Beyond (6 m.) *Reedham* (Ship) we pass ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; l.) *Hardley Dyke*, the mouth of the *Chet*, which may be navigated to (4 m.) *Loddon*, a tiny old market town, near which are the churches of *Chedgrave* and *Heckingham*, with Norman work. — 9 m. *Cantley Red House*, a favourite anglers' inn. About 1 m. farther on (l.) are the remains of *Langley Abbey* (c. 1200). — 13 m. *Buckenham Ferry* (Inn), also frequented by anglers. A dyke on the left leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Rockland Broad*, the reed beds of which harbour many wild-fowl. — $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Coldham Hall* (Inn) is famous for its large 'baskets' of roach and bream. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off is *Brundall*, and at $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. is the entrance (l.) to *Surlingham Broad*. The scenery between this point and (21 m.) *Norwich* is very attractive.

74. YARMOUTH TO CROMER AND KING'S LYNN

ROAD, $88\frac{1}{2}$ m., a devious but interesting way along the coast, passing several seaside holiday camps. The direct road to Cromer ($34\frac{1}{2}$ m.; A 149) runs via *Potter Heigham* and *North Walsham*.

RAILWAY, $75\frac{1}{2}$ m. in 2½–3 hrs. Principal Stations: $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Caister*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Great Omesby*. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Potter Heigham*. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Catfield*, for *Hickling* and *Barton Broad*s. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stalham*. — $24\frac{1}{2}$ m. *North Walsham*. — 30 m. *Aylsham*. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Melton Constable*, junction for *Sheringham* ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and *Cromer* (15 m.) and for *Norwich* (City; $21\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — $51\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Fakenham*. — $73\frac{1}{2}$ m. *South Lynn*, where trains are usually changed. — $75\frac{1}{2}$ m. *King's Lynn*.

The main road leads N. from Yarmouth to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Caister-on-Sea*, with fine golf links and the ruined *Caister Castle* (15th cent.; adm. 1/; apply at lodge). — Farther N. we keep

to the right on B 1159 viâ *Hemsby* and (8½ m.) *Winterton* (Bulmer House Hotel), with a fine church tower. — At (12½ m.) *Horsey*, near *Horsey Mere* (Rte. 73), a huge barrier 4½ m. long has been erected against the sea to prevent a repetition of the floods of 1938. Through (15½ m.) *Waxham* and (16½ m.) *Palling* we skirt the sandy shore, and regain the coast again at (22 m.) *Happisburgh* (pron. 'Hazeburgh'), with another good tower, where the cliffs begin. — At (25½ m.) *Bacton* are the remains of *Bromholm Priory* (Cluniac; 1113), mentioned in Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale' and in 'Piers Plowman'. — 27½ m. *Paston* is a name familiar from the famous 'Paston Letters' (15th cent.). — 29 m. *Mundesley* (*Grand*, RB. 25/, P. 10-14 gs., summer only; *Manor*, same charges, open always) is a seaside resort with fine sands and cliffs.

The churches of *Knapton* and *Trunch*, a little inland, have fine 1 beam roofs; and the latter also a good screen and a Dec. font-can

The road skirts the coast viâ (32 m.) *Trimingham*, with a notable painted choir-screen, and (34 m.) *Overstrand* (Overstrand Court, RB. 19/6, P. 8½-11 gs., open Easter-Sept.; White Horse), another seaside and golfing resort.

36 m. *Cromer* (*Grand*, RB. 24/6, P. 13-16½ gs.; *Hôtel de Paris*, RB. 22/6-27/6, P. 11-14 gs.; *Cliftonville*, similar charges, these closed in winter; *Regency*, RB. 21/-30/, P. 10 gs.; *Red Lion*, RB. 17/6, P. 8 gs., open always), in a high but sheltered situation, is the most charming of the East Anglian seaside resorts (4650 inhab.), with fine sands, high cliffs, a pier and esplanade, and two excellent golf links. The church is a fine 15th cent. building, notable for the height of piers and arches and with a tower 159 ft. high.

Just S.W. of the town is *Cromer Hall* (no adm.), the birthplace of Lord Cromer (1841-1917). — *Felbrigg* (3 m. S.) has 15th cent. brasses and a good bust by Nollekens in its church.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Norwich* viâ *Aylsham* or *N. Walsham*; *Sheringham*, *Blakeney*, and *Hunstanton*; *Holt*; *Mundesley* and *Yarmouth*; etc.

FROM CROMER TO LYNN VIA FAKENHAM, 42 m. (A 148). Railway viâ *Melton Constable* in 2-2½ hrs. — 9½ m. *Holt* (Feathers, RB. 17/6, P. 8½ gs.; White Lion) was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham (1519-79), Lord Mayor of London. *Gresham's School* here was founded by his uncle in 1555. — From (21½ m.) *Fakenham* (see p. 581) an alternative road to *Lynn*, viâ *Castle Acre*, leads past *Raynham Park* (¾ m. S.W.), the seat of the Marquess Townshend. The church of *Tittleshall*, ¾ m. S. of *Raynham*, has striking 'Monuments to Sir Edward Coke (d. 1634), by Nicholas Stone; to his wife, Bridget Paston (d. 1598); to his son Robert (d. 1679); and to Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester (d. 1759) and his wife, with bust by Roubiliac.

The main road leads W. from *Fakenham* to (30½ m.) *Harpley*. A mile N. is *Houghton Hall* (Marquess of Cholmondeley; no adm.), a vast, heavy-looking edifice (façade 450 ft. long), built in 1722-31 for Sir Robert Walpole (b. at *Houghton* village in 1676; d. 1745), who, like his son Horace (1717-97), is buried in the little church in the park. We cross the *Peddar's Way* (p. 581) which leads S. over the bleak *Massingham Heath* to *Castle Acre*. — 34½ m. *Hillingham* (Ffolkes-Arms, P.R.), with a manor house of 1627, lies c. ¾ m. S. of *Sandringham*. — 42 m. *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69.

Beyond (38½ m.) *West Runton* (*Roseacre*, RB. 18/6, P. 8½ gs.;

Monksmead, P. 7½-10 gs., closed in winter; both unlic.), with the delightful wooded Beacon Hill, or Roman Camp (N.T.), 1 m. inland, including the highest ground in Norfolk, the coast-road reaches (40 m.) *Sheringham* (*Burlington*, RB. 22/6-32/6, P. 7-13 gs.; *Dormy House*, RB. 21/6, P. 8½-12½ gs., these open always; *Bijou*, unlic., RB. 15/6, P. 7½ gs., closed in winter), another pleasant bathing and golfing resort (4800 inhab.). Near it are the slight remains of *Beeston Priory* (13th cent.). — At (43 m.) *Weybourne* (Maltings, RB. 17/6, P. 7 gs.; *Weybourne Hall*, unlic., RB. 15/, P. 7 gs., closed in winter) the high ground recedes and the marshes begin. Adjoining the church are the ruins of an Augustinian priory. — 47 m. *Cley-next-the-Sea* (George) has a large 13-15th cent. church ¾ m. inland, with interesting tombs and brasses, and ruined transepts. — 48½ m. *Blakeney* (Blakeney, RB. 26/-35/, P. 12-17 gs.; Manor, RB. 21/6, P. 9-12 gs.) has a church with a curious little beacon tower at the E. end. Capt. Marryat (d. 1848) wrote several of his novels at *Langham*, 2 m. S. *Blakeney Point* and the foreshore to the N. are noted bird-sanctuaries (1100 acres N.T.). — 52½ m. *Stiffkey* is noted for its cockles ('Stewkey blues'). — 56 m. *Wells-next-the-Sea* (Crown, RB. 18/6, P. 9½ gs.) is a small seaport (2600 inhab.) with a rebuilt Perp. church. To *Binham* and *Walsingham*, see p. 581. — About 1 m. S. of (57½ m.) *Holkham* (Victoria, T.H., RB. 17/, P. 7½ gs.) is *Holkham Hall* (Earl of Leicester), a huge Palladian edifice of white brick by William Kent (1734-60), with an inscription over the door to the effect that it was "planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited the middle of the 18th centy., by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester."

It contains very valuable collections of art (classic sculptures; paintings by Raphael, Veronese, Leonardo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Poussin, Claude, Reynolds, Gainsborough, etc.), which are shown on Thursdays in summer, 2-5 (adm. 2/6). The park is open 9-5 (no motors), the gardens on Wed. only (July-Sept.). *Holkham* is well known in the history of agriculture for the work done here by 'Coke of Norfolk, the first farmer in England' (Thomas William Coke, 1st Earl of Leicester by the later creation, 1752-1842). The rebuilt *Church* of *Holkham* contains good modern carving (60 bench-ends, all different).

61½ m. *Burnham Market* is 1½ m. S.W. of the pleasant little resort of *Overy Staithe* (Moorings, private, RB. 16/6-21/, P. 30/-39/). Lord Nelson (1758-1805) was born in the old rectory (pulled down in 1802) of *Burnham Thorpe*, 1 m. S.E. The church contains the font at which he was christened and a lectern and rood made of wood from the 'Victory.' About 1 m. S. of *Burnham Thorpe* is the ruined *Creake Abbey* (E.E.; founded 1221). The churches of *North Creake* and *South Creake* are both interesting. — 62½ m. *Burnham Norton* has a church with a lofty circular tower and vestiges of a Carmelite friary (1241). — 65½ m. *Brancaster* (*Dormy House*, closed in winter, RB. 27/6, P. 13-16 gs.; *Ship*, RB. 19/6) is a golfing

resort, with the remains of a Roman camp (Branodunum). Offshore is *Scolt Head* (N.T.), a sandy and shingly island, with a famous ternery (strictly preserved). — The church of (69½ m.) *Holme-next-the-Sea*, where the *Peddar's Way* reaches the coast, contains the earliest brass with an English inscription (c. 1400).

72½ m. *Hunstanton* (*Golden Lion*, R.B. 19/6-25/, P. 35/-40/; *Glebe*, R.B. 15/6-19/6, P. 7½ gs.; *Le Strange Arms & Golf Links*, R.B. 18/6-25/, P. 10-14 gs.; *Lodge*, R.B. 16/6-22/6, P. 8-13 gs., these two at Old Hunstanton), facing W. across the Wash, is a favourite summer resort (3400 inhab.), with good bathing, a pier, swimming and boating pools, and coloured stratified cliffs surmounted by pleasant greensward. Just S. of the old lighthouse (café) are the ruins of a chapel of St. Edmund. At *Old Hunstanton*, 1½ m. N., with two golf courses, is *Hunstanton Hall* (mainly of 1500), which remained in the hands of the Le Strange family from the Conquest until 1949. The church contains a Norman font and Le Strange monuments. — In the church of (75 m.) *Heacham* is a portrait-medallion (1933) of Princess Pocahontas (1595-1617), wife of John Rolfe of Heacham Hall, whose parents are buried here. — 77½ m. *Snettisham* (*Ingoldisthorpe Manor*, with grounds, R.B. 21/-30/, P. 10-14 gs.) and (80 m.) *Dersingham* (*Feathers*, P.R., R.B. 15/6, P. 7½ gs.) both have fine churches, the former with a tall steeple. *Sherborne*, 2 m. E., is noted for its Norman font.

To the S. of the latter (1½ m.) is *Sandringham Hall*, the country home of the Queen. The 'Norwich Gates,' at the main entrance to the grounds (open June-Sept., in the absence of the royal family, on Wed. & Thurs. 11-5, adm. 1-6, also August BH.), are of elaborate ironwork and were the wedding-present from the city of Norwich to Edward VII (1863). Among the chief points of interest are the *Rose Garden*, the *Dutch Garden*, the *Water Garden*, a Chinese bronze statue of Buddha (1698), and the *Kennels*. *Sandringham Church* (late-Perp.) contains memorials of Edward VII (including a silver altar presented by Rodman Wanamaker) and members of the royal family. George VI (1895-1952) was born at York Cottage in the grounds and died at the Hall. The nearest station (2½ m. E.) is at *Wolferton*, where the church contains some good screens.

84 m. *Castle Rising*, perhaps the most interesting of Norfolk villages, has a massive Norman *Castle* (c. 1150; adm. daily 6d.) surrounded by earthworks; a beautiful, but over-restored, late-Norman *Church* (12th cent.); and a Jacobean *Bede House*, a charity for ten elderly women, who still wear a quaint Stewart costume on Sundays. — 86 m. *South Wootton* has a fine Norman font. — 88½ m. *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69.

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The following abbreviations occur in the index:

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Berks = Berkshire	Herts = Hertfordshire	Oxon = Oxfordshire
Bucks = Buckinghamshire	Hunts = Huntingdonshire	Rut = Rutland
Camb = Cambridgeshire	I.O.M. = Isle of Man	Salop = Shropshire
Ches = Cheshire	I.O.W. = Isle of Wight	Som = Somerset
C.I. = Channel Islands	Jer = Jersey	Staffs = Staffordshire
Corn = Cornwall	Lancs = Lancashire	Suff = Suffolk
Cumb = Cumberland	Leics = Leicestershire	Sur = Surrey
Derb = Derbyshire	Lincs = Lincolnshire	Susx = Sussex
Dor = Dorset	Middx = Middlesex	War = Warwickshire
Dur = Durham	Mon = Monmouth	Westm = Westmorland
Esx = Essex	Norf = Norfolk	Wilts = Wiltshire
Glos = Gloucestershire	Notts = Nottinghamshire	Wor = Worcestershire
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